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Vol. I—EARLY INSCRIPTIONS

TRANSLATED AND EDITED WITH INTRODUCTIONS

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**SRI MAHANT PRAYAGADASJI VARU,
VICHARANAKARTA OF THE DEVASTHANAMS**

BY

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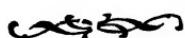
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EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN Vol. I.

- G.T. = Inscriptions of the Dēvasthānam Collection from Śrī Gōvindarājasaṁvāmi's Temple in Tirupati, Śrī Kapilēśvaraśvāmi's Temple at Kapilaśīrtham and Śrī Padmāvatiamma's (Alamēlumaiγamma's) Temple in Tiruchānūr.
- T.T. = Inscriptions of the Dēvasthānam Collection from Śrī Vēṅkātēśvaraśvāmi's Temple at Tirumala.
- A. C. = After Christ (same as A.D.).
- Ar. Sur. Rep. = Director - General's "Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India".
- Mad. Ep. Rep. = "Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy" issued by the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, Madras.
- No. 179 of 1892 = The serially numbered epigraphs as per the List of the Mad. Ep. Coll. Inscriptions appended in a summary form to the Mad. Ep. Rep.
- S. I. I. = Volumes of the "South Indian Inscriptions" published out of the total collection of the Madras Epigraphical Department.
- Nellore Inscript-} = Three Volumes of the "Nellore Inscriptions" edited by tions. } Messrs Alan Butterworth and V. Venugopal Chetty.
- Ind. Ant. = "Indian Antiquary," a Journal of Oriental Research, published at Bōmbay.
- Ep. Ind. = "Epigraphia Indica" (a Journal Published by the Government Epigraphist).
- Ep. Car. = "Epigraphia Carnatica," being the 12 volumes of Inscriptions of the Mysore State.



TIRUPATI DEVASTHANAM

INSCRIPTIONS :—Vol. I

THE PALLAVAS

The Pallavas originally held a subordinate position under the Āndhra Sātavāhanas as viceroys of their southern dominions extending from Amarāvatī to Kāñcī and, on the dismemberment of the Āndhra empire early in the 3rd century of the Christian era, they set themselves up as independent rulers of the territory under their charge. That territory comprised the Tondamandalam bounded by the North and the South Pennār rivers and the adjoining province dominated by the ancient city of Amarāvatī (Dhānyakaṭa or Dhanakaṭaka). Tondamandalam had formed the northern province of the Chōla kingdom under the great Karikāla but was afterwards annexed to the Āndhra dominions on the decadence of the Chōla power.

This southern Āndhra viceroyalty was conferred in the time of Yagñā-Śrī, the Sātavāhana emperor, upon the earliest known Pallava Bappadēva of the Bhāradvāja-gotra, a local chief, mentioned in the Pallava Prākṛit Charters, who reduced that part of the Daṇḍakāranya into habitable and cultivable land and created facilities for its irrigation; and three generations of rulers succeeded this first viceroy Bappadēva. At the time of the southern invasion of Samudragupta about 350 A.C., this region was ruled over by three or four chiefs of whom Vishṇugōpa of Kāñcī was one, and they were in a body defeated by the northern invader. The defeat of Vishṇugōpa cost him his throne, which was usurped by the Pallava dynasty of the Sāṁskṛit Charters, beginning with Virakūrcha, who had married a Nāga princess and thus gained the support of the Nāgas in his efforts.

Virakūrcha and his son Skandavarman welded together the fallen-off units of the original Pallava kingdom, extended their authority up to Vēṅgi, and reduced the Gaṅgas of Taṭakāḍ to subjection. Kāñcī which

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had for a time been occupied by the Chōlas was retaken and the Chōla country to its south conquered by the successive Pallava kings. Later on, the hold on this southern province became relaxed, but was re-established in the latter part of the 6th century A.C. by Simhavarman and his successors, the first of the great Pallava monarchs, who consolidated their dominions and organised their government.

Meanwhile, the rise of the Kadambas in the 4th century under Mayūrasarman cut off the sphere of authority of the Pallavas on the west and the north up to Śriparvata (Śrīsaila) and occasioned constant struggles between the two powers during the 4th and 5th centuries.

The ascendancy in the 5th century of the early Chālukyas of Vātāpi (Bādāmi), supplanting the Kadambas, brought on the scene a formidable rival to the Pallavas, contending for political supremacy and territorial expansion. The northern province of Vēṇigī was permanently wrested from the Pallavas in 610 A.C. in the reign of Mahēndravarman by the Chālukya Pulakēśin II, who set up a second rival to them through the establishment therein of the Eastern Chālukya dynasty under his younger brother Kubja-Vishnuvardhana. Thus hemmed in on the west and the north by the Chālukyas, the Pallavas were necessarily forced to seek expansion in the south and thereby make good the loss of Vēṇigī on the north.

In this expansion the southern kings were vanquished, and the Chōla country watered by the Kāverī was occupied by Simhavishṇu. The conquest of Vēṇigī in 610 A.C. by Pulakēśin II was avenged by the capture and destruction of the Chālukya capital of Vātāpi in 642 by the Pallava Narasiṁhavarman I. The bitter animosity between the two powers thus continued and exhibited itself in frequent warfare.

A change in the succession brought Nandivarman Pallavamalla to the throne in the second decade of the 8th century. His long reign of over 62 years was politically eventful, for he had to face his enemies on all sides and overcome Chitramāya, his rival claimant from the earlier line of the Pallavas who were set aside, and the southern power of the Pāṇḍyas, while suffering reverses at the hands of the Chālukya Vikramāditya II in 741 A.C., and being temporarily dispossessed of his capital Kānchi. In the end he waxed stronger than before and asserted his authority over the Bāṇas and the Gaṅgas.

The displacement in the meantime of the (Western) Chālukyas in the middle of the 8th century by the Rāshtrakūṭas or Raṭṭas of Mālkhaḍ or Mānyakhēṭa did not give the Pallavas any relief on that side, for, together with

PALLAVAS

the sovereignty of the Chālukyas over the Dakkan in that quarter, the Rāshtrakūṭas inherited their family enmity with the Pallavas; and, during their supremacy for nearly two centuries and a quarter in succession to the Chālukyas, constant conflicts arose between the two, so much as to weaken both and ultimately destroy the Rāshtrakūṭa power, thereby affording an opportunity for the establishment of the second or the revived Western Chālukya dynasty of Kalyāṇi under Tailapa II in 973 A.C.

The Rāshtrakūṭas early began their inroads into the Pallava kingdom and Gōvinda III levied tribute from Dantivarman, the son and successor of Nandivarman Pallavamalla. At this time, the Pāṇḍyas were growing in strength and Varaguṇa-Pāṇḍya overran the Chōla country up to very near the Pallava capital and prepared to march upon Kāñcī. Notwithstanding these reverses, Dantivarman continued to rule his empire for half a century and more till about 830 A.C., and maintain his power in the northern half of his empire, with suzerainty over the Bāṇa king Vijayāditya.

His successors retrieved the fortunes of the family by defeating the Pāṇḍyas in several battles, capturing their capital Madura, and re-establishing their sway over the southern province. The Muttaraiyars, like the Bāṇas, were forced to acknowledge the Pallava supremacy.

The crisis for the Pallava rule came in the reign of Aparājita, the last Pallava sovereign. Early in his reign he had encountered the Pāṇḍya king Varaguṇa at Śripurambiya and defeated him with the help of the Western Gaṅga Prithvipati I, who was however slain in battle. But the fortune that attended Aparājita in his victory over the Pāṇḍyas deserted him in his fight against the Chōla king Āditya I who, in alliance with the Chēra ruler Sthāṇuravi, defeated him and took possession of the Pallava throne about 900 A.C.

Thus with Aparājita the dynasty of the Great Pallavas, established by Simhavishṇu at the end of the 6th century, which, though beset on all sides with inveterate foes, had endeavoured to preserve its power and authority in the south for a period of 300 years in spite of occasional reverses, became extinct in 900 A.C., yielding place to the rising Chōlas of the Vijayālaya line under Āditya I. Certain Pallava chiefs, however, continued to rule over petty principalities down to the 17th century, as Chōla and Vijayanagara subordinates, and claim apparent independence for a while. But a Pallava dynasty and Pallava rule became things of the past and there was no revival of them.

The age of the Great Pallavas was the time when great deeds were wrought. It was the glorious period in the Pallava history. The earliest Pallava viceroy had cleared the Dandakāranya with a view to turn it into

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arable land, and had created facilities for its irrigation. The Great Pallava monarchs augmented these sources of irrigation by excavating huge tanks and cutting out river-channels for their supply. The surname "Kāḍuveṭṭī" of the Pallavas is therefore significant of their work of "forest-clearing" and it still survives in the names of certain places, such as "Kārvēṭinagara," i.e., Kāḍuveṭṭinagara, the head-quarters of a Zamindari in the Chittoor district, and Kāḍuveṭṭī, a village lying between Avadi and Poonamalli within a dozen miles from Madras.

The renascence of Hinduism established the School of Bhakti (Devotion) with its two off-shoots, Saivism and Vaishnavism, supplanting the then prevailing religions in the south, viz., Buddhism and Jainism. Architecture was given impetus to through the excavation of rock-cut caves and the building of temples. Music, painting, sculpture and other plastic arts received encouragement and Samskr̥it literature was patronised. Much advance was also made in the art of government and the economic condition of the country greatly improved. The extent of the Pallava dominions was vastly increased so much so that "in the time of their glory the home territories comprised the modern Districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput or Madras, Trichinopoly and Tanjore; while their sovereignty extended from the Narbadā and Orissan frontier on the north to the Ponnaiyār or Southern Pennār river on the south, and from the Bay of Bengal on the east to a line drawn through Salem, Bangalore and Berar on the west" (Vincent A. Smith's "Oxford History of India," Part I, page 207).

PALLAVA INSCRIPTIONS

Pallava inscriptions in our Collection are scanty and the only two available ones from Tiruchānār representing Ku-Vijaya-Dantivikramadēvar¹ furnish us with very little information. One of them (No. 219—G.T.) gives his regnal year 51 and indicates the location of Sōlānār, the residence of the donor Ulagapperumānār, in Sōla-nādū and that of Tiruchānār in the Kuḍavār-nādū within the district of Tiruvēkaṭa-kōṭṭam.²

The village of Tiruchānār, or Chirutānār as it is popularly called, was in early times designated Tiruchchōkinār (Yōginār) (No. 219—G.T.) and the name is partly retained by the adjoining village of Yōgi-Mallavaram or Jōgula-Mallavaram. The form Tiruchchōkunār (Yōgunār) found in No. 218—G.T. dated in the Śaka year 820 (=898 A. C.), a variation of the original Yōginār, re-appears as Tiruchchōkunār (Yōgunār) in the time of Parāntaka I (No. 232—G.T.). But some time after Parāntaka I, it had changed once for all into Tiruchchukānār (Śukanār) with the Saṁskṛitised nomenclature Śrī Śuka-grāma (No. 62—G.T.), having become connected with the Puranic tradition of Śuka-Maharshi's penance at the place. The present popular style of denomination of the place disfigures the name to such an extent as to deprive it of all connection with the earlier "Yōginār" or the later "Śukanār". Tiruchchōkinār, however, appears as the original name of the place, being presumably given to it to denote the common appellation of Śiva, and Vishṇu in the form of Kṛishṇa, who are both found to have been enshrined in the place, Śiva in the western part of the ancient village under the name of Tippalādiśvaramuḍaiya-Mahādēvar (i.e. Palādiśvara or Parāśurāśvara) and Kṛishṇa in the eastern part. Even now Kṛishṇa is considered as the ancient deity and his shrine as the ancient structure within the premises of Śrī Padmāvatī-Amma's or Alamēlumāṅga's temple. Later on, the tradition regarding Śuka's penance seems to have gained

NOTE 1:—Vide Tirupati Dēvasthānam Epigraphical Report, pages 99-100.

NOTE 2:—It is apparent that Tiruvēkaṭa-kōṭṭam, one of the districts of Tonḍamāṇḍalam or Jayāñkopdaśōla-māṇḍalam, derives its name from the "Sacred Hill" on which Śrī Vēikaṭēśa stands, and incidentally indicates the renown of its presiding deity even in those remote times. From the several inscriptions in our Collection we find that this kōṭṭam comprised four nādus or sub-districts, viz., Kuḍavār or Tirukkuḍavār-nādū formed of the villages situated round about Tirupati, Vaikunda-vālanādū of the villages round about Chandragiri, Tuya-nādū of those near Chittoor and Āgrār or Tonḍaimāṇ-Āgrār-nādū of those round about Kālahasti. Of these, Kuḍavār which lent its name to the nādū no longer exists, and Āgrār which is called in inscriptions "Tonḍaimāṇ-Āgrār or —Pēriaggār is now known as Tonḍamāṇḍū and is situated near Kālahasti (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1921, para 26).

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ground such that the hagiologists transformed the "Tiruchchōkinār," by the transmutation of the vowel sounds with the least effort, being aided therein by the common palatal "ch," into "Tiruchchukānār," which through persistent usage became the permanent appellation of the village. The preservation down to this day of the term "Yōgi" in the name "Yōgi-Mallavaram" of the now separated western portion of the ancient village containing the Śiva temple supports the inference above indicated regarding the transmutation of the original name of the village.

Ulagapperumānār of Śōjanār and Śiyagañ(gan) are two Pallava subordinates brought to our notice by the above two epigraphs Nos. 219 and 273—G.T. We know that two of the earlier Western Gaṅga chiefs Ayyavarman and Simhavarman alias Mādhava II were installed by their contemporary Pallava kings and that Prīthvīpati I fought later on the side of Aparājita against Varaguṇa-Pāṇḍya in the battle of Śripurambiya and gave up his life in the cause of his Pallava overlord. It is quite likely that Śiyagañgan was a Western Gaṅga feudatory of Dantivikramavarman, just as the Bāṇa king Vijayāditya-Mahāvali-Bāṇarāya, mentioned in the Guḍimallam inscription (No. 226 of 1903) and in Nos. 429—T.T. and 229—G.T. of our Collection, was a vassal of this same Pallava king. This Pallava dominance over the Bāṇas and the Gaṅgas indicates that, in spite of the Pāṇḍya aggression on the south under Mārañjaḍaiyan or Varaguṇa and the Rāshtrakūṭa menace on the west from Gōvinda III, Vijaya-Dantivikramavarman maintained his authority in tact at least in the northern half of the Pallava empire. He was connected with the Rāshtrakūṭas by a double bond, the one through his mother Rēva and the other through his daughter-in-law Śaṅkha, wife of Nandivarman of Tellāru, and with the Kadambas through his own wife Aggañnimmaṭi. These marriage alliances had probably fortified him, when once he had declared his allegiance to the Rāshtrakūṭa Gōvinda III by paying him tribute, and also served to stem the tide of the Pāṇḍya invasion of the Tondamāṇḍalam.

Of the two epigraphs noted above, both fragmentary, No. 429—T.T. seems to record, in a Sāṁskṛit verse, the ancestry of the Bāṇa king Vijayāditya, while No. 229—G.T. registers his arrangement for offerings to the different images of Śri Vēṅkaṭeśa through an endowment of land.

Another fragment No. 233—G.T. mentions a certain Gaṅga chief Raṇasiṅgan, who was probably another Pallava subordinate. Besides the Bāṇas and the Gaṅgas, other chiefs also appear to have acknowledged the Pallava authority, and one such was the chief of the Iruṅgōḷas, viz., Iruṅgōlakkōn alias Guṇavan-Aparājitan (No. 220—G.T.) whose surname indicates that he was a vassal of the last Pallava king Aparājita. The Śaka year 820:

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(898 A.C.) expressed in words in No. 218—G.T. takes us to the last days of the reign of Aparājita and the end of the Pallava rule at the close of the 9th century. A Guḍimallam epigraph (No. 223 of 1903) dated in the same Śaka year refers to the son of the Bāṇa king Vāṇa-Vijjādhara and shows that this part of the country comprised in the modern districts of Chittoor and Vellore was ruled over by the Bāṇas under Pallava suzerainty till that date. With the fall of the Pallavas came the suppression of the Bāṇarāyas who had long upheld the Pallava power, and the substitution of the rule of the Gaṅga kings in Vāṇagappāḍi, the Bāṇa country, at the hands of the Chōla Parāntaka I at the beginning of the 10th century.

Numerous inscriptions, both earlier and later, bring to our notice the existence of an assembly (*Sabha*) at Tiruchānăr which exercised political or administrative functions including the supervision of the temples. It consisted of 108 members mainly drawn from the local Śrīvaishṇava Brāhmaṇas. In some cases it functioned as the agent of the temples in receiving and acknowledging gifts of money or gold and grants of land made to them for specified charities and services and also as the executor of those charities. On it was expressly laid in one instance in No. 18—T.T. the duty of guarding against taxation of tax-free land endowed to the temple for the purpose of a service. These powers the assembly appears to have held till the middle of the 11th century after which time they were limited to the management of the affairs of the village of Tiruchānăr as separated from Yōgi-Mallavaram. From an inscription at the latter place belonging to the reign of Rājarāja III, it is clear that the *Sabha* lost its control even over the local Śiva temple.

In connection with public administration, we come across certain political officers, such as the *Puravu*, *Ūrāṭchi*, Bayyan, *Ūr-niyōgam*, *Kōyirkōn*, *Valluvakkōn*, &c., the last two probably looking after matters pertaining to the temples.

Of the three deities mentioned in No. 229—G.T., “Tiruveṇkaṭattu-Perumānaḍigal” is God Vēṇkaṭaśa who abides in His Shrine on the Vēṇkaṭa-Hill or Tirumala, while the other two, viz., “Tiruviṇkākoyil-Perumānaḍigal” and “Tirumanṭiraśālai-Perumānaḍigal” look like the *Utsava-mūrti*, i.e., processional image and one of the other “mūrtis” (images) stationed within the sanctum at Tirumala.

Votaries from the royal and official classes were the pioneers in providing for special worship of the deities, instituting charities and services in temples, presenting gold and jewels and endowing them with lands so that the intended charities and services might be carried on for all time out of the

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interest on the money offered and the produce from the land given. The services comprised the keeping of a lamp lighted always (*nandāvijakku*) before the deity, the offering of *naivedyam* every day and the conducting of festivals on specified days in the name of the donor. To these were added the feeding of a number of Brāhmaṇas daily, ostensibly a few of the pilgrims that resorted to the place to worship God.

These processes were greatly augmented in later times such that almost every day became a day of festival inaugurated by numerous devotees, both high and low, with a permanent provision for their continuous conduct.

The temple land was usually leased out, and in No. 229—G.T. we find a stipulation made in this respect to the effect that the lessee must be a tenant of the *nādu*, in order that the cultivation of the land and the collection of the lease-produce might both be facilitated. The rice used for *naivedyam* was required to be scrupulously cleaned by being pounded eighty times, and only such clean food was desired to be offered to the deities. The gold deposited as capital was generally the pure precious metal (*sem-pon*) which was weighed and accepted by the temple authorities. The *kaṇañju* was the unit of weight for gold. The measuring rod in the case of land was the *kaṇikkai-kōl* which was equated with the rod of sixteen spans in length and reckoned in units of *kuḷi*, of which a thousand made up a *patti*. Several kinds of ornaments are mentioned in No. 18—T. T. and they were presented for decorating the whole body of the image. They were made of gold and set with diamonds, rubies, pearls and corals. Precious metals and precious stones appear to have been in general use and it shows the highly developed state of the industrial arts and the general high level of civilisation of the country. Internal communication was greatly facilitated by the laying out of roads which also served to help inland trade. The “Northern Road” (*Vaduga-Valli*) was a trunk-road extending from the Tamil country in the south to the Telugu country of Vēṅgi and onwards in the north (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1913, para 33). It passed by Tiruchānūr. Great attention was paid to agriculture, and irrigation facilities were created through the construction of tanks and channels. In these Pallava records we do not come across the numerous taxes which we find levied in the subsequent Chōla period, but only the obligatory and customary services (*Kaṭamai-Kuḍimai*) seem to have been enforced.

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No. 1.

(No. 219—G.T.)

[In the passage below the Gōpuram of Śrī Padmāvati-Amma's Temple in Tiruchānūr. Now preserved on a separate platform in the same Temple].

Text

- 1 ஷவீஸ்ரீ १கொவிவெசயாந்தினிரு[ஃ]க்கு யாண்டு அம்பத்தொன்றுவது திருவெங் -
- 2 [க]டக் சொட்டத்துக் குடறுந்ராட்டுக் ३திருக்சொகினார்த் திருவெங்கடத்து எம்பெருமானாட்களுக் -
- 3 கு எழுந்தருநவிதத் திருவிளக்கொயிற் பெருமானாட்களுக்குச் சொழ் நாட்டுச் சொழு[னு]ர் (க)
- 4 உலகப்பெருமானு வைத்த திருவிளக்கு முதல் முப்பதின் சமஞ்ச இம்முதலுக்காக.....க்கு...
- 5 பட்டி. இப்பொன்னுக்கு கொண்டு கு[ஓ]த்து திருவிளக்கு வைப்பித்தோம் [[*]]

Translation

Hail, Prosperity! In the 51st year of the reign of Kō-Vijaya-Dantivikramar, Ulagpperumānār of Śōjanār in Śōla-nādu deposited 30 *kaṭaṇju* (of gold) as the capital for a lamp (intended) for the image of Tiruvilākākōyil-Perumānaḍigal installed (as a representation of) Tiruvēākaṭattu-Emperumānāḍigal (Śrī Vēākaṭṭessvara). (We, the assembly of) Tiruchchōginār (Tiruchānūr) (situated) in Kuḍavūr-nādu (comprised in the district) of Tiruvēākaṭa-kōṭṭam, having purchased (a certain) *patti* (of land) with this capital, have caused the lamp to be set up.

No. 2.

(No. 223—G.T.)⁴

[In the west verandah of a stone Mandapa in the Friday garden to the south of the Temple of Śrī Padmāvati-Amma. Now preserved on a separate platform in the same Temple.]

Text

- 1 ஷவீஸ்ரீ ४கொவிவெசபதநிழிரு[ஃ]வர்க்கு யாண்டு—
- 2திருவெங்கடத்தொட்டத்து மு.....ந்தும் மச—
- 3த்து ५சியகன் வைத்த [செம்பொன்].....—
- 4கொண்டு விட[டு].....ஒரு திருவிளக்கு—
- 5 ...[கொவிலெல].....ஸ்ரீகாயா[ஃ].....[மக்களுக்கு]—

1. Read கொ - விழய—
2. The old name for the modern Tiruchānūr.
3. The inscription is much damaged and incomplete.
4. கொ - சியாந்தி—
5. This is probably செக்கன்ஸ்.

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Translation

1. Hail, Prosperity ! In the reign of Kō-Vijaya-Dantivikramadēvar—
2. in the district of Tiruvēṅkaṭa-kōṭṭam—
3. the fine (red) gold presented by Śiyakan—
4. one lamp set up—
5. to those (who manage) the affairs of the temple—

No. 3.

(No. 429—T. T.)

[On a slab in the Vāhana-Maṇḍapa at Tirumala.
Now preserved on a platform in the Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1—...ஸ-முவா-து-நா-லா ஸ-ா-த:—
2—[த]ஸ் வ-ஸ-ா-நா-ரா-ஹா-ஸ-ா-[அ]ஹ[தா]—
3—[ஆ]ஜா-யத ட-ஸ்ரீ-ஹ வியா-தி-தய—
4—...ஸ-மு-இ-ஸ-ா-ரி-கா உ-வ—

Translation

1. a son named.....Bhāpāla (was born)—
2. to him who bore the burden of the earth—
3. the prosperous Vijayāditya was born—
4. like the Sārikā birds (*Myna*) on earth—

No. 4.

(No. 229—G.T.)¹

[In the verandah near the kitchen in Śri Padmāvati-Amma Temple.
Now preserved on a separate platform in the same Temple]

Text

1—கழஞ்ச உட்பட....படல...²குந்தேவற்க்கிழாக குடுத்தென் ³விதெழுயாதித்த—
2—[என்] காட்டக்கடவ ⁴நந்தினரித் திருவமிர்துன்னிட்டு இரண்டினூமிம் வய்யை
கொளால் வந்த பொன்று—
3—[கொ]வித்தெகான் பதினையங்காடியும் ⁵ப வு வள்ளுவக்கொ[ன்] கழஞ்சம் பதின்
காடியும் பெறக் க[டக்]கொ—

1. The inscription is incomplete and slightly damaged.
2. Read குந்தேவல்லேஷ்.
3. Read விதெழுயாதித்த—
4. Read நந்தினரி—
5. The symbol stands for ஓமந்படி.

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- 4—[ந]¹ தொயிற்பெருமானத்களுக்கும் திருமந்திரசாலைப் பெருமானத்களுக்கும்
திருவெங்கடத்துப் பெருமானத்களுக்கும்—
5—²[கா]யீசிஞ்செய்[த]வாரிர ஊ[வா]லைகை யிட்ட.....எம்பெருமானத்யோ...
நொக்கி னுட்டில் னுட்டானுக்கை ³நூ[ர்]வியோ[க]—⁴

Translation

1. I, Vijayāditya, offered as (my) humble service.....including *kaḷāñju*—
2. for the two (offerings) including *Nandierittiruvamudu* to be offered, the *pon* realised through *Bayyan-käl* (authority)—
3. *Kōyirkōn* shall receive fifteen *kāḍi* and *Valluvakkōn* (shall receive) one *kaḷāñju* and ten *kāḍi*—
4. for *Tiruvilāṅkōyil* – *Perumāṇadigal*, *Tirumantiraiālai* – *Perumāṇadigal* and *Tiruvēṅkāpattu* – *Perumāṇadigal*—
5. We, the *Emperumāṇadiyār* (servants of God) (have assigned the land) to the husbandmen of the *nādu*, in accordance with the valuation of the managers of the temple, under the direction of the *Ur-niyōgam* (the village council)—

No. 5.

(No. 233—G. T.)

[On the east wall (outer side), south of Paṭikāvali-Gōpuram at Tiruchānūr.]

Text

- 1—கங்கை கங்காவிரைசிங்கனுகிய—
2—ஞல் பொர்னிங் பலிஷையினால் விசதி ப—

Translation

1. Gaṅgai Gaṅgān Raṇasiṅgan alias—
2. daily from the interest on the gold—

No. 6.

(No. 220—G. T.)

[On the east wall (outer side), south of Paṭikāvali-Gōpuram at Tiruchānūr.]

Text

- 1—⁷படி யிரண்டு பூரூபணற்கு பத்தெட்டுக்கு⁸குத்தலருசி—
2—டாக் இப்பரிசை யிருவர் பூரூபணற்கு⁹சஞ்சாரி¹⁰தவல்¹⁰ஓன்பதர்க்கு—
3—¹¹துவதாக இருங்கொள்கொனுகிய குணவநபராஜிதன் வைத்த பொன—
4—க்க [இ]ரண்டுக்கும் வட்டாவிரண்டுக்கு இப்படி. [திரும]¹²—

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Read திருவளக்கொயில்— | 7. Read வைத்தபடி. |
| 2. This may be read பீர்காயீசம்— | 8. Read குத்தலரிசி. |
| 3. Read ஊர்திபோகம். | 9. Read டாஞ்சாரி |
| 4. The end of the inscription is lost. | 10. Read உண்பதற்கு. |
| 5. Read இரண்டிங்க— | 11. Probable reading டத்துவதாக. |
| 6. This may be read பண்ணிரண்டு. | 12. Probable reading திருமந்திரசாலை— |

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Translation

1. This arrangement to feed two Brāhmaṇas as long as the moon and the sun (last), with eighty times well-pounded rice, (by means of) investment of gold, (was made) by Irungēlakkōn alias Guṇavanaparājitan for conducting the charity with two *vattil* for the two (Brāhmaṇas)—

No. 7.

(No. 218—G. T.)

[In the Passage below the Gopuram of Śrī Padmāvatī-Amma's Temple in Tiruchānūr. Now preserved on a separate platform in the same Temple.]

Text

- 1 ஷவித்தி பகவாராதி[ம்*] எண்ணுற்றிருபதினால் தி—
- 2 திருச்சொகுனூர் புரவு ஆயிரக்காடியும் ¹ஊராட்சியும்—
- 3 ஊராட்சியால் வந்த தண்ட எப்பெர்ப்பட்டது ²திருக்கி—
- 4 ³மைக் குடிமை(ச்) செய்க அல்லது இவ்வூர்ப் புரவு[மேம]—

Translation

1. May there be prosperity! In the Śaka year 820—
2. the *āyirakkādi* and the *ūrātchi* who are the administrative officers (*puravu*) of the Tiruchchogunūr village—
3. the income received on account of the administration of the village (*ūrātchiyāl*), of whatever kind it may be, (shall be utilised for the) Tiruvilaiyakōyil—
4. only the (ancient) obligatory and customary services (*kaṭamai - kudimai*) shall be rendered; otherwise the officers (*puravu*) of this village—

No. 8.

(No. 18—T. T.)⁴

[On the north wall in the first Prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

The two subjoined inscriptions are dated in the 14th year of the reign of Koppātra - Panmar or Koppātra - Mahēndra - Panmar.⁵ He was probably descended from the Pallava kings who were supplanted by the Chōlas. He may be identified with Ko-Pārthivēndravarman, whose inscriptions have been found in the Chittoor, North Arcot and Chingleput

-
1. Read ஊராட்சியும்.
 2. Read திருவிளக்கோமல்—
 3. Read கடமை.
 4. Numbers 18, 19, 20 and 17-T. T. were re-engraved in the time of Vira-Nārasimha Yādavarāya.
 5. Vide Tirupati Dēvasthānam Epigraphical Report, pages 100-101.

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districts. He was a vassal of Parāntaka II Sundara-Chola and ruled over the part of the Tondamandalam comprised within the above three districts.

A certain Kāḍava (i.e. Pallava) chief by name Śaktiviṭākan, i.e., Śaktiviṭāṅkan, was a subordinate of this Pārthivēndravarmān. His wife Sāmavai, the donor in these two epigraphs, was the daughter of a Pallavapppergadaiyār, i.e., a Pallava chief. The similarity of names of this Kāḍava Śaktiviṭākan and Danti-Śaktiviṭāṅki alias Lōkamahādēvi, one of the queens of Rājarāja I, suggests a certain relationship between the two and evidences the existence of Pallava chiefs as Chōla subordinates, long after the extinction of Pallava rule at the end of the 9th century.

Here we come across the earliest instance of the consecration of metallic images, in this case a silver image, in the representation of the original idol of Sri Vāktaga, and the institution of special festivals and processions for these images twice a day for a period of seven days. These festivals were later on prolonged through twelve days and in many cases individual donors provided for the expenses of the processions and offerings on some of these days.

Text

- 1 ஷவித்ரி 'கொப்பாது' கெல்லுபண்மற்கு டர்ன்டு சிச வது சத்திவிடங்களைக் கொடும் தீர்காடபட்டிகள் தெவியார் பல்லவப்பெற்கடையார் மகள் சாமலையாகிய காடவள்ளபெருந்தெவியென் பீர்வெங்கடத்து எழுந்தருளினான்ற பெருமானாட்சிகளுக்கு கூட்டாது-இனை கொண்டருளி திருவிள்ளை கொரிலில் எழுந்தருளிவித்த வெள்ளித்திருமெனியின் திருமுடி-

2 பில[முத்தி]ன வயிரம் உயிர் ம் பருமத்து மிழு நாயகமான மாணிக்கம் உ ம் தடவிக் கட்டின மாணிக்கம் சு ம் ஆக மாணிக்கம் கு னல் திருமுடி ஒன்றும் திருக்காதில் பொன்னின் மகரம் இ[ம*]ண்டும் பவுத்தின் கொப்பு ஒன்றும் திருக்கழுத்தின் மாலையிலவறின வயிரம் சிச ம் மாணிக்கம் சு ம் பருமத்து மிச ம் கெர்முத்து பலவும்] இட்டுக் கட்டின மாலை [சு] ம் பொன்னின் உதரபெந்த[ன]ம் சு ம் திருவரைப்பட்டிகை கக்கு இட்டுக்கட்டின மாணிக்கம் சு னல் பட்டிகை க ம் 'வாழு-வலையம் உ க்கு தடவிக்கட்டின மாணிக்கம்

3 கம் உ ம் தடவிக்கட்டின மாணிக்கம் உ கட்டின திருச்சந்தம் சு ம் திருக்கழுத்தின் வலையில் சு ம் திருக்காலுச்சுக்குத்தின காறை உ ம் இடையீட்ட பொன்னின் மணியும் பவழமும் முத்தும் ஆக உட்டு குமில் பாதசாயலம் உ ம் வெள்ளிப்புலெலையில் ஏறின நாயகமான மாணிக்கம் [கு] இத்தோன் ஆபரணக்கஞம் இட்டு சேப்த போன்

. Read கோ-வாது-இவடுவடுவை கற்கு.

. Read தீர்காடுவெட்டிகள்.

. Read உட்டாலையறம்.

. Read வாழு-வலையம்.

5. Read வளையல்.

6. பொன்னும்.

7. உட்டு-உருவு.

8. The total is 22, not 52.

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சமீ சு^१ ம் இத்தனையும் கொண்டு அவிஷீகமும் செய்கித்து எழுந்தருளுகித்த மணவாளப்பெருமாளுக்கு ஸ்ரீவெங்கட கொட்டத்து திருக்குடலூர்காட்டு திருச்சகனூர் ஸலையார் பக்கதும் மடமுடை-
4 ய இலஷ்டாமணைம்பி பக்கதும் பொன் குடித்து இறை இழித்திக்கொண்ட நிலமும் சபையார்ப்பக்கல் கொண்ட நிலமும் நந்தளிரிப்பட்டியும் மடிப்பூட்டையும் இலஷ்டாமணைம்பி அடைகொண்ட சீலமும் மதுருதன் ஆசியரையும் வாரா-வெஷாத்தமன்பட்டியும் ஆக முன்று பட்டி நிலமும் கடிகைக்கொலால் அளந்து பதின்றுசாண்கொலால் முவாயிரம் குழி விலை கொண்ட சபையாற்கும் தெவற்கும் விலை பொன் குடித்து இறை இழித்திக் கொண்ட மணவாளப்பெருமாளுக்கு நிமந்த-
5 ததுக்கு வைத்தபடியாவது நிமந்தம் நானுழி அரிசி திருவழுதும் திருந்தாவிளக்கு ஒன்றும் இரண்டு சயநாலாந்தியும் இரண்டு விலஷ்டாலாந்தியும் திருமன்சனம் புகுளிப்பதற்கும் புரட்டாதித்திருநாள் எழுந்தருளிப்பொதுகைக்கு [ஸ்ரீ] எவழுந்தருளுமன்றமதன் முன்பும் இங்கொன் திருவிட்டா எழுந்தருளுவிப்பதா(க)கவர் சிக்திசை முதலாக திருமுளை யட்டி ஒன்புதாள் திறந்திழாவெழுந்தருளிவிக்க-
[வும் இத்தனையுஞ் செய்விப்பார் திருவெங்கடத்து மாடாபக்தியஞ் செய்வாரையாவும் இங்கிலம் இறைகாத்து விட சபையார் இரக்கிப்பாராகவும் இப்பரிசு சுத்ராதித்தவரை நிற்பதாக
6 செய்தென் சத்திவிடங்களுகிய காடவன்பெருந்தெவியார் பல்லவப்பெற்க்கடையார் மகள் சாமவையாகிய காடவன்பெருந்தெவியன் இத்தனம் இரக்கிப்பார் ஸ்ரீபாதம் என் தலைமெலது ஸ்ரீவெவலைவர்கள் இரவெகை[**] இவை சாத்தகை எழுத்து ஏ

Translation

Hail, Prosperity ! In the 14th year of the reign of Koppātra-Mahēndra-Panmar, I, Sēmavai alias Kāḍavan-Perundēvi, queen of Sāttivitāñkan (Saktivitāñkan) alias Śrī Kāḍapattigal and daughter of Pallavapperkāḍaiyār, founded this charity, so as to last as long as the moon and the sun endure, having arranged for the daily propitiation (*nimandam*) with 4 நாடி of cooked rice (*tiruvannudu*) and one perpetual lamp (*nandāvīlakku*), for the conduct of ablutions (*tirumāñjanam*) on the two *Ayana-Saṅkrānti* and the two *Vishu-Saṅkrānti* (days) and for the celebration of the *Purattāsi* festival wherein to conduct a festival for two days before the commencement of the (main) festival and to conduct the (main) festival for nine days beginning with the seed-sowing (*tirumuñaiyātti*) on the day of Chittirai (star), for the Maṇavālāp-

-
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. This symbol stands for மூஞ்ச. | 4. Read புட்டாசி. |
| 2. Read நிலமும். | 5. Read அங்குராதித்தவரை. |
| 3. Read—வைக்காஶியும். | 6. Read இத்தர்மம். |

PALLAVA INSCRIPTIONS

perumāl (image) made of silver and installed in the *Tiruviṇṭakōyil* after performing special worship for the God presiding over the sacred Vēṅkaṭa Hill and after presenting for the consecrated silver image

- (1) 1 crown (*tirumudi*) containing 23 diamonds, 16 big pearls, 2 big central rubies and 3 cut rubies, in all 5 rubies,
- (2) 2 ornaments (of the shape of the) *makara* and 1 pair of coral *kōppu* for the two holy ears,
- (3) 4 strings (*mālai*) for the holy neck into which are set 14 diamonds, 1 rubies, 11 big pearls and many (small) red pearls,
- (4) 1 belt (*udarabandhanam*) of gold,
- (5) 1 girdle (*tiruvarai-pūṭikai*) with 4 rubies,
- (6) 2 circular ornaments for the arms (*bāhuvalayam*),
- (7) 4 bracelets (*tiruchchandam*) set with 2 cut rubies,
- (8) 4 circular ornaments (*vāṭaiyal*) for the holy neck,
- (9) 2 solid anklets (*kārai*) for the holy feet,
being ornaments made of gold set with precious stones, corals and pearls, totalling 52 articles;
- (10) 2 anklets with belts (*pādachāyalam*) and
1 luminous disc (*prabha*) of silver set with 1 big central ruby;
the gold used in making these articles being 47 *kaṭañju*;

and the land given to this Maṇavālapperumāl, for whom all these (ornaments) were presented and ablutions were also conducted and who was consecrated, comprises the pieces of land purchased from the *Sabhaiyār* of Tiruchchukanūr situated in the Tirukkuḍavūr-nēdu in Śrī Vēṅkaṭa-kōṭṭam and from Lakshmaṇambī residing in the *Matham* and for which was also paid money to the God Tiruviṇṭakōyil-Perumāl and which was made tax-free; the piece of land purchased from the *Sabhaiyār*; the pieces of land known as *Nandi-śrippatṭi*, *Madupṛūṭai*, *Lakshmaṇanambi-adaikoṇḍa-nilam* (land held by Lakshmaṇambī), *Madhusūdan-āvīyarai* and *Purushottaman-patṭi*, aggregating to 3 *patṭi* of land; measured with the *kaṭikkai-kōl* (measuring pole) and reckoned to be 3000 *kuṭṭi* as equated with the rod of 16 spans; and this land has been purchased after paying the purchase money to the *Sabhaiyār* and to the deity, and made tax-free and presented to serve for the propitiation of Maṇavālap-
perumāl.

All these services the managers of the temple (*māḍāpatyam*) on Tiruvēṅkaṭam shall have conducted and the *Sabhaiyār* shall protect the land from being taxed.

The feet of those that protect this charity shall be borne on my head

The protection of the Śrīvaishṇavas (is sought for this).

This is the writing of Śāttandai.

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No. 9.

(No. 19—T. T.)

[On the north wall in the first Prâkâra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 வஸவிழீ १கொப்பாதிருப்புமற்கு யாண்டு செ வது சத[தி]விடங்காசிய-
ஸ்ரீகாடபட்டிகள் பெற்கடையார் மகன் சர்மவையாகிய காடவன்
பெருந்தெவி ஸ்ரீவெங்கடத்து எழுந்தருளினின்ற பெருமாணாட்களுக்கு
கூட்டாது-இன கொண்டருளி வெள்ளியால் எழுந்தருளவித்த மாண-
- 2 வாளப்பெருமாளுக்கு மார்க்கியித் திருத்துவாடிசிகிக்கு முன்பு திருக்கொடி-
வைந்த(து) திருமுளை அடிடி எழுநா[ள்] திருவிழா இரண்டு
பொழுதும் எழுந்தருளங்கிப்பதற்கு வைத்த பூமி வெங்கடக்கொட்டத்து
திருக்கடஆர்நாட்டு திருச்சகனுர் சபையார்க்கும் தெவர்க்கும் பொன்
குடுத்து இறை இழித்தி கொண்ட நிலம் வடக்கு வெளுக்கிப் பொன
வகியில் மெற்கில் ஆயப்பட்டியில் குழி கடினக்கொலால் அளந்து
பதிருசாண்கொலால் १கு உாகுலின[வல] १० (ம) குழிப்பட்டி குழி
- 3 நாக்யின ம் பெரும்பாணைத்திர்வாயில் குழி நாசம் டு ம் நாவிசப்-
பட்டி சு சதஉாயிக ம் குசப்பட்டி சு நாசிச[வ ம்] புரு-
ஷாத்தமப்பட்டி சு நாயிக ம் புருஷாத்தமன்பள்ளம் சு
. நூரு ம் பஞ்சவன்மாதெவினரிக்கும் சு १ ஸ்ரீ ம் காலிப்பெருமாணும்
தப்பிப்பட்டனும்பக்கல் கொண்ட நாதர்செறு சு உாரும் ம் சாலில்-
பெருமாள் திருமலைபக்கல் கொண்ட கொட[டுர]க் கிழ்ப்பட்டி சு
கா ம் ஆக சு சுதானமிகங் ரூ குழியும் திருவெங்கடத்து
மாடாபத்தியஞ் செய்வார்களே கைக்கொ-
- 4 ண்டு १சத்துத்தவரை செல்வதாக ருடுத்தோம் சாமவையாகிய காடவன்
பெருந்தெவி யென ஏ

Translation

Hail, Prosperity ! In the 14th year of the reign of Koppâtra-Panmar, I, Sâmavai alias Kâdavan-Perundevî, (queen) of Sattivîtañakan alias Sri Kâdappattigal, and daughter of Perkâdaiyâr, presented, towards the expenses of conducting a festival twice a day for seven days prior to Mârgali-tirudvâdaśi (Mukkoti-dvâdaśi), after raising the flag (to the top of the flag-staff) and sowing (the nine kinds of) seeds, for the image of Maṇavâlapperumâl made of silver, after having performed special rites for the presiding deity of the sacred

1. Read கோ - வாதி-வெட்டுவை-ற்கு.
2. Read ஸ்ரீகாடுவெட்டிகள்.
3. Read ஏற்றி.
4. Read திருக்கடஆர்—
5. Read குழி wherever this figure occurs in this inscription.
6. This symbol stands for ம்.
7. Read து = ஆயிரம்.
8. The total is wrongly given.
9. Read அங்காதி-தற்காலை.

PALLAVA INSCRIPTIONS

Vēkaṭa Hill (*Śri Vēkaṭattu eļundaruṇi nūra Perumānađigal*), land for which money was paid to the deity and to the *Sabhaiyār* of Tiruchchukanār situated in the Tirukkuḍavār-nādu in Vēkaṭa-kōṭṭam and which was made tax-free; and measured with the *kađikai-kōl* and reckoned in *kuṭṭi* as equated with the rod of 16 spans :—

- (1) 267 *kuṭṭi* in the *Āyappatti* land lying to the west of the high road running northwards,
- (2) 367 *kuṭṭi* known as the *Kuļippaṭti* land,
- (3) 340 *kuṭṭi* lying opposite to the *Perumbāṇa* (tank),
- (4) 1221 *kuṭṭi* known as *Nāviśappatti*,
- (5) 144 *kuṭṭi* known as *Kūśappatti*,
- (6) 121 *kuṭṭi* known as *Purushōttamapappatti*,
- (7) 505 *kuṭṭi* in *Purushōttaman-pallam*,
- (8) 1000 *kuṭṭi* below the *Pāñchavānādēvi-ēri*,
- (9) 250 *kuṭṭi* purchased from Kālipperumān and Tambibhaṭṭan, and known as *Nādarseru*, and
- (10) 600 *kuṭṭi* purchased from Śālaiperumāl-Tirumalai, known as *Kil-paṭti* in Kēṭṭur village,
aggregating to 4176 ½ *kuṭṭi*.

I, Sāmavai alias Kāđavan-Perundēvi, have granted them (with the desire) that these (several) *kuṭṭi* of land be taken possession of by the managers of the temple of Śri Vēkaṭasā and that the charity may be conducted as long as the moon and the sun (last).

No. 10.

(No. 226—T. T.)

[On the south base (outer side) of the first Gōpura in Tirumala Temple.]

Sarvagña-Khađgamalla¹ is represented by Nos. 226 and 227—T.T. He belonged to the Kāṭhaka, i.e., Kāđava or Pallava, race and ruled over Kāuchi. He was a great warrior and a powerful king. His banner was painted with the emblem of the sword. He conquered Vijaya and Vira as well as Gaṇapati who put the anklet of heroes round his heels, and despoiled the Karṇāṭa kingdom. He was born to enjoy the rule of the earth. A brotherly relation existed between him and Sundara. He was a capable poet and a giver of many munificent gifts.

This Sarvagña-Khađgamalla who revels in his *birudas* is no other than Kōpperuñjiṅga with the Saṁskritised name of Mahārājasimha. His contemporaries, as stated in the above two epigraphs, were (Kākatīya) Gaṇapati; Vijaya-(Gandagōpāla) and Vira-(Gandagōpāla); (Jaṭāvarman) Sundara-(Pāṇḍya I); and the Karṇāṭa kings (Vira-Narasimha II and his son Vira-Sōmēsvara).

He is known to have imprisoned the Chōla king Rājarāja III at Ŝendamaigalam for a time, when the Hoysala Vira-Narasimha II intervened and liberated the Chōla king, after defeating Kōpperuñjiṅga. Consequently, his alleged devastation of the Karṇāṭa kingdom must have taken place in the

NOTE 1:—Vide Dēvasthānam Epigraphical Report, pages 101-103 and 115-116.

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reign of Vira-Sōmēśvara. He was the last Pallava ruler who struggled hard to revive the Pallava line after three and a half centuries since its submersion at the end of the 9th century and likewise submerge the reigning Chōla line. But that honour was not to be his. He lacked the real strength to win the game. The Pāṇḍyas were ahead of him and they appropriated that credit to themselves. Māravarman Sundra-Pāṇḍya I was the founder and Jaṭāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I the sustainer of the greatness of these later Pāṇḍyas.

Text

- 1 ஷவி காங்காடுதியுக காலநீரா[யக] கவிலோ[வு-ச] தெளா வை-ச-ஜ-
வ-ப-க-இ வ-ஸ-ஹா-த-ா வ-ஏ-ந-ப-—
- 2 உாய-க- கண-ா-ட-ட-க-ந-ய-க-நா[க] ச-வ-ஸ-ஹா-ய-ய-ப- [ஸ-ா-ம-ா-த] ப-ா-ய-(:)
வ-ா-ர-ா-ய-(:) || வ-ய-த-ந- வ-ய-ய-ா- ப-ய-ர-வ-—
- 3 வ-ந-ய-வ-க- வ-த-க-க-த-ந-ா- || இ-ந-ய- க-எ-வ-வ-ா-ர- [ந-ம-ா] *.....ந-ப-.....
ஏ-வ-ய-.....வ-க-க-ந- வ-த-—

Translation

1. Hail! The ornament of the race of Kāṭhakas (Kāṭavas, i.e., Pallavas), the Lord of Kāñči, the king of poets, Sarvagīa-Khadgamalla who conducted himself like a brother towards Sundara—

2. the establisher of.....he who robbed the Karṇāṭa (kingdom) of its wealth, the hero (who fights) without assistance (single-handed), the master of the horsemen, the best king—

Having conquered Vijaya and Vīra—

3. painted the 'Sword' (on the) banner.

(He has equalled in his physical qualitics) the *Diggaja* (the eight elephants supporting the eight corners of the world), Kēsava (Vishnu) and Pura-(hara) (Siva)—

(By him has been accomplished) some singular act—

No. 11.

(No. 227—T. T.)

[On the north base (outerside) of the first Gōpura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 ஷவி வை-க-ய-வ-ப-க-இ .. ம-ன-வ-த-த-த-ல-ய-ர-வ-த-க-ா-த- [ஸ-ா-வ-] ந-ா-ர-ா-ய-ய-ன-
வ-க-ா-ன-ா-வ-க-ன-ய-ா-ர- த-ிர-ஸ-ா-வ-ந- [ஸ-ா-ய-] —, ந-த-ல-ஹ-ா-ம-க-ா-த-
க-ா-ன-—
- 2 ஒ-ய-க-ி ல-ஹ-ா-ம-க-ா-த- ல-ஹ-வ-த-த-க-ா-ய-, க-ண-ா-ட-க-ா-வ-ி-க-ண-ா-த-த-ா-ட-
த-ா-ட-ா-க-ஹ-ா-—க-ா-ய-ா-ந-ா- வ-த-ா-ந-ா-—
- 3 த-ா-ம-ா-ந-ா-த-ா- க-ர-வ-ா-ம-ா-ட-ய-ா-ந-ா- [வ-ா-ய-*] வ-ப-ா-ம-ா-த-ா- [| *] உ-வ-
ய-ா-வ-ய- க-ா-த-ா-ந-ா-ந-ா-ந-ா- வ-ா-ந-ா- ம-ன-ி-ப-ா-ய-*] ல-ஹ-ா-ம-வ-ர-ன-ா-வ-ம-
ப-ா-வ-ன-ா [|| க || *]

1. May be read ஸ்ராவ-நா-தா-ய-க-—. 4. This may be read க-வ-த-ல-ஹ-ா-ம-க-ா-த-.

2. Metre ச-ந-ா-த-ா-வ-.

3. The inscription is incomplete and much damaged at the end. 6. Metre ஸ-ந-ா-ஹ-ா-ன-ீ with 13 syllables in each quarter line.

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Translation

1. Hail, Sarvagña-Khaḍgamalla, the wearer of the anklet of heroes put on (your legs) by Gaṇapati, the partaker of the divinity of Nārāyaṇa, the pilot who transports the numerous devotees, the lord of the three worlds,—one born to enjoy (the rule of) the earth!

2. May the valour of the king who is born to enjoy the earth, who is a great warrior, who removed the ear ornaments of the queens of the Kārṇāṭa (king), shine forth!

3. O ! King Karavālamalla ! Soothe the sea-girt extensive earth with thy arm which subdues the pride of the *Ka'pa-vrikṣha* (the wish-giving tree) (through its munificent gifts) and which is long like the body of the Phanirāja (the king of serpents, i.e., Ādiśeṣha).

CHOLA INSCRIPTIONS

THE CHOLAS

The Chōjas succeeded to the power and authority of the Pallavas in Southern India at the end of the 9th century. Āditya I (880-907 A.C.) established it through his victory over the last Pallava king Aparājita and his conquest of the Tonḍamāṇḍalam. His son and successor, Parāntaka I (907-952 A.C.), fostered it by bringing to submission the Vaidumbas and the Bāṇas whose territory he conferred upon the Western Gaṅga king Prithvīpati II. He vanquished the Eastern Chālukyas in the north and the Pāṇḍyas in the south, captured the Pāṇḍya capital Madura and invaded Ceylon. At this time, the Rāshṭrakūṭa king Krishṇa III occupied Kāñcī and retained his hold on it for a period of 25 years, when it was recovered by Parāntaka II Sundara-Chōla, the grandson of Parāntaka I. Sundara-Chōla (954-970 A.C.) defeated the Pāṇḍya king Vira-Pāṇḍya and drove him to the forest. In this act, he was assisted by the Pallava Pārthivāndravarman and the Koṭumbāṭūr chief Vikramakēsari. He also fought against the king of Ceylon.

After an interval of a decade and a half, the great Rājarāja-Chōla I came to the throne in 985 and ruled for 29 years. During the first ten years of his reign he made preparations for a universal conquest and reduced the Pāṇḍya and Chēra countries, as well as Vēgaiṇāḍu, Gaṅgapāḍi, Nuṭambapāḍi, Taḍigaiḍi, Kuḍamalaināḍu, Kollam, Kaliṅgam, Īlam and Raṭṭapāḍi. Not being content with these dominions comprising almost the whole of South India and Ceylon, he attempted in his last year the annexation of the 12,000 Islands of the Indian Ocean. He was a great warrior and a pious ruler. He constructed the big temple of Śiva at Tanjore and other temples elsewhere and made endowments to them. He carried out the revenue survey of his kingdom. His records bring eight queens of his to our notice, the chief among whom were Danti-Sakti-Viṭaṇki alias Lōkamahādēvi, Pañchavanmahādēvi and Vānavanmahādēvi. His daughter Kundavai was married to the Eastern Chālukya prince Viṁlāditya ; and this, together with a similar alliance with the Eastern Chālukyas through

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his grand-daughter served to confer a Chōla pedigree upon Kulōttunga I to enable him to occupy the Chōla throne subsequently.

Rājarāja was succeeded by his son Rājendra-Chōla I (1013-1045 A.C.) who undertook the conquest of the distant kings in Central and Northern India. He had first of all to bring back to allegiance the Western Gaṅgas, the Pāṇḍyas, the Chāras, the Western and the Eastern Chālukyas and the Kaliṅgas and then set out on his victorious expedition against the kingdoms of Berar, Bastar, Kosala, Bengal and Lower Burma and some of the islands of the Indian Ocean. He changed his capital from Tanjore to Gaṅgaikonda-Chōlapuram which he newly built. From the fact that he brought the water from the Ganges while returning from his northern expedition, he acquired the name of Gaṅgaikonda-Chōla.

With three more generations of the Chōla kings, the direct Chōla line became extinct and the throne was possessed by the Eastern Chālukya Rājendra who was descended on his mother's and grand-mother's side from the Chōlas. In the fourth year of his reign, he assumed the title of "KULÖTTUṄGA" and was henceforward known by that name. He enjoyed a long reign of 49 years which he employed in aggressive wars against his inveterate foes, the Pāṇḍyas and the Western Chālukyas, in a fresh revenue survey of his kingdom and in the organisation of the administrative machinery. He abolished a number of tolls and on that account came to be called "SUṄGANDAVIRTA-ŚŪĻA".

These military conquests of the Chōlas had little abiding force in them and the incessant wars which they waged for generations against the several neighbouring kingdoms only resulted in the dissipation of their mutual strength. This emboldened the Chōla feudatories to assert themselves and embark upon territorial conquests within the vanishing Chōla empire itself. The Śambavarāyas were waxing strong. A new family of chiefs known as the Yādavarāyas appeared on the scene and began to carve out territory. The Telugu-Chōlas advanced upon Kāñchi and occupied it for a time. The scions of the ancient Pallava line were biding their time to demolish the Chōla power and supplant the Chōla rule. The Hoysala chiefs, hitherto subordinates of the Western Chālukyas, asserted their independence on the overthrow of their liege-lords by the Kālachūryas and presumed themselves worthy to interfere in Chōla politics.

The evil day was only postponed when Kulōttunga III (1178-1216 A.C.) drove back the Telugu-Chōlas from Kāñchi and recovered it from them. His successor Rājarāja III was so weak and powerless that his powerful feudatory, the Pallava Kōpperuñjīga, imprisoned him at Śēndamaigalam until Hoysala Vira-Narasimha intervened and set him at liberty. The Kākatiya king Ganapati marched upon Kāñchi and held it for a time. The civil war between Rājarāja III and his rival Rājendra III, the last nominal Chōla king, hastened the downfall of the Chōlas and gave the opportunity to the advancing Pāṇḍyas to conquer the Chōla territories and establish a short lived Pāṇḍya empire in the latter half of the 13th century.

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No. 12.

(No. 232—G. T.)

[On the west base of the Vâhana-Maṇṭapam in Tiruchânū.]

PARANTAKA I.

Parântaka¹ I is mentioned in his inscriptions as “*Madirai-konda-Kō-Parakesarivarman*” and “*Madiraiyum-Ilamurai-konda-Parakesarivarman*”, i.e., “Parakesarivarman who took Madura and Ceylon.” No. 232—G.T. which is dated in the 29th year of his reign denotes him by the former appellation only. He is said to have assumed the latter designation about the 37th year of his reign which extended from 927 to 950 A.C. He was surnamed Viranârâyaṇa. It is therefore quite likely that the village of Uttaramerâr or Uttaramallâr in the present North Arcot district was surnamed Viranârâyaṇachaturvîdi-maṅgalam during the reign of Parântaka I.

Koḍungôlurâr, the donor in No. 232—G.T., is stated to have belonged to the Malai-nâdu, i.e., the Châra or the Malabar country. The donor's name seems to have been adopted from the name of the town of Koḍagolur, the modern Cranganore situated on the West Coast, and shows that he was a native of the place. He was probably an officer of Parântaka I.

Gupavan-Aparâjita (No. 220—G.T.), referred to as a subordinate of the last Pallava king Aparâjita, appears to have later on become, on the extinction of the Pallava rule, a Châla feudatory under Parântaka I (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1914, page 90, para 15). He was a chief of the *Iruṅgôlapâdî*, a portion of the South Arcot district (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1918, para 68).

The *kaṭaīju* weight noted in the Pallava period continued as the standard of weight for gold. The unit of capital for the perennial maintenance of a lamp in the temple was 40 *kaṭaīju* of gold as in the earlier times.

Text

- 1 வஸ்விஶீ மதிரை கொண்ட கொப்பரகசுரிபன்மற்று யாண்டு திருப்திதான்பதாவது திருவெங்கடத்—
- 2 ச்ரூ ஒன்றிலுக்குத் திருவெங்கடக்கொட்டத்து குடமுர்நாட்டு திருச்சொகுஞர் 'ஸ்ரீ'—
- 3 திருப்பு இட்டு எமிப்பொமாக்காம் திருச்சொகுஞர் வாலெலையோம் இஃஃ-சம் பதி—
- 4 ன் ற ச்சிராதித்தவல் நின்றெரிவதாக மலைநாட்டு கொநிப்பொ.ஞாமா—
- 5 ஊக்கல் செம்மை நாற்பதின் கழஞ்சு இப்பொன் நாற்பதின் கழஞ்சுக் கூதா—
- 6 ன.....வாலெலையோம் எம்பெந்மாண்டியர் ஸ்ரீக்ஷி [||*]

NOTE 1:—Vide Dêvasthânam. Ep. Rep., page 104.

2. Read கோ-பரகேஹஸரிவீ-ந்த்ரு.
3. The end of each line in this inscription is lost.
4. This may be read திருவிளக்கு.
5. The old name for the modern Tiruchânū.
6. Read வாலெலையோம்.
7. Read அஞ்சித்தலையர்.
8. Read கொநிக்கோஞரான்.
9. This may be read கொண்டு.
10. This gap may be filled by ‘திருச்சொகுஞர்.’

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Translation

1-3. May there be prosperity! In the 29th year of the reign of Kō Parakēsarivarman who took Madirai (Madura), we, the *Sabhaiyār* of Tiruchchōgunūr (situated) in Kuḍavūr-nādu in Tiruveṅkaṭa-kōṭṭam, have undertaken to burn (a lamp) supplying a wick (thereto).

4-5. This charity (has been established by) Koḍungōlūrān of Malai-nādu that it may continue to burn as long as the moon and the sun (last), (through a deposit of) 40 *kalaःju* of pure gold weighed with the standard stone in use in the village (*ar-kal*). We, the *Sabhaiyār*, (have accepted) this 40 *kulañju* of gold (for maintaining the light).

6. The protection of the *Emperumānaqiyār* (the devotees of Vishṇu) (is sought for this charity).

No. 13.

(No. 234—G. T.)¹

[On the west base of the Vāhana-Maṇṭapam in Tiruchchōgunūr.]

Text

- 1 [கொப] ரதைசரிபன்மற்ற யாண்டி இருப—
- 2 த்து ஒன் முக்கு திருமெல்கட்டிகா[...—]
- 3 [upi]² முட்டாக்கு³ அபிஷி திருமெல்ல [stuti]⁴ —

Translation

In the 20th year of the reign of Parakēsaripatnamur, one lamp together with the supply of the wick, without let or hindrance, (shall be burnt)... in Tiruveṅkaṭa-kōṭṭam.

No. 14.

(No. 17—T.T.)

[On the north wall in the first Prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

(Latter part)

RAJARAJA I

Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20—T.T. are copies of the original documents which were re-engraved in their old position at the north-west corner on the outer face of the north wall of the inner shrine of Sri Veṅkaṭeśvara's temple at Tirumala, under orders of Vira-Nārasimha Yādavarāya, a provincial chief

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The inscription is incomplete. | 4. Read முட்டாக்கு. |
| 2. Read திருவிளக்கு. | 5. Read வரிப்போமாக்கும். |
| 3. Read என்னையும். | |

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ruling this part of the country as a subordinate of Rājarāja III, after renovation of the same wall by Dēśāntari Tiruppullāṇidāsar. Of these, No. 17 dated in the 16th year of the reign of Rājarāja I records, under his historical introduction, the gift of a *pattam* of gold set with diamonds, rubies and pearls to God Tiruveṅkaṭadēvar by Parāntakadēvi-amman. She is therein referred to as the daughter of the Chēram or the Chēra king, (*Chēramānār-magafār*), and the queen of the king "who slept at the Golden Hall," (*Ponmālīgaitwūjināndēviyār*).¹ The use of the expression "Dēvi-ammanār" in the epigraph shows that she was the chief queen of Parāntaka II, but all the same she was not the mother of Rājarāja I and his elder sister Kundayaiyār. Their mother was Vānavaṇamahādēvi who committed *suttee* at the death of her husband Parāntaka II, and whose image, along with his image, was set up by their daughter in the temple at Tanjore (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1905, para 16; and S. I. L., Vol. II, part v, Introduction, page 1). This Parāntakadēvi outlived her lord by nearly 21 years which is the difference between the last year of Sandira-Chōla, i.e., 970 A.C., and the 16th year of Rājarāja I, i.e., 991 A.C., and made donations to temples during the period, as did her elder mother-in-law, Parāntakanmādevigātā alias Sembiyānmahā levi, the wid. wed queen of Gaṇḍarāditya and the mother of Uttama-Chōla, who also lived on up to the same 16th year of Rājarāja I and constructed temples in the name of her husband and made benefactions to temples on a large scale till the end of her life.

Parāntaka II, surnamed Sundara-Chōla, ruled for about 16 years from 949 to 965 A.C. Āditya I acquired the Pallava country and established the Chōla power with the help of the Chēra king Sthāṇuravi, and since then the Chōlas allied themselves with the Cheras by marriages. Parāntaka I chose two Chēra princesses for his queens and so did his grandson Parāntaka II Sundara-Chōla. But the latter's son Rājarāja I was obliged to wage war with the Chēras and conquer them: "to deprive the Seiyas of their splendour".

The historical introduction of Rājarāja I,² as given in No. 17-T.T., recounts his military conquests up to the subjugation of Kaliṅgam and the Chēra country, while Nos. 214 and 215-G.T. include Īla-māṇḍalam (Ceylon) among his conquests. By his 16th year, Ceylon had not been conquered and it happened only in his 20th year. Consequently the second epigraph must have been dated between his 20th and 24th years by which latter date Raṭṭapādi had been conquered. Rājarāja's queen-consort Ulagamādēvi is recorded in No. 117-T.T. to have provided for a lamp in the temple of Śri Vēṅkaṭeśa. Her proper name was Danti-Sakti-Viṭaṇki. She had probably some relationship with the Kāḍava or Pallava prince Sakti-Viṭaṇkan mentioned in Nos. 18 and 19-T.T. as a subordinate of Pārthivēndravarman.

Nos. 214 and 215 and No. 212-G.T. bring to notice an officer of the king named Aruṭākki alias Rājarāja-Mūvendavējān who deposited 40 *kaṭaṇju* of gold in the temple, most likely for a *nandāviṭakku*. He also

NOTE 1:—Vide Dēvasthānam Ep. Rep., pages 104-5.

NOTE 2:—Vide Dēvasthānam Ep. Rep., pages 105-7.

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made a gift of land in the Āvūr-kūrgam on the south bank of the Kāverī river in Śonāṇu or Śoļa-nādu. He appears to have continued in service as an officer of Rājendra-Chōja I, in the 21st year of whose reign he presented "certain necklaces of gold, filled inside with lac and set with a number of costly gems", "to the shrine of Lōkamahādēvi-Īśvara now called Uttara-kailāsa in the Pañchanadīśvara temple at Tiruvaiyārū", on behalf of Danti-Śakti-Viṭāṇki alias Lōkamahādēvi, queen of Rājarāja I (No. 154 of 1918; Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1918, para 26).

No. 384—G.T. from Yōgi-Mallavaram, dated in the 9th year of Rājarāja III, refers to the 80th day in the 23rd year of the reign of "king Śri Rājakēsari alias Śri Rājarājadēvar possessing a number of panegyric titles", and to the payment on the above date of 26 *kaļaṇju* of gold made by Kōḍinambiyāṅgādi alias Jayaṅkondāśoļa-Brahmamārāyan of Aruvēkōvai, a *Brahmadēya* village situated in Nenmali-nādu, a sub-division of Arumojidēva-vajanādu in the province of Śoļa-maṇḍalam.

Rājakēsari Rājarājadēva is Rājarāja I who was in his early years known by his surname "Arumožidēva", (S. I. I., Vol. II, Part v—Introduction, page 1), and who assumed the title "Jayaṅkondāśoļa" in the last years of his reign (*ibid.* page 7). From the surname of "Jayaṅkondāśoļa-Brahmamārāyan" of Kōḍinambiyāṅgādi, the donor in the above record, it appears that he was an officer of Rājarāja I and held some responsible position in the administration. It is certain that the sub-division "Arumožidēva-vajanādu", and the grain measure "Arumožidēvan" were called after this surname of Rājarāja I. He had also the *biruda* "Sivapādāsēkhara", indicating his great devotion to Śiva and his charities to Śiva temples (*ibid.* page 7). The surname "Sivapādāsēkharanallūr" of Muṇaippūṇḍi, mentioned in No. 382—G.T., must have been conferred upon the village during the reign of Rājarāja I from this attribute of the king.

Two standards were in use for the weightment of gold, viz., *Tanmakatṭalai* or *Dharmakatṭalai*, employed in the case of charitable endowments in temples, and *Kuṭinaikkal* which was current throughout the country in all secular transactions. Almost no difference seems to have existed between the two weights, for in No. 384—G.T. it is stated that, in lieu of the 26 *kaļaṇju* of gold precisely weighed with the *dharma**katṭalai* stones and deposited with the *Sabhaiyār* of Tiruchānūr in the reign of Rājarāja I only 26 *kaļaṇju* of gold weighed with the *Kuṭinaikkal* was recovered from them in the reign of Rājarāja III.

However, in the continuation of this transaction in No. 385—G.T., it is reported that 26½ *kaļaṇju* of gold was recovered. Allowing for this difference of a quarter of a *kaļaṇju* between the two weights, we find that the *Dharma**katṭalai* was one per cent more in weight than the *Kuṭinaikkal*.

Certain discrepancies are noticed in the historical introduction of Rājarāja I contained in No. 17—T.T., owing to its nature of a copy of the original inscription, while such errors are absent from Nos. 214 and 215—G.T. which are preserved in original. Though this region was comprised in the

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Tamil country forming, as it did, part of the ancient Pallava kingdom and the later Chōla empire, it would appear that the Tamil language was not appreciably cultivated in olden times in this portion of the Chittoor district; and subsequently, with the establishment of the Vijayanagara kingdom, it receded from the Tamil language and the Tamil people and acquired greater affinity for Telugu. However, the king's name as expressed in the above epigraph (No. 17-T.T.), "Rāja-Rājendra-Panmar", may be compared with the name 'Rājarājendrā-Śūśrājā of the big temple' engraved on the pedestal of the metallic image of Rājarāja I set up in Brīhadisvara temple at Tanjore (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1925, para 12, and figure facing page 81).

Text

- 1 வெளிப்பி; —கொசிராஜராஜாபேஞ்சுப்பங்கற்று; யான்டு ரக் வது செரமானு; மகளார் பொன்மாவிகாயில் துஞ்சிகான் தெவியார் தெவி அப்மனுர் திருவெங்கடதெயற்கு இட்ட பட்ட-
- 2 ம் குழ்ணைக்கல்லால் பொன் நிமிட ச [கழஞ்ச] இவிலழுத்தின மாணிக்கம் ஆறும் வயிரம் நாறும் முத்து இருபத்தெட்டும் இப்பட்டம் இட்டார் பராந்தகவெதவியும்மன் வ

Translation

In the 16th year of the reign of Kō-Vira-Rājarājendra-panmar the *pattam* (ornamental plate for the forehead) presented by the chief queen of him (the king) who slept (died) at the Golden Hall (*Poumāigaiyiltuttiñjināndeviyār*, *Dēvi-ammanār*) and the daughter of the Chēramānār (Chēra king) is 52 *kaṇṭīju* of gold weighed by the *kudinaikkal* and contains 6 rubies, 4 diamonds and 28 pearls. This *pattam* Parāntakadēvi-amman presented to Tiruvēṅkāṭadēvar.

No. 15.

(Nos. 214 and 215—G. T.)¹

[From the slab now preserved in Tiruchānār Temple.]

Text

- 1 வெளிப்பி திருமகள் பெரல்ப் பெருவிலச்செல்லியுங் தா—
- 2 ஸினம் சூஷ்டனமை மக்கொளக் காஞ்சனார்ச்சாலீ கல—
- 3 வெங்காளும் கங்கபாடியம் நனம்பபாடியங்குதை—
- 4 குடமலைாடும் கோல்லும் கவிக்க முவெமன் [திசை]—
- 5 ஏ[பு]கர மிழமண்டலமுஷ்ணின்டிறல் யென்றித் தண்டா[ல்]—

1. This and numbers 212 and 213—G. T. are from the slabs preserved in Tiruchānār Temple.
2. Read தண்டகே.
3. Read உரிமம்.
4. Read கலமதுத்தருளி.
5. Read தடிகைவழியும்.
6. Read புத்தர.
7. Read ஈடு—

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- 6 யாண்டெ செழியனைத் [எதசு]—
- 7 [ஃ]கெவௌரிப்பத்ராஸ் ஸ்ரீராஜராஜபெதிவ—
- 8 சொன்னுட்டுத் தெங்கார ஆ[ஃ]ர்கற்றத்து—
- 9 [க்கி] அருளாக்கியார் ராஜராஜமுதலைவளா[நி]—

Translation²

Hail, Prosperity ! In the reign of Kēsaripanmar Śrī Rājarājadēva “ who, while (his) heart rejoiced, that, like the goddess of fortune, the goddess of the great earth had become his wife,—in his life of growing strength, during which, having been pleased to destroy the ships (at) Kāndalūr-Śālai, he conquered by his army, which was victorious in great battles, Vēṅgai-nāḍu, Gaṅga-pāḍi, Nuṭambā-pāḍi, Taḍigai-(vali), Kuḍamalai-nāḍu, Kollam, Kaliṅgam, Ilā-mandalam, (the conquest of which) made (him) famous (in) the eight directions”.....“ (deprived the) Śeliyas (of their splendour)”..... ..

In the Āvūr-kāṛṇgam on the south bank (of the river Kāverī) in Śōṇāḍu Aruṇakki alias Rājarāja-Mūvendavēṣṭān—

No. 16.

(No.117—T.T.)

[On the west wall of the Mukkōṭi—Pradakshīṇam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 ஸ்ரீ லை நிழு—
- 2 க்கெழுமையு—
- 3 ³க்குத் ⁴திருத்தா—
- 4 நு நூல்கமா—
- 5 ⁶முடையானுக்கு ⁷திரு—
- 6 இருபத்தொன்பது—

1. The inscription is incomplete.

NOTE 2 :—For this translation of the *Praśasti* of Rājarāja I, I am obliged to the standard translation of the late Dr. Hultzsch published in the S.I.L., in particular No. 59 of Vol. II, part ii, page 241, which I have also adopted for No. 88 (No. 17—T.T.) under the Yādavarīyas below.

I hereby acknowledge my further obligation for the adoption of the translation of the *Praśasti* of Kulōttunga I for No. 23 (No. 381—T.T.) below from that of No. 58 on pages 234-236 of the same Vol. II.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3. Read திருவேங்கடமுடையானுக்கு. | 6. Read திருவேங்கடமுடையானுக்கு. |
| 4. Read திருங்கதாவிளக்கு. | 7. Read திருங்கதாவிளக்கு. |
| 5. Read உலகமாதேவி— | |

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Translation

1. Hail, Prosperity !—
 2. the day—
 3. nandā-(vīlakku)—
 4. Ulagamā-(dēvi)—
 5. for God Tiruveṇkaṭamudaiyān—
 6. twenty-nine—
-

No. 17.

(No. 212—G. T.)

[From the slab now preserved in Tiruchānūr Temple.]

Text

- 1 அருளாக்கியா-
- 2 ன ஸாவாஸ முவெஞ்சோ-
- 3 [ஸா]விட்ட பொன் சமி கழுஞ்ச—
- 4 [தெவி] தம்முடைய [பொ]—
- 5 ன் சமி கழுஞ்ச தன்மகட்டளை—

Translation

40 *kaṭañju* of gold deposited by Aruṇakki alias Rājarāja-Mūvēndavējān. Your gold weighed with the *tanma-kaṭañai* (*dharma-kaṭañai* or the weight used in weighing the gold relating to charities) is 40 *kaṭañju*—

No. 18.

(No. 384—G. T.)

[From Parāśarēśvara's Temple at Yōgi-Mallavaram.]

EXTRACT.

Text

- 10 ஸ்ரீரங்கிதி முன்னுடைத்தாக ஸ்ரீகொராஜரகசுவியா-
- 11 ன ஸ்ரீரங்ராஜதெவந்து யான்டு ர.மி.ஈவது நாள் எண்பதில் சோ-
- 12 முமண்டலத்து அருளிமாழிப்பூவைநாட்டு கெந்மலினாட்டு ஹுஸ்ரதி-
- 13 யம் அருவெகாவை கொடிநம்ப[டி யங்க]காடியான ஐயக்கொண்ட-
- 14 சோழபூரூப[மா]ராயன்மக்கல் தக்மகட்டளைக்கல்லால(த) துளை-
- 15 கிறை கொண்ட பொன் உரை டி இப்பொன் இருபத்து அறுகழுஞ்ச]-
- 16 க்கும் உத்ராயரங்கும்வெதாறும் திருமஞ்சனத்துக்கு-

1. The inscription is incomplete.
2. Read ஸ்ரீ மெய்க்கேர்த்தி.
3. This symbol stands for கழுஞ்ச.

Translation

On the soth day in the 23rd year of the reign of king Śrī Rājakāsari alias Śrī Rājarājadēvar (who shines with) the panegyric titles (*meykkirti*) prefixed (to his name), Kōṇamambiyāṅgādi alias Jayaṅkōṇḍasōla-Brahmamārāyan of Aruvēkōvai, a Brahmadēya (village) in Nenmali-nādu, (a sub-division) of Arumojidēva-vaṭanāḍu (in the province) of Sōla-maṇḍalam, deposited with the *Sabhāiyār* of this village 26 *kaṭañju* of gold accurately weighed with the *Dharmakāṭṭai* stone, for (conducting) the *ubhaiyam* on the *Saṅkramam* (day) for this Nāyanār ; that, for this 26 *kaṭañju* of gold, the offerings on each *Uttarāyaṇa-Saṅkramam* shall be carried on.

No. 19.

(No. 20—T. T.)

[On the north wall in the first Prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

RAJENDRA-CHOLA I

No 20—T.T. is dated on the 7th day, apparently in the first year, of the reign of Rājēndra-Chōla I.¹ It embodies an order of the king's *Adhikāri* named Kōṛramaṅgalamuḍaiyān who held an enquiry regarding the conduct of certain charities and services instituted in the temple of Śrī Vēṅkaṭasvara at Tirumala. The enquiry revealed that the charity of putting up lights in the temple, which the assembly of Tirumūḍiyam undertook to execute in pursuance of an earlier document engraved on stone, was being only partially carried out by them. The witnesses summoned to depose the facts were Kaḍappaṅkuḍaiyān designated Śīrutanattuppaṇimakan who was the administrative officer of the sub-district of Kuḍavūr-nādu (*Kuḍavūr-nāṭṭu vagai-leygira śīrutanattuppaṇimakan*) and the priests (*pūjāris*) or the servants of the temple (*dēvarkannigai*). The *Adhikāri* was impressed with the negligence of the *Sabhāiyār* of Tirumūḍiyam and ordered that the original capital for this charity be recovered from them and credited to the general funds of the temple and the lamps lighted by the managers of the temple through the supply of the necessary ghee made from its stores.

This epigraph gives us a glimpse of the Chōla administrative system. The *Adhikāri* was perhaps a governor placed over a province and, in this instance, over the Jayaṅkōṇḍa-Chōla-maṇḍalam or Toṇḍamāṇḍalam. During his iteneracy through the country under his charge he took cognizance of all matters, both secular and religious, investigated them and decided them. There was an officer of a lower rank known as the Śīrutanattuppaṇimakan, administering the *nādu* and he maintained a record of all transactions pertaining to his charge. An assembly hall existed in the temple at Tiruchānūr

Note 1:—Vide Dev. Ep. Rep., pages 107-10.

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where the *Adhikāri* held his court to which were summoned the witnesses who had knowledge of the affairs enquired into.

The administrative divisions of the kingdom were the *mandalams* or provinces which were divided into *kōṭṭams* or districts; and these *kōṭṭams* were again sub-divided into *nāḍus* or sub-districts which comprised several *kūrāms* formed of a number of villages grouped together. In consonance with this division of the kingdom, the hierarchy of officials must have consisted of the *Adhikāri* over the *maṇḍalam*, next in rank to him the *Perutanattuppanimakan* over the *kōṭṭam* on the analogy of the *Śirutauattuppanimakan* of the *nāḍu*, and below the latter the officer in charge of the *kūram* and lastly the headman of the single village.

No. 210—G.T., from Śri Kapileśvara's temple at the foot of the hill near Tirupati, records that the central shrine of the temple was constructed by Rāyan-Rājendra-Śolan alias Brahmamārāyan-Munaiyadarayan who was the head of Kōṭṭar at the time. The name indicates that he was an officer of Rājendra-Chola I and administered the village of Kōṭṭar. No traces of this village are now possible, though we find it mentioned in three inscriptions of different dates. The first mention occurs in No. 19-T.T. belonging to the third quarter of the 10th century A.C., the second reference in No. 210—G.T. falling into the third quarter of the 11th century and the last in No. 355—G.T. dated in the second quarter of the 16th century during the reign of king Achyutarāya of Vijayanagara. From these references it appears that it must have been situated somewhere to the east of Tirupati and north of Tiruchānār and its boundaries must have extended towards Tiruchānār on the one side and the foot of the hill to the north of Tirupati on the other.

Text

1 ஷவித்ரி பூர்ணகாப்பா(ா)துகெசரிபன்மரான பீராஜேஞ்சுசொழுதைவத்து
பாண்டு எழாவது நாள் அதிகாரி கோற்றமங்கலமுடையான்
செயங்கொண்டசொழுமலைத்து பெரும்பாணப்பாடி. திருவெங்கட-
கொட்டத்து குடலூர்நாட்டு தெவர் தெவதானம் திருச்சுக்கலூரில்
நாம் விட்ட விட்டவில் முன்பு(த) கொட்டுவிலை இருந்து கொயிற-
காய்மாரா[ய*]த்திடுத்து குடலூர்நாட்டு வகை செய்கிற சிறுதனத-
துட்பணிமகன் க[ட]-

2 பபங்குடையாணையும் திருவெங்கடதெவர் கண்மிகளையும் அழைத்து திரு-
வெங்கட[த]தெவர் மிமந்தப்படி உள்ளன சொல்லுகிறோன்று
வினவினைஇடுத்து இத்தெவர் தெவதானம் திருமுனியத்து வைப்பொ-
யர் பல கல்வெட்டினபடி. பொன் கைக்கொண்டு கற்புரவினக்கு
ஒன்று உட்புட கட்டக்கடை திருந்தாவிளக்கு உ[யச] இவை-

1. Read கோ-பரதேவஸரிவை-ரான.

2. Read பீராஜேஞ்சு—

3. This may be read இத்தெவர்.

4. Read காவிசுகளையும்.

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விற்றுள் இவர்கள் எரித்து வரும் திருவிளக்கு உ சிக்கி இத்திரு-
முனுடியம் ரூடிபற்றுமையில் திருச்சகனாரில் அகப்ப-

3. ட்ட முட்ருக்கு உடைய பொன் உடி ¹ஸ ம் இவர்கள் இத்தெவர்க்கு
பரிசாரகம் செய்து தெவர்பண்டாரத்தில் உடைய பொன் ந ஸ ம்
ஆகப் பொன் உடி. ஸ ம் இவர்கள் கடவர்கள் கண்மிகளுக்கு முட்ர-
டாமல் நிசத்பட்டியாமெ கூட என்னை கட்டி திருமலைக்கு ஏற்றி
எரிப்பக்க[க்க*]டவர்களாக நிமந்தம் செய்த என்று அதிகாரி கொற்ற-
மங்கலமுடையான் சொல்ல இப்பரிசு திருமுனுடியத்து வசமெலையார்
கடவ திருநந்தாவிளக்குக்கு(ம்) ²இவர்கள் உடைய பொன்

4. உடி. ஸ ம் இத்தெவர்பண்டாரத்துக்கு முதலாக்கிக் கொண்டு இத்தெவர்
பண்டாரத்துக்கு திருமலைக்கு ஏற்றி திருநந்தாவிளக்கும் கற்புர-
விளக்கு ஒன்று உள்பட திருவிளக்கு திருவெங்கடெதவர்க்கு ஸ்ரீ-
காரியம் செய்வாரும் ³தெவகன்மிகளுமெ சஞ்சாதித்தவரை எரிப்பதாக
நிவந்தம் செய்தது ஸ்ரீவெங்கடெவர்களோம் உ

Translation

Hail, Prosperity ! On the 7th day in the reign of Sri Koppātrakāśari-panmar alias Sri Rājendra-Sīladeva, while *Adhikāri* (governor) Kōrāmāngalamudaiyān enquired into the affairs of the temple from his seat in the assembly-hall built by us in Tiruchchukānūr, a *divadānam* of this God, in Kudavūr-nādu, (a sub-division) of Tiruvēṅkātā-kōṭṭam, (a district comprised in the division) of Perumbāṇappāḍi (in the province) of Jayaṅkonda-Śōla-māṇḍalam, having summoned Kadappāṅkuḍaiyān, the Śīritanattuppanimakan (subordinate administrative officer) who administered the Kudavūr-nādu, and the servants of Tiruvēṅkātādēvar, and called upon them to depose as to the condition of the permanent daily provision (existing) for Tiruvēṅkātādēvar, they stated that, as per the old document registered on stone, the *Sabhaiyār* of Tirumuṇḍiyam, a grant to this God, received money and undertook to light 24 lamps, including one light of camphor, but that the villagers of Tirumuṇḍiyam discontinued to burn all of them excepting two lights which they still burn.

2. Thereupon Adhikāri Kōrāmāngalamudaiyān ordered that, with the 20 *pon* being the sum available at Tiruchchukānūr and the 3 *pon* remaining in deposit in this deity's treasury (as remuneration) for the *parichārakam* service rendered by them to this God, aggregating to 23 *pon*, (the ghee) might be well-packed and transported to Tirumala along with the articles of daily provision, and the servants working in this behalf might be enabled to burn (the lights) without any impediment.

-
- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. This symbol stands throughout
the inscription for முஞ்சு. | 3. Read திருவிளக்கும். |
| 2. Read இவர்களுடைய. | 4. Read செவகவிச்சஞ்சீம். |
| | 5. Read அந்தாழித்து |
-

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3. Towards this charity of the *nandāvilakku*, therefore, to be maintained by the *Sabhaiyār* of Tirumūḍiyam, the Śrīvaishṇavas ordered that the 23 *pon* belonging to them shall be credited to the capital fund of this God's treasury, (the ghee) shall be transported to this God's treasury (store-house) at Tirumala and the managers of the temple and the servants of Tiruvēkātādavar alone shall burn the lights, including the *nandāvilakku* and one *karparavilakku*, as long as the moon and the sun last.

No. 20.

(No. 210—G.T.)

[On the door-jambs of Kapilesvara Temple at Kapilatirtham.]

Text

1 விஷ்வாஸி	7 ராமாயன்
2 கொட்டுரி	8 முனையத-
3 உடையாந்	9 மயன் ஏ-
4 [பா]யந் பா-	10 பெறத்த
5 செஞ்சோ-	11 திருமாலி-
6 மான பிரம-	12 னா(வு) [*]

Translation

Hail, Prosperity ! This is the blessed tabernacle which Rāyan-Rājendra-Śūla alias Brahmamārāyan-Munaiyadarayan, the head of Kōṭṭūr, had built.

No. 21.

(No. 387—G. T.)

[In Parāśarāsvara's Temple at Yōgi—Mallavaram.]

KULOTTUNGA—CHOLA I.

Kulōttunga-Chōla I³ is represented in this Collection by eleven inscriptions of which three are complete ones and the rest are mere fragments containing a few bits of his *praiasti*. In some of them the king's name occurs as Rājakēsarivarman Rājendra-Chōladeva (Nos. 71, 112 and 295-T.T.), while others mention him as Rājakēsarivarman alias Chakravarti Śrī Kulōttunga-Chōladeva (Nos. 381, 382 and 383—G.T. and 298—T.T.). However Nos. 387—G.T. and 144—T.T. respectively call him Śrīman Mahāmāndaleśvara Tribhuvanadeva Mahārājaśri Vira-Rājendra-Chōladeva and Uṇaiyūr Śrī Vira-Rājendradēva. The epithet "Mahāmāndaleśvara" is appropriate to the Eastern Chālukya ruler who the king is represented to be: "Chālukyakula-bhūshana," the ornament of the Chālukya race, holding sway over the Vāṅgi country,

1. Read பாரசேந்திரபு-

2. Read வூர்மாராயன்.

NOTE 3 :—Vide Dev. Ep. Rep., page 110.

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"Vēngi-vallabha", with his capital at "Kanuppākapura". He is entitled "*Karavāla-Bhairava*, *Vēṅkaṭanādhabapurandara*, *Kāṭaka-purabalasādhaka* and *Prāpta-vidyā-vibhūshana*". He is besides entitled *Samadhigata-pāñchamahāśabda*, the possessor of the five great *birudas* or "honorary distinctive marks." It is known that until the 4th year of his reign, Kulōttuṅga called himself Rājakāsari-varman Rājendra-Chōla and only in the 5th year he assumed the name of Kulōttuṅga. He was an Eastern Chālukya prince, being heir to the kingdom of Vēngi which his father Rājarāja I left him, and he is said to have ruled it for a time before acquiring the Chōla throne (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1904, para 21; also S. I. I., Vol. III, part ii, pages 127 and 128). The inscription is dated in his 3rd year and this early date probably indicates not merely the short duration of his reign over the Vēngi country, but also the extent of the Chōla territory which he aggrandised to himself extending southwards from Vēngi into the modern Chittor district. No. 144-T.T. which calls him Uḍaiyār Śri Vira-Rājendradēva probably belongs to the period of his reign as a Chōla monarch, subsequent to his charge of Vēngi. Though the name is mentioned as Vira-Rājendra, instead of the usual Rājendra, it is still certain that the king represented is Rājendra-Chōla II alias Kulōttuṅga I, for the epithet "Chālukya-kula-bhūshana" cannot apply to any of his predecessors on the Chōla throne, and surely not to Virarājendra I, the son of Rājendra-Chōla I, since he was not by descent an Eastern Chālukya prince. Again, though Kulōttuṅga III had the surname "Virarājendra-Chōladēva" (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1911, para 29), he has not been known to have reigned over Vēngi at any time. Consequently Śri Vira-Rājendradēva or Vira-Rājendra-Chōladēva must be taken to denote only Rājendra-Chōladēva II alias Kulōttuṅga-Chōla I.

Further, the *birudas* "Samadhigata-pāñchamahāśabda" and "Kara-vāla-Bhairava" are proper to the Eastern Chālukyas, the one being found to have been assumed by Sarvalōkāśraya Vishṇuvardhana and Vijayāditya VII, the paternal uncle of Kulōttuṅga I, as well as by Kulōttuṅga I himself (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1921, para 16); and the other, *Pāñchamahāśabda*, by the founder of the Eastern Chālukya line, Kubja-Vishṇuvardhana (S. I. I., Vol. I, No. 39, Text, lines 23—24, on page 54; and Ep. Ind., Vol V, Page 75, first Plate, 16th line). His Tamil *prāasti* records that "he unsheathed his sword, showed the strength of his arm" and dispelled the army of the king of Kuntala. It is perhaps this feat of arms which he displayed with his sword that gained him the *biruda Karavāla-Bhairava*, "the terrible one on account of his sword." "Prāpta-vidyā vibhūshana" points to his learning, while "Kāṭakapurabalasādhaka" refers to his attack and defeat of the forces of Kāṭakapuri, probably the modern Cuttack, which at that time seems to have been included in the Kaliṅga country. This shows a successful military career followed by Kulōttuṅga even in his early years and his raid into Kaliṅga which occurred for a second time in the latter part of his reign. In this epigraph there is probably a reference to his "having put on the garland of the victory over the Northern region", after seizing the Kaliṅga-maṇḍalam, while "he was still heir-apparent", i.e., crown-prince at Vēngi under his father Rājarāja I, expecting however to usurp the Chōla throne in time.

CHOLA INSCRIPTIONS

The fragments Nos. 71, 112 and 295—T. T., which name the king as Rājā-kāsarivarman Rājendra-Chōladēva must be assigned to a date prior to his fifth year, while No. 298—T. T., which calls him Kulōtūṅga-Chōladēva must belong to a subsequent date. Of these, Nos. 71 and 298—T. T. mention the chief queen Avanimūluḍaiyāl, ‘the mistress of the whole world’, and from the former epigraph it looks as if she made some donation to the temple.

No. 381—G. T. is a complete inscription and is dated in his 24th regnal year. It begins with the longer historical introduction of the king, commencing with the words “Pugalśīlāndā puṇari agalśīlāndā puviyil”, and recounts his military deeds from the time of his victory at Chakrakōṭṭa, the capture of the rutting elephants at Vajrākara and the dispelling of the army of the king of Kuntala, while yet a crown-prince of Vēṅgi under his father Rājarāja I, down to the time of his defeating the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya and the Pāṇḍya and Chēra kings, after capturing the Chōla throne. It is plain that his “deeds of valour” at Chakrakōṭṭa and Vajrākara as well as against the king of Kuntala were only antecedent to his putting on “by right of inheritance the pure royal crown of jewels” at Vēṅgi, from whence he proceeded to conquer the “Southern region.” In this inscription “Avanimūluḍaiyāl” alone finds a place. No. 388—G. T., dated in his 41st year, which is the highest year available for him in this Collection, though records elsewhere furnish his 50th year, gives the shorter introduction commencing with the words “Pugalmādu viśāṅga jayamādu virumba”, wherein the details of his conquests are missing.

No. 382—G. T. brings to notice a number of *Puravuvari* officers and others who attested the document in token of the royal assent having been accorded to the remission of taxes on Muñippāndi alias Śivapādaśkharaullār, a *dēvadānam* village belonging to God Tippalādīśvara-māḍiya Mahādēva of Tiruchānnār. The tax on the village seems to have been assigned to a certain Nārapādēva who however waived it, in the 3rd year of the reign of prince Virū-Rājendra-Chōladēva, in favour of the temple for two lights to be maintained from its income. It was still desired that the tax should be cancelled and one Kaṇṭūn-Vāsudēvan, a member of the *Gana* of Kuṭiyār-nāḍu undertook the task. It appears that, without the clearing of the outstanding dues from the village, his petition to remit the taxes did not stand the chance of consideration at all. Consequently the Śiva-Brahmaṇas and Kaṇṭūn-Vāsudēvan paid, on behalf of the temple to Valikōṇṭichōla-Brahmamārāyan, the 5 *māḍi* due from the village and then represented first to the *Magani-kaṇkāṭi* to convert it into a *sarvamānya* (*irai-yili-dēvadānam*) with effect from the 35th year of the reign of Śrī Kulōtūṅga-Chōladēva and this representation seems to have been duly supported by the authorities concerned. Thereupon the king gave his oral order granting the remission sought for and it was communicated to the temple benefited thereby.

The signatories to the document are one *Puravuvari-tinaikkālam*, three *Puravari-tinaikkāla-nāyakams*, three *Puravari-tinaikkālatu-mukhāveṭis*, and two other officers whose official designation is not mentioned. The

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Puravari officers were members of the department of land revenue of the state of which they maintained an account and it was essential that they should take note of changes in it in the way of deductions and remissions granted by the king and attest such documents so as to indicate the authority by which those changes were effected. The local officers of the *kōṭṭam* and the *nāḍu* would be advised to make the necessary alterations in their own registers and in token of their acknowledgment of the royal order they would be required to affix their signatures to the copy of the document presented to the beneficiaries. Thus the signatures of Gāṅgēyan and Kāruvaikudaiyān at the end of the record would be those of the head of the Tiruvēṅkaṭa-kōṭṭam and of the head of the Kuḍavūr-nāḍu within whose limits the *devadāna* village of Muṇḍaippūṇḍi was situated.

The alternative name of “Śivapādaśekharanallār” for Muṇḍaippūṇḍi must have been given to the village from the surname “Śivapādaśekhara” of Rājarāja I, revealing his great devotion to Śiva. This village standing to the south of Tiruchānūr on the south bank of the Svarṇamukhi river is nowadays known as Muṇḍlapūṇḍi.

No. 388—G. T. mentions Tirukkājatti-Uḍaiyār's temple. This is the famous temple of Śrikājastiśvara at Kājasti about 20 miles to the east of Tirupati, containing one of the five kinds of Śiva-Līngams, viz., the Vāyu-Līgām. It is an important Śaiva centre and has been sung by the *Nāyañmārs* or Śaiva saints. This is the only instance of a reference to this God occurring in the lithic records of this Collection.

It is in the reign of Kulōttuṅga-Chōla I that we find the earlier name of “Jayañkonḍachōla-maṇḍalam” given in honour of Rājarāja I who bore that surname, to the ancient Tenḍamandalam, was changed into “Rājendra-Chōla maṇḍalam” (Nos. 381 and 382—G. T.) in consonance with the king's original name of Rājendra-Chōla (II); but within a century and a half the new name was dropped and the original Chōla designation of “Jayañkonda-Chōla-maṇḍalam” was revived, as is seen from No. 380—G. T. dated in the reign of Rājarāja III, and continued in use down through the Vijayanagara period.

The gold coin *mādai*, though it finds mention only in No. 382—G. T. in connection with taxation, does not appear to have been in universal currency in this part of the country during the period, since it does not generally occur in these inscriptions, as do the coins *kāśu*, *pou* and *kaṭañju*.

Two officers of Kulōttuṅga I come to notice, the one Nāraṇadēva who waived his claim to the tax from the village of Muṇḍaippūṇḍi and granted it for the maintenance of two lights in the temple of Tippalādiśavarar in the 3rd year of his viceroyalty at Vēṅgi (No. 389—G. T.) and the other Valikonda-chōla-Brahmamārāyan, a revenue officer who received payment of the tax of 5 *mādai* from the same village of Muṇḍaippūṇḍi before its conversion into a *sarvamānya devadānam* in the 35th year of the king's reign.

CHOLA INSCRIPTIONS

Text

- 1 வீவிப்ரீஸ் வசையிமதவானு உறொபஸவை உறொகண-
வித்பர் அாடைக்காலுல்லன் வெங்கிநா-
- 2 செய்வ அாடாவரீலுல கநா[வாக]வாரவராயிப்பர் காரவாளி-
ல்
- 3 ய மொதாவரீலுல கநா[வாக]வாரவராயிப்பர் காரவாளி-
ல்
- 4 ரவ வெங்கட[நாய் வாராந்தர் காங்க]வாராவயுலாயக புராவ-
த
- 5 வித்ரூளிலுமல்லன பீரிந்தாகண்ணெயையர [திருவாநா]-
- 6 செவ உறொராஜப்ரீஸ் விரோதாஜேஷ்டுசோழிதீவற்கு யான்டு
- 7 ந-ஆவது திருவிவங்கடக்கெகாட்டத்து திருச்சகஞர் திப்பலி-
தி
- 8 பயங்கிடய உறொதீவர் தீவாராந்தி முந்தஞ்சுண்டியில் நாக்-
- 9 கொள்ளக்கடவ வட்டக்காசர் திருக்காச[ம்*] மந்திரமெப்பெரப்பட்ட-
- 10 னவும் நாக் கொள்ளக்கட, (ஒ)தல்ல(ஒ) இதீவந்து திருஞ்சா-
னிக்கு இரண்டுக்கும் விட்டெந் ஸ்ராவுகிதவ...
- 11
- 12
- 13

Translation

Hail, Prosperity ! In the 3rd year of the reign of Śrīman Mahāmāṇḍalēśvara Tribhuvanadēva Mahārājāśrī Vīra-Rājendra-Śōḍadevar, the possessor of the titles of *Pāñchamahāśabda*, the ruler of various provinces, the ornament of the Chālukya race, the lord of Vēngi, the master of the Gōdāvari, the lord of the best city of Kanuppāka, the terrible one on account of his sword, *Venkataṇḍhaṇḍapuraṇḍara*, the vanquisher of the forces of Kāthakapura and the possessor of the ornament of acquired learning, I, Nāraṇadēva...shall not collect the *vattakkāśi*, the *tirukkāśi* and other (taxes) of any kind whatsoever, which I am entitled to collect, from Muñīśaippūḍi, the *dēvadānam* of Tīppalādiśvaraṁ-
ḍaiya Mahādēvar of Tiruchchukanaṛ in Tiruveṅkāṭa-kōṭṭam; (I) have granted (them) for two *nandāviṣakku* for this God..... ..

(The transgressors shall) incur the sins (of those who sin) at the sacred places on the banks of the Ganges and Kumari (i.e. Kanyā-Kumāri or Cape Comorin).

The protection of the Māhēśvaras (is sought for this charity) !

No. 22.

(No. 144—T.T.)

[On the north wall of Mukkōṭi-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1—[உடையார்] பீரிராசாஜேந்தீவ—
- 2—[ஊன்] ஆயர்குலத்திலே வன்—
- 3—ன் இவன் செலுத்துவதா[ஏ]—
- 4—முந்தம[சிதி]ச்சித்திரமெழி—

1. Read—ஸாதக.
2. Read வீராராஜேந்தீ சோழேந்தீவற்கு.
3. The old name for modern முன்ஸம்புண்டி.
4. Read இஷ்வந்து.
5. Read சோழேந்தமகியி—

Translation

1. (Uḍaiyār) Śrī Vira-Rājendradēva—
2. in (our) race of cowherds—
3. so as to pay—
4. Śoļa-Uttamanidhi-Chittirameļi—

No. 23.

(No. 381—G. T.)

[In Parāśarēśvara's Temple at Yogi-Mallavaram near Tiruchānār.]

Text

1. வைவித்சி புகழ் ரூ[ம்*]ந்த புனரி அகழ் ரூ[ம்*]ந்த புனியிற் பொங்கெமி யாவுந் தங்கெமி நடப்பர விளங்கு ஜயமக்ஷோ இளங்கொப்பருவத்து சக்கரகொட்டத்து விக்கிரமத்தொழிலால் புதுமணம் புண[ர்*]ந்து மதுவரை[ரி]ட்டம் வாரிராகரத்து வாரி 1அய்த்துணைக் கொஞ்சாவரசர் தங்களாரிய வாழுறை கழி[த்தித் தொள்வலி கா]ட்டப் 2பொறப்பி [கட-*]ாத்தி 3கீர்த்தியை நிறுத்தி வடத்தைச் சாகை சூழத் தென்றைச் செமரு கமலப்பூமகன் பொறுமையும் பொங்கியான-
2. உ நன்னிலப்பாவையின் தங்கெயின் தங்கித்து புனிதத்திருமணி மகுடம் உரிமையிற் ருதித் தன்னாய். இரண்டுந் தடமுடியாகத் தொன்னிலவெந்தர் ரூட முங்கீன மறுவா. உ பெருங் கலியாறு வறுப்ப செங்கொல் தைசெதாறுந் செல்ல வெள்ளுடை இருக்கில விளா[கு*]லிமங்கலூங் "தந்து திருந[முக*]ல் வெள்ளனிலாத் திசமு ஒருந் தங் மேறுவிற் புனி [விளையாட—] 4வார்கடற் 5விவாந்தரத்துப் பூ[பட*]ஸர் தீறைவிழி தந்த களஞ்சிசாரி களிறு முறை நிற்ப விலங்கிய நென்றவன் கருந்தலைப் பருந்தலைத்திடித் தன் பொர் நகப் புறத்தினைக் கீட்டப்பர
3. வின்னுள்ப் பிர்த்துலா் பிறை பொல் நிற்பிகூழ யெங்கும் சொல்லெதிர் கொடி ந்தால்லது தவ்வை வில்லெதிர் கொடார விக்கலங் கல்லெதிர் நங்கலி தூடங்கி மனா, ரூப் காடி [வெப்பத்] அங்கபத்திறையவாயும் வெங்கரி கிழவழும் பாட வெங்களி ரூ சிட்ட தன்மாந்தூப் [நூற்]ய சிரமும் கூடப்பா எறின மலைகளு[ங்க்] முதாது செலிப்பா யிழித்த நதிகளஞ் சுறுஞ்சுனாட்டொட விழுந்த கடல்களும் தலை விரித்தலமா ருடத்தைச் சுந்துஞ்சுந்து தானும் தானையும் பஞ்சுளிட்ட பல பல முதுகும் பயந்தெதிர் மாறியச் சயப்பெ[ருந் திருவும்] பழியுகங்து குடுத்த புசழிந் செல்லியும்.....மடங்கதயாரி—

1. Read அயல்முணை.

4. This may be read தனுது.

2. Read போர்பரி.

5. Read வார்கடல்.

3. Read கீர்த்தியை.

6. Read தீவாந்தரத்து.

CHOLA INSCRIPTIONS

- 4 ட்டமு[ம்*] மினாது குடுத்த வெங்கரி நிரையும் கங்கமண்டலமும் சிங்கனவன்றும்¹ பாணி இரண்டும் ஒரு தினச கைக்கொண்டு ஈண்டிய புகளிழுடு பாண்டிமண்டலமுங் கொள்ளத்திருவுளத்தடைத்து வெள்ளவரு பரித்தரங்கமும் பொரு பரிக்கலங்களும் தந்திரவாரியுமடைத்தாய் வந்து வடக்டல் தெங்கடல் பாய்வது பொல² தந் பெருஞ்செனையை³ எனி பஞ்சவர் ஐவரும் பொருதப் பொர்க்காத்தஞ்சி [வயிறு கெளித்]-தொடி அம்மைக்கப் புக்காடறத் துடைந்து நாட்டடிபடுத்தி⁴ மற்றவர் தம்மை வந்சார் திரியும் பொற்றை வெஞ்சாமெற்றி கொற்றி விண-
- 5 *சயலூடிபும் திசைக்தொறும் நறுத்தி முத்தின் சலாபமும் முத்தமிழ்பும் பொதுபினும் மத்த வெங்கரி புறமையச் சம்பயம் க[ந்தி]யுங் கைக்கொண்டு⁵ புனிதத் தெங்காட்ட[படல்லை] நாட்டி. குடாமலை நாட்டுன்னாசாலெதிர்லாம்⁶ தகிசீ[ம்*]பெற மானி, நிப தந் வருத்தி த[லை]-வரைக் குறுகலர் குலையக் கொட்டாறுப்பட நெற்கொறும் சிலைகளிட-|—]ருளி திறந்கொள் சிரவலிங்காவைத்திரிய விட்டதுளி பொருக்காளி யாழமுந் திருப்புயக்கலங்களும் பொல் அரமும் தியாகமும் சிளங்கப் பார்மிசை பூபாலர் வணங்க சிரவலிங்காவைத்து...
- 6 உ-லக] முழுதுடையாளே! புரி விற்றி, நுந்தருளிய கொவிராஜுகெசரிப்ரமாா⁷ சக்கரவத்தீகன் பூர்க்குலைத்துங்கெசாழுதெவற்று யாண்டு இருபத்து நாலாவது⁸ இராப்பிழஞ்சுசொழுமென்டலத்துத்திருப்புவங்கடக்கொட்டத்துக் குட-ஆர்நா-தீந் திருச்சகதூர்த் திப்பலா-பூர்முடைய இநாவதி-வர்ஸ்து திருப்புவை செய்திருக்கும் திருப்பித்தாவாலங்காலி உடையார் திப்பலா-திப்பு-முடைய இநாதெவர்க்கு திரு-நாவாவின்க்கு க [க்கு பக நம்-ஆக] இந்தெவர் கொயிசில்-
- 7 வ காவியடைய சிவலூராஜயாந் வழிபெகாதுத்து⁹ தில்லைசாயகபட்டதெ-
தும் மெற்படி. கொத்துத் து திருமலைடையாரெந்தும் மெற்படி. கொ-
த்துத்து ஆடவாரப்பட்டதெநும் மெற்படி. கொத்துத்து [குமா]பட்ட-
தெநும் காபயி[ர.*] கொத்துத்து திருக்காளத்திலடையாரெநும் இவ்வ-
நைவைம்¹⁰ திருநக்காவின்க்கு [க ச்சுக்] சாவா முவாப் பெறுப்பா-
முப்பத்திமண்டாக திருந்தாவின்க்கு நாலுக்கு கொண்ட பக நாலிய-
இப்ப-

1. Read சிங்கனமென்றும்.
2. Read போல்.
3. Read வலி.
4. Read வியயவைங்கு.
5. Read சாலை-எல்லாம்.
6. Read தனிவிசும்பேற்.
7. Read மாவேறிய.
8. Read ஏருதிசி=வேலை.
9. Read கோ-ராஜ க்ஷௌரி-வா-ரான்.
10. Read ஏதுவா-தி-கள்.
11. Read மா-பே-ஜங்கு—
12. Read பே-மாதுத்து wherever this word occurs in this inscription.
13. This may be read திரி-கொஞ்சா-வின்கு.

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8 சு நாற்றிருபத்தெட்டும் அக்கொண்டு திருநஞராவினக்கு நாலும் 1சக்ரா-
தித்தவல் எறிப்பதா நாம் இத்தெவர் கொயில் திருவன்னூழிகை-
நடைய செவ்வா³ நடைய மொம் ஏ

Translation

“Hail, Prosperity! While the wheel of his (authority) rolled as far as the golden circle (i.e., Mount Mēru) on the earth, which was surrounded by the moat of the sea, that was (again) surrounded by (his) fame,—Kō-Rājakesari-varman, alias the emperor (*chakravartin*) Śri-Kulöttunga-Chōladēva, wedded first in the time (when he was still) heir-apparent (*īlaiṅgō*) the brilliant goddess of victory at Sakkarakōṭṭam (Chakrakōṭṭa) by deeds of valour. (He) seized a herd of mountains of rut (i.e., rutting elephants) at Vayirāgaram (Vajrākara). (He) unsheathed (his) sword, showed the strength of (his) arm, and spurred (his) war-steed, so that the army of the spear-throwing king of Kondala (Kuntala) retreated. Having established (his) fame, and having put on the garland of (the victory over) the Northern region, (he) put on by right (of inheritance) the pure royal crown of jewels, in order to stop the prostitution of the goddess with the sweet and excellent lotus-flower (i.e., Lakshmi) of the Southern region, and the loneliness of the goddess of the good country whose garment is the Ponni (Kāvēri).

The kings of the old earth placed (on their heads) his two feet as a large crown. The river (of the rules) of the ancient king Manu swelled, (and) the river (of the sius) of the Kali (age) dried up. (His) sceptre swayed over every region; the sacred shadow of (his) white parasol shone (as) the white moon everywhere on the circle of the great earth; (and his) tiger (banner) fluttered on the matchless Mēru (mountain). (Before him) stood many rows of elephants, unloaded from ships and presented as tribute by the kings of remote islands whose girdle was the sea. The big head of the brilliant king of the South (i.e., the Pāṇḍya) lay outside his golden town, being pecked by kites.

Not only did the speech (of Vikkalan) :—“After this day a permanent blemish (will attach to Kulöttunga), as to the crescent (which is the origin) of (his) family”,—turn out wrong, but the bow (in) the hand of Vikkalan was not (even) bent against (the enemy). While (Vikkalan) lost his pride, and while the dead (bodies of his) furious elephants (covered) the whole (tract) from Naigili of rocky roads to the Tuṅgabhadrā, which adorned the country-(nādu) of Maṇalūr,—(his) boasted valour abated; the mountains which (he) ascended, bent their backs; the rivers into which (he) descended, eddied and breached (their banks) in their course; (and) the seas into which (he) plunged, became troubled and agitated.

Being desirous of the rule over the Western region, (he) seized simultaneously the two countries (*pāṇi*) called Gaṅgamāṇḍalam and Śiṅgamāṇḍalam, troops of furious elephants which had been irretrievably abandoned (by the

i. Read அங்காஷத்தீவகர.

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enemy), crowds of women (the angles of) whose beautiful eyes were as pointed as daggers, the goddess of fame, and the great goddess of victory, who changed to the opposite (side) out of fear, because (Vikkalan) himself and (his) father had turned their backs again and again on many days.

Being pleased (to resolve) in (his) royal mind to conquer with great fame the Pāṇḍimandalam (i.e., the Pāṇḍya country), (he) despatched his great army,—which possessed excellent horses (resembling) the waves of the sea, war-elephants (likewise resembling) waves, and troops (resembling) water, as though the Northern ocean was about to overflow the Southern ocean. (He) destroyed the jungle which the five Pañchavas (i.e., Pāṇḍyas) had entered as refuge, when they became much afraid on a battle-field where (he) fought (with them), turned their backs and fled. (He) subdued (their) country, made them catch hot water (in) hills where woodmen roamed about, and planted pillars of victory in every direction.

(He) was pleased to seize the pearl fisheries, the Podiyil (mountain) where the three kinds of Tamil (flourished), the (very) centre of the (mountain) Śayyam (Sahya, i.e., the Western Ghāts) where furious rutting elephants were captured, and Kanni. After (he) had fixed the boundaries of the Southern (i.e., Pāṇḍya) country, every living being in the Western hill-country (Kuḍamakai-nādu) ascended to the great heaven.

(He) was pleased to bestow on the chiefs of the agricultural tracts of his (country) settlements on the roads, including (that which passed) Kōṭṭru, in order that (his) power might rise (and) the enemies might be scattered."

"(He) was pleased to take his seat on the *Irasiṁhāsanam*, while his valour and liberty shone like (his) necklace acquired in warfare and (like) the flower-garland on (his) royal shoulders; while all kings on earth worshipped (him), while the queen Ulagamuṇḍudaiyāl, was present."

In the 24th year of the reign of this king Rājakāsarivarman alias the emperor Śri Kulottunga-Śoḍaśēva, I, Śiva-Brahmaṇaṇa Tillaināyaka-Bhaṭṭan of Vajipi-gōtra, I, Tirumalai-Udaiyān of the above gōtra, I, Āḍavalār-Bhaṭṭan of the above gōtra, I, Kumara-Bhaṭṭan of the above said gōtra, and I, Tirukkālattiudaiyān of Kāṣyapa-gōtra, enjoying hereditary rights in the temple of this God, we, all of us, have received 128 cows for 4 *nandāviṭakku*, at the rate of 32 big cows propogating without death and old age for each *nandāviṭakku*, (to be put up) before Udaiyār Tippalaśivaramuḍaiya Mahādēvar, (abiding) in Tiruchchukanūr (situated) in Kudīvūr-nāḍu (comprised) in the district of Tiruvēṅkaṭa-kōṭṭam in the province of Rājendra-Śoḍa-maṇḍalam, (presented) by Tiruchchirgambala-nambi, a servant of Tippalaśivaramuḍaiya Mahādēvar. We, the Śiva-Brahmaṇas who hold the right in the *Tiru-uṇṇāṭikai* (*inner shrine, sanctum sanctorum*), having accepted these 128 cows, engage ourselves to burn these 4 *nandāviṭakku*, as long as the moon and the sun (endure).

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No. 24.

(No. 382—G. T.)

[In Parāśarēśvara's Temple at Yogi-Mallavaram.]

Text

1. ஸெசாமுமண்டலத்துத் திருவெங்கடக்கொட்டத்துத் திருக்குடலூர்-நாட்டுத் திருச்சகனூர் திப்பலாதிஶ்வரமுடைய மஹாதெவர்க்கு சிவ-²ஸ்வரூபங்களும் கணத்தாருள் ஸ்வாரஷ்வாஸ கண்ணான் வாஸூதெவ-
நாம் ³இருநீக்கி வலிலெகா]ண்டசொழப்பு ஷமாராயற[கு]க் [தெவ]-
தாநம் ⁴முஞ்செஞ்சுப்பாடியான் சிவாதசெகரநல்லூர் திப்பலாவுள்ள
மாடை அஞ்சம் [தக்து] இ[தை]பிலி தெவதாநமாக்கைக்குச் சக்கர-
வத்திகள் ஸ்ரீகுலோத்துங்கசொழுதெ-
2. வர்க்கியாண்டு முப்ப[த்து அஞ்சு] வது முதல் மகணிக்கங்கக்டட்டி.க்கு
குடலூர்க்காட்டி ல் கண்ணன் வாஸூதெவன் விண்ணப்பந் செய்ய
முஞ்செஞ்சுப்பாடிய. இறைவிலி தெவதாநமாக குதித்தொமென்று திரு-
வா[ப்பு]மொழிச்சுருநிருமைக்கு இலெவ புரவரிதினைக்களத்து முகவெட்டி.
காஞ்சிக்குறியுடையாந் எழுத்து இலெவ புற(க்கு)வரிதினைக்களத்து
மன்பாடாக்கிமாந் எ[மு*]த்து புரவரிதினைக்களாபகம் “அரசுரூபசீ-
டையாந் எ[மு*]த்து
3. புரவரிதினைக்களாயக[ம*] முகணிக[கி].....⁵துஜையங் எ[மு*]த்து இலெவ
புரவரிதினைக்களாயக.....செற்றாருடையான் எ[மு*]த்து இலெவ
புரவரிதினைக்களத்து முகவெட்டி. காவறூர்க்குமாந் எ[மு*]த்து இலெவ
புரவரிதினைக்களத்து முகவெட்டி கெடுக்கண்ணாந் [எமு*]த்து இலெவ
[காங்கெயங்] எழுத்து இலெவ க[றவங்]குடையான் எழுத்து [||*]

Translation

1. While the Śiva-Brahmaṇas and Kaṇṭan-Vāsudevan alias Irūṇikki-of Bhāradvāja-gōtra, one of the members of the *gana* (village assembly), paid to Valikondāśīla-Brahmamārāyan on behalf of the God Tippalādiśvaramudaiya-Mahādevar of Tiruchchukkanār in Tirukkudavār-nāḍu in Tiruveṅkaṭa-kōṭṭam, (a district) of Rājendra-Śīla-maṇḍalam, the 5 *māṭai* remaining settlement hitherto in the *devadāna* (village of) Muṇīraippāḍi alias Śivapādaśekharanallur;

2. and while Kaṇṭan-Vāsudevan of Kuḍavār-nāḍu represented to Maganikkāṅgāṭṭi to convert it into a tax-free *devadāna* from the 35th year of the reign of the emperor Śrī Kulottunga-Śīla-devar;

-
1. Read ஸாஜந்தோழு—
 2. Read ஸ்வப்புஷ்டங்களும்.
 3. Read லாராயன்.
 4. Read இருநீக்கி.
 5. The old name for the modern-
முன்புண்டி.
 6. This may be read அழுசேரி-
 7. This may be read வழித்தஜையன்.

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3. in pursuance of the oral order of the king expressing that "we have granted *Muttiaippūḍi* as a tax-free *dīvadānam*",

this is the signature of Kāñchikkuriyudaiyān, the Puravari-tinaikkaṭattu-mukavetti;

this is the signature of Maṇpaṭakkilān, the Puravari-tinaikkajam;

this is the signature of Arakusōriyudaiyān, the Puravari-tinaikkaṭa-nāyakam;

this is the signature of Mukanikkī.....tuṇaiyan, the Puravari-tinaikkaṭa-nāyakam;

this is the signature of Śeṅgūrudaiyān, the Puravari-tinaikkaṭa-nāyakam;

this is the signature of Kāvanār-kilavan, the Puravari-tinaikkaṭattu-mukavetti;

this is the signature of Neḍūnkannan, the Puravari-tinaikkaṭattu-mukavetti;

this is the signature of Gaṅgēyan; and

this is the signature of (Kaṇuvān)-kuḍaiyān.

No. 25.

(No. 388—G. T.)¹

[In Parāśarēśvara's Temple at Yōgi-Mallavaram.]

Text

- 1 ஒஸ்திப்பி [புச்சு] மாது விளங்க [ச]யமாது விருப்பு நிலமகள் நிலவ மலர்மகள் புனர.....
- 2 தூரத் திக்கலைத்துறக் தன் சக்கர நடாக்கி விழியூபாபிவேகம் பண்ணி விரவிலிஂஹாவாந [த்து].....
- 3 குலோத்துங்கல்சாழுதெவற்று யான்னி [சயிக] திருவெங்கடக்கொட்டக்குத்...
4 யார் திருக்காளத்திலைடையார் கொயிலில் 'சிமாபைசர'.....
- 5 எரி கெல்லு.....
- 6 ஏ[சு]பைசு திபலாகிச்சரமுடைய மஹாதெவற்று.....
- 7 வெங்க.....
- 8 புளியை நெராக தெற்கு நொக்கி பொன.....
- 9 [அ]தை.....கல்லும் பட்டிக்காசம் மற்றும்.....
- 10 மஹாதெவற்கெ(ப) ஏற்றுக்குடுத்தொம்.....
- 11 திரத்துமா.....
- 12 யார் எழுத்து இப்படி யறிவெக்கி.....

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. The inscription is much damaged. | 5. Read குஞ்ச. |
| 2. Read குலைதர. | 6. Read திப்பலாகேசீஸ்ரா— |
| 3. Read உடையார். | 7. The rest of the inscription is lost. |
| 4. Read ஸ்ரீராஜேஷ்வரா— | |

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Translation

1. Hail, Prosperity! In the 41st year of the reign of Kulōttuṅga-Śōla-
dēvar, who—while the goddess of fame became renowned (through him),
while the goddess of victory was coveting (him), while the goddess of the
earth became brilliant (with joy), (and) while the goddess with the (lotus)-
flower (i.e., Lakshmi) wedded (him).....

2. Who had caused the wheel of his (authority) to roll over all
regions, and who (was seated) on the throne of heroes, having anointed himself
(in commemoration of his) victories.....

3. In Tiruvēṅkāṭa-kōṭṭam.....
4. Śrī Māheśvaras of Tirukkālatti: Uḍaiyār's temple.....
5. Constructed a tank.....
6. For God Tippalādīsvaramuḍaiya Mahādēvar.....
7.
8. Extending directly southwards from the tamarind (tree).....
9. *Kallu, Paṭikkāśu* and other (taxes).....
10. We have sold to (Tippalādīsvaramuḍaiya) Mahādēvar only.....
11.
12. The signature of...uḍaiyān. I witness this.....

No. 26.

(No. 298-T.T.)

[On a slab paved into the floor on the south side of Sampaṅgi-Pradakshīṇam in
Tirumala Temple. Now preserved on a separate platform in the same temple].

Text

- 1—[வர்] நிலைகட வில்லவ[ர்]—
- 2—[ஒன்]த்துஷங் சக்கர—
- 3—[அ]வனி/முழுதுடையா—
- 4—கொலோத்துங்கசோ—
- 5—இர சொழவளங்காட்டு—
- 6—...மகள் [சே]ரினை—

Translation

1. the Minavar (Pāṇḍyas) lost their firmness and Villavar—
2. (caused) the wheel of his (authority) to roll over all regions—
3. with (queen) Avanimūluduḍaiyāl—
4. of Kulōttuṅga-Śōla—
5. bank (of the Kāverī river) in Śōla-vaṭjanāḍu.—
- 6.

1. Read மெனவர்.

2. Read திர்களைத்துமதன்.

3. Read குலோத்துங்கசோழ—

4. This may be read குலன்காஸ்.

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No. 27.

(No. 71—T. T.)

[On a slab paved into the floor on the west side of the first prākāra, now preserved on a separate platform in the Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1.—¹[முடையா] வளாடு வித்திருஞ்சுருபிய கொவிராஜகெசரி²[வது] ராந—
- 2.—நிர்ந் ஆழ்வார் எங்கனுடைய சிரு[வாய்ப்பாடு] ..—
- 3.—திருமலைஆழ்வார்க்கு பால.., தும் தயிரமுதும் ...—
- 4.—.....[தெனி]களான ³ ராஜநா.....—

Translation

- 1.—Mudaiyālōdu vīṭirundarūḍiya Kōvi-Rājakesari-panmar alias—
- 2.—(for) the Ālvār presiding, our Tiruvāyppādi—
- 3.—pālamudu (milk) and tayiramudu (curds) for the Ālvār (God presiding over) Tirumala—
- 4.—Rājendra's queen—

No. 28

(No. 295—T. T.)

[From the slab now preserved in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1.—[சீ]கொவிராஜகெ—
- 2.—சொழுதெவற்கு—
- 3.—[ம]ண்டலத்து திருநா.—
- 4.—⁴கைய்[னி]ல்லி ஆ—
- 5.—பொலிசை...—

Translation

- 1.—Śrī Kōvi-Rājakesari—
- 2.—for the Śrīladeśvar—
- 3.—of the province—
- 4.—Kaivilli—
- 5.—polisai—

1. This may be read உலகமுடையா—
களாடு.

3. Read இராஜேஷா—
4. Read ஏடுத்தகைவில்லியன்.

2. Read கொ-ராஜகேவாரிவை-ரான்.

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No. 29.

(No. 110—T. T.)

[On the south wall of Mukkōti-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1.—நடப்ப விளக்கு ஜயமகளை ¹இள—
- 2.—²த்தி சித்தியை சிறுத்தி ³வட—
- 3.—குட முன்னை மனுவாறு ⁴பெ—
- 4.—கலஞ்சொறிகளிறு முறை நிறப—
- 5.—கலன் கல்லதிர் நங்களி ⁶துட—

Translation

- 1.—as heir-apparent, the brilliant goddess of victory—
- 2.—having established his fame.....northern—
- 3.—the river (of the rules) of the ancient king Manu swelled—
- 4.—stood many rows of rutting elephants—
- 5.—while Vikkalan.....from Naigili of rocky roads—

No. 30.

(No. 112—T. T.)

[On the south wall of Mukkōti-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1.—ஜயமாறு விரும்ப—
- 2.—[மந்]னவரிசியபவிட—
- 3.—ராஜவெசரிபத்ரான்—
- 4.—[தெ]ஸ்தாநஷ்டிருக்கொ—
- 5.—த்தா[ன்] ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்து—

Translation

- 1.—while the goddess of victory was coveting—
- 2.—the kings were defeated—
- 3.—Rājakēsarivarman—
- 4.—*dēvadānam* Tirukko—
- 5.—into the *Sri-Bhāndāram*—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Read இளக்கோப்பருவ— | 5. Read விக்கலன். |
| 2. Read நடாத்தி கீர்த்தியை. | 6. Read துடங்கி. |
| 3. Read வடத்தை— | 7. Read ஏனைமன்னவரியியலுற்ற— |
| 4. Read பெருக. | 8. Read வீ-சரான். |

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No. 31.

(No. 131—T. T.)

[On the north wall of Mukkōti-pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1—[ஓத]மரு பூமகட் பொதுமையும் [பெர]—

2—த்தல[த்து] தங்கனுஞ்சானுஞ்சிருநில—

3—[ஓ]றைபொல் நிற்பேழை யென்ன¹—

Translation

- 1.—(to stop) the prostitution of the goddess Lakshmi—
- 2.—the sacred shadow.....every where on the circle of the great earth—
- 3.—the permanent as to the crescent (moon)—

No. 32.

(No. 657—T.T.)

[On the north wall of the third prākāra in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1—²த்துஞ்சன் சக்கரநடத்தி வி—

2—குலோத்துங்கசௌழித[வ]— .

3—[கி]ருவலங்கிழான் மகன் காபஸ்திப[ன்] —

4—[வி]ஸ் நடுளில் நாளில் அமுது[படி]—

Translation

- 1.—having caused the wheel of his (authority) to roll over (all regions)—
- 2.—Kulöttunga-Söladäva—
- 3.—Kāsyapan, son of Tiruvalaṅkiñān—
- 4.—offerings on the middle days (of the festival)—

1. The rest of the inscription is lost. 3. This may be read திருஞாளில்.
2. This may be read திங்களநத்தும் தன்.

No. 33.

(No. 386—G. T.)

[In Parāśarēśvara's Temple at Yōgi-Mallavaram.]

VIKRAMA—CHOLA.

The preamble to No. 386—G. T. which represents “Śrīman Mahā-mandaleśvara Tribhuvanadēva Śrī Vikrama-Chōḍadēva” is almost identical with that of No. 387—G.T. which belongs to Kulōttunga I. The same attributes are mentioned, viz., *Samadhigata-pāñchamahāśabda, Chālukyakula-bhāṣhaṇa, Vēṅgi-vallabha, Gōdāvaritīra-Kauṇḍpāka-puravarādhīśvara, Karavāla-Bhairava, &c.,* and they must have been assumed by him as an Eastern Chālukya prince and as the ruler of Vēṅgi.

This Vikrama-Chōḍa of Vēṅgi must be Kulōttunga's son who governed the “region of the rising of the Sun” or the “Āndhra-vishaya,” as the viceroy of his father, in succession to his two elder brothers, Rājarāja II and Vira-Chōḍa (S. I. I., Vol. III, part ii, pages 131 and 180). His coronation as the Chōḍa king took place in 1118 A.C. (*Ibid.* p. 180), i.e., two years prior to the death of Kulōttunga I in 1120 A.C. (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1921, para 33), during which time he was co-regent with his father, and his actual accession occurred in 1120 A.C. The period of his viceroyalty at Vēṅgi must have extended over 26 years from about 1092–93 A.C. to the date of his coronation in 1118 (S.I.I., Vol. III, page 180), or limited to only 18 years from 1100, the last year of his elder brother Vira-Chōḍa's rule in Vēṅgi (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1921, para 16), to 1118 A.C. He occupied the Chōḍa throne for 17 years from 1118 to 1135 A.C. (*Ibid.* for 1926, para 27). Hence the 16th year of Vikrama-Chōḍa's reign as Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara expressed as the date of No. 386—G.T. must correspond to either 1108 or 1116. A.C.

It is stated that he led an “expedition into the Kaliṅga country” and “conquered the northern region” during this time, and that “after the departure of Vikrama-Chōḍa to the Chōḍa country, the country of Vēṅgi became devoid of a ruler.” This lack of governance was the result of the conquest of Vēṅgi by the Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya VI, while it was left in charge of Chōḍa of Velanāṇḍu, but Vikrama-Chōḍa reconquered it shortly after and brought it within the pale of Chōḍa rule (S.I.I., Vol. III, page 180). He is almost the last Chālukya-Chōḍa prince that governed Vēṅgi as the viceroy of the reigning Chōḍa king, and, in the subsequent reigns, the province lapsed into the hands of the Velanāṇḍu chiefs, the successors of Velanāṇṭi Chōḍa who ruled it in the last years of Kulōttunga I; and consequently the Chōḍa authority over this region of the Chōḍa empire became more limited.

Text

- 1 வூதிரி வாயிமதவண்ணமாபஸி சுமாரையூரை
2 ஸ தாவைக்காறுலமுக்ன வெங்கிவறை மொதாவரீதீரக-

1. Read சுமாரை—

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- 3 [நூபாக] வாரவாயிஸ்ரா காவாடைலாவ १ பிரீக்ஷவெங்கட—
 4வாராதா...வ[ா]வுவாயக பிரீதி, நவமாணை, பெறபூ[ா]
 5 ஶிலாவ, நதிவ பிரீவிகும் சொழுவதற்கு யான்டு [நீ] வது
 6 ஶராஜேஞ்சு சொழுமண்டலத்து திருவெங்கடக்கொட்டத்து
 7 குடலூர்நாட்டுத் திருச்சுக்குரூர் ³திப்பலாதிச்சரமுடையார் ன-
 8 வகாசித்திருகாள் எழுந்தருள திருவிளக்கெண[னீ].....
 9இத்தெவதார[நி] முஞ்செஞ்சுண்டு.....
 10 வடபாற்றெல்லை ஜீய[ன்].....கு தெற்கு.....
 11 வக்கமண்ட.....
 12 'டக்கும் உட்பட்ட நிலத் தீல்.....
 13 மற்றும் ஏப்பெற்பட்ட.....
 14
 15பன்மாணைப்பராரவெண[||*]

Translation

Hail, Prosperity! In the 16th year of the reign of Śrīman Mahā-maṇḍalēśvara Tribhuvanadēva Śrī Vikrama-Śōḍaśavar, entitled *Samadhigata-pāñchamahāśabda, Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara*, the ornament of the Chālukya race, the ruler of Vēṅgi, the lord of the best city of Kanuppāka on the bank of the Gōdāvāri, *Karavēlu-Bhairava, Śrimat-Vēṅkāta.....Purandara*, the vanquisher of the forces of the enemy kings.....

for the oil for the lamps during the procession in the Vaikāsi festival of Tippalādiśvara-muḍaiyār of Tiruchchukanūr in Kuṭavār-nādu in Tiruvēṅkātakā-kōṭṭam, (a district) of Rājendra-Śōḍa-maṇḍalam.....in the piece of land in the *devadānam* Muṭṭaippūṇḍi.....with the boundary on the northsouth.....and all other (taxes).....The protection of the Panmāheśvaras (is sought for this charity).

No. 34.

(No. 222—G. T.)

[On the west wall of the Vāhana-maṇḍapam in Tiruchānūr.]

RAJARAJA III.

The following seven inscriptions are dated between the 5th and the 19th years of the reign of Rājarāja ⁴ III. They ascribe to him only the common title of 'Tribhuvanachakravarti' assumed by a number of his own subordinate princes. His reign of thirty to thirty-six years from 1216 to 1246—1254 A.C. (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1921, para 35) suffered from revolts and rebellions, civil wars and foreign invasion. The Chōla empire at the beginning of the 13th

1. Read பிரீக்ஷவெங்கட—

3. Read திப்பலாதிப்பா—

2. Read பாஜேஞ்சு சொழு—

4. Read வடக்கும்

NOTE 5.—Vide Dev. Ep. Rep., pages 110-112.

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century comprised almost the whole of southern India, extending southwards from Kaliṅga and Vēṅgi in the north. Rājarāja III had not the capability to rule such a vast empire and lacked the requisite military strength to keep his feudatories under control. Further, the Pāṇḍyas had meanwhile gained strength and become aggressive, and Rājarāja could not withstand the brunt of their onsets. The active interference of his predecessor Kulottunga III in Pāṇḍya politics at the beginning of his reign through helping Vikrama-Pāṇḍya against his rival Vira-Pāṇḍya 'whose head he cut off in the battle' at Nettūr and his anointing himself as victor at Madura seating the Pāṇḍya and the Kēraḷa chiefs at a distance from him, deprived of their thrones, being thus disgraced, augmented the dormant hostilities of the Pāṇḍyas and brought on their invasion of the Chōla country subsequently.

The burning of Tanjore and Uraiyyūr and the conquest of the southern provinces of the Chōla empire by Māravarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I about 1220 A. C. (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1900, para 12; and for 1926, para 32) appear to have created a commotion in the heart of the Chōla empire itself through the revolt of some of the ambitious Chōla subordinate princes, in particular the Kāḍava chief Alagiya-Śiyan Avaniālappiṇḍan Peruñjiṅga, the father of the famous Kopperuñjiṅga or Mahārājasimha, who 'is stated to have conquered the Chōla at Tellāru, to have deprived him of all his royal insignia, to have imprisoned him with his ministers and to have taken possession of the Chōla country' (*Ibid.* for 1923, para 5). Hoysala Vira-Narasimha immediately marched to the south to the relief of Rājarāja who had been defeated at Tellāru and also imprisoned by the elder Kāḍava, liberated him and placed him on the throne, and significantly assumed the *biruda* of 'the establisher of the Chōla kingdom', (*Ibid.* for 1923, paras 7 and 8). Meanwhile, Māravarman also restored the conquered Chōla territory to Rājarāja about 1222–23 A.C. (*Ibid.* for 1926, para 32), and the Chōla authority was henceforth re-established over the whole country.

In No. 380—G.T. of our Collection dated in the 7th year of Rājarāja III (1223 A. C.), a battle is reported to have taken place about the same time between prince (*Pillai*) Vira-Nārasīṅgadēvar alias Yādayarāyar and Kāḍavarāyar at Uratti. This Kāḍavarāyar must be the Alagiya-Śiyan Avaniālappiṇḍan Peruñjiṅga, otherwise known as Kāḍalavani-Ālappiṇḍan Peruñjiṅga or Kāḍava II, entitled 'lord of Kāḍal', 'protector of Mallai', and 'conqueror of Tonḍaimaṇḍalam', who, besides defeating Rājarāja III at Tellāru and taking him captive, is stated to have "killed a very large number of his enemies at Šeṇūr and created 'mountains of dead bodies and swelling rivers of blood'", and extended his territory so as to comprise the Pennai-nāḍu in the south and the Vaḍa-Vēṅgaḍam or Tirupati hills in the north (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1913, para 66). He seems to have also occupied Šrirāṅgam, and, in order to dislodge him from that place, the Hoysala proceeded to its attack from his capital at Dōrasamudra in 1222 A.C. (*Ibid.* for 1923, para 7).

These three battles must have been fought one after another and the result of all the three must have been the ultimate defeat of the Kāḍavarāya,

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though he might have won temporary success in one or more among them and boastfully claimed victory and conquest of the country "which could not have amounted to anything like the occupation of all that 'territory', since we find Rājarāja exercising his authority over the whole region and that authority upheld by the Yādavarāya Vira-Nārasimhadēva over this portion of the Tondamandalam upto the Tirupati hills (Nos. 384 and 389—G.T.). Tellāgu in the Wandiwash taluk of the North Arcot district is the scene of a battle fought in the 9th century in which the Pallava monarch Nandivarman, son and successor of Dantivarman, gained a victory over his Pāṇḍya antagonist and hence became known as 'Tellāregindra Nandipottaraiyar'. Tellāgu may be said to have been an auspicious battle-ground for Pallava arms on both the occasions, but the success therein gained was only short-lived in both the cases. Sēvūr has been identified with the modern Mēl-Sēvūr in the Tindivaram taluk of the South Arcot district, and Uratti may be the present Oratti near Acharapakam in the Madhurantakam taluk of the sub-division Uraittipparu in the Marudādu-nādu, as noticed in Nos. 139 and 142 of 1924 of the Mad. Ep. Coll.

So far this revolt of the Kāḍava Alagiya-Śīyan occurring within the first four years of Rājarāja's accession to the Chōla throne (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1922, para 39) forms only an earlier episode in the history of Rājarāja's reign. Alagiya-Śīyan's son, Kōpperuñjiāga, who succeeded to the principality of Śendamaṅgalam (i.e. Jayantamaṅgalam) shortly after, followed the footsteps of his father in entertaining a bitter enmity for both the Chōla and the Hoysala kings, in defying the Chōla authority and in taking up arms against the Chōla power, with a view not merely to gain independence but to subvert the Chōla rule and replace it by a universal sway of the revived Pallava line. With this object he allied himself with Māravarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I and Parākramabāhu of Ceylon as against Rājarāja. He then made a bold attempt about 1230 A.C., gained a victory over the Chōla king Rājarāja III, captured him and for a second time shut him up at Śendamaṅgalam. Once again Hoysala Viranarasimha had to run to the Chōla's help from his capital at Dōrasamudra or Hañśbīd, release him and reinstate him on the throne, after defeating the allied armies of Kōpperuñjiāga and Parākramabāhu, the king of Ceylon, who lost his life in the contest, and seizing the Pallava rebel with his wives and treasures as a retaliatory act (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1902, para 9). Thus the second attempt of these later Pallavas at self-assertion ended in failure like the previous one,¹ and Kōpperuñjiāga had to bide his time for more than a decade before making a final bid for political independence.

NOTE 1 :—The political and even the social disturbance caused almost throughout South India by these revolts of the Kāḍavas in collusion with the Pāṇḍyas and the Ceylonese has not been noticed by Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar and hence he describes the reign of Rājarāja III as one of 'comparative peace' and apparently quotes instances of religious ceremonial, which are almost a part of the temple routine proceeding unaffected in its course by such causes, to 'indicate the prevalence of peace and order' ("South India and Her Muhammadan Invaders," pages 27 to 30). It was not that 'the apparent calm was but the precursor of the storm that was gathering' for once during his 19th year, but

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By this time Hoysala Vira-Narasi \bar{m} ha was dead and his son Vira-Som \bar{e} svara succeeded him in 1233. The latter who was now the main support of the Ch \bar{o} la king does not appear to have possessed the strength and the capability of his father who had performed a *digvijaya* or conquest of the four quarters; and Kopperuñj \bar{g} ga took the opportunity during the last years of R \bar{a} jara \bar{j} a's reign to crown himself as an independent Pallava monarch in 1243 A.C. This was just the time when a civil war broke out between R \bar{a} jara \bar{j} a III and R \bar{a} jendra III and the several Ch \bar{o} la subordinates took sides in the contest. Encouraged by his alliance with the P \bar{a} ndyas he also successfully resisted the interference of Hoysala Vira-Som \bar{e} svara whose generals he defeated at Perumbal \bar{u} r in the Trichinopoly district and asserted himself within ten years of his accession (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1918, para 2). Thus ultimately he made good his claim to political sovereignty and next embarked on a policy of territorial acquisition. In this game he was mainly assisted, it would appear, by the northern expedition of Jatavarman Sundara-P \bar{a} ndya I who "inflicted a severe defeat on the Telugus at Mudug \bar{u} r, slaughtering them and their allies, the Ariyas, right up to the bank of the Per \bar{u} ru and driving the B \bar{a} na chief into the forest," and, besides, "killed Gan \bar{d} agopala, conquered (the king of) Ven \bar{a} d \bar{u} and pierced the (army of the) Kongas" (*Ibid.* for 1914, para 18). Even though it is "stated that before him the king K \bar{a} dayarkon with his innumerable army melted away" and that he was 'the fever to the elephant who is the K \bar{a} thaka' or K \bar{a} dava, i.e., Kopperuñj \bar{g} ga (No. 175—T.T.), thus apparently indicating enmity between them, it is still inferable that Kopperuñj \bar{g} ga, being made to 'tremble,' nominally submitted himself to the P \bar{a} ndya, received back his kingdom from him, and actively helped him in his northern invasion. A petty chieftain, such as he was, could not be expected to have carried his arms as far as Draksharama in the Godavari district in the north, Tripurantakam in the Kurnool district in the north-west, and Tanjore, Jambukeshvaram (Trichinopoly) and Madura in the south, wherein his inscriptions are found engraved, from his central position at S \bar{e} ndamaingalam

it was a state of chronic disorder with seemingly alternating 'calm' and 'storm' throughout his reign of about 30 years. Three such periods are marked out, the first between 1216 and 1220 preceding the 'storm' in 1220 raised about that year by the elder K \bar{a} dava Alagiya- \bar{S} ivan, the second from thence to 1230 preceding the 'storm' then raised by the younger K \bar{a} dava Kopperuñj \bar{g} ga and the third from that time upto 1243 finally succeeded by a universal 'storm' created by the civil war between R \bar{a} jara \bar{j} a and R \bar{a} jendra, of which full advantage was taken by Kopperuñj \bar{g} ga to assert and crown himself.

Mr. A. Venkatasubbiah, in his article headed 'The Hoysalas' Establishment of the Chola King' ("Journal of Indian History", Vol. VI, Part ii, pages 204-5), shows that the first storm broke even much earlier, either at the end of 1216 A.C. or at the beginning of 1217 A.C., when M \bar{a} taravarman Sundara-P \bar{a} ndya I had 'taken the Ch \bar{o} la country'. Vira-Vallala II, to whom R \bar{a} jara \bar{j} a III applied for help, despatched an expedition under his own son Vira-Narasi \bar{m} ha who 'defeated the forces of the P \bar{a} ndya and Makara kings and re-established the Ch \bar{o} la king in his kingdom before 11th January, 1218, after a short campaign of about three months'. We may take it that such political upheavels were the order of the day and that the reign of R \bar{a} jara \bar{j} a III incessantly suffered from that danger and finally succumbed to it.

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in the South Arcot district, while he had not himself possessed the mettle to win his freedom from the Chōla yoke a decade previously, notwithstanding the military support given to him by the Ceylonese king Parākramabāhu and other help which he might have received through his alliance with Māravarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya, nor his father a decade still earlier. He must have therefore achieved anything, if he did achieve at all, only under the shelter of the Pāṇḍyan banner and his position of a lieutenant or, more honourably, an associate of Sundara-Pāṇḍya is indicated in some of the *birudas* assumed by him, as for example, "the architect in establishing the Pāṇḍya king" (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1906, para 5), and 'a brother to Sundara' (*Sahodara-Sundara*) (No 226-T.T.) which appears to be a Saṁskrit rendering of the Tamil expression 'Tribhuvana-rājākkaṭ-Tambirān', a title attributed to his father (*Ibid.* for 1923, para 5). As an ally, therefore, of Jatīvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I he claimed, as did the other associates or co-regents of his, viz., Vira-Pāṇḍya and Vikrama-Pāṇḍya, a share of the honour for the victories and conquests of Sundara-Pāṇḍya who was perhaps graciously pleased to concede it in recognition of his meritorious service rendered to the Pāṇḍyan cause. Again his attribute of 'Kshirāpagādakshīna-nāyaka' signifies nothing more than that he 'was master of the territory lying to the south of the river Pālār', while his father at least claimed possession of the Tondamandalam up to the Tirupati hills, whereas the epithets 'Penqānadīnātha' delimits his home territory to the bank of the South Pennār, and 'Kāvēri-kāmuka' merely expresses his fondness for the river Kāvēri (*Ibid.* for 1922, para 39), a mere fondness which he does not seem to have realised by the occupation of the territory bordering on it.

It is consequently in his capacity as the companion of Sundara-Pāṇḍya that Kōpperūñjiāga can be understood to have "(driven) the Teluṅgar to the north so that they might perish in the north" (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1906, para 6), to have worn 'the anklet of heroes put on by Gaṇapati' ("Gaṇipati-datta-Virapadamudrā") and to have conquered Vijaya and Vira Gaṇḍagōpālas (Nos. 227 and 226-T.T.). He may however be given credit for 'destroying the pride of the Karṇāta king,' i.e., Hoysala Vira-Sōnēvara, whose *Dandānāyakas* he defeated at Perumbaiūr sometime prior to 1253 A.C., whereon he seized their ladies and treasures (*Ibid.* for 1918, para 2). Nothing can be recognized as his acts of independent achievement, beyond the establishment of his kingship and the retention of a limited territory in the old Tondamandalam. For we find the contemporaneous existence of other princes and chiefs with apparently similar independence in the several divisions of this province now forming portions of the adjoining districts of Chingleput, North Arcot and Chittoor, such as the Adigaimāns of Tagadūr, the Śambuvarāyas at Tiruvallam, the Gaṇḍagōpālas and the Yādavarāyas occupying the eastern part of the same *mandalam*, and the Telugu-Chōlas in possession of the Pāka-nālu comprising parts of Nellore and Cuddapah districts, while Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla and Rāja-Gaṇḍagōpāla seem to have extended their sway upto Jambukēsvaram. Besides, their inscriptions are also met with, being engraved on the same temple walls in certain prominent religious centres, such as Conjeevaram, Tiruvorriyūr, Uttaramerūr, Tirupati and Kālahasti, giving their regnal years as independent

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kings and ostensibly omitting the name of their overlord. For instance, the dates of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla's records at Conjeevaram range between his 3rd and 31st years corresponding to 1251 to 1281 A.C., those of Jaṭāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I between his 5th and 14th years (=1255 to 1265 A.C.) and those of Kōpperuñjīṅga between his 11th and 19th years (=1254 to 1261 A.C.) together with the records of the 5th and 6th years of Allun-Tikka Mahārāja Gaṇḍagōpāla corresponding to 1255 and 1256. And these dates overlap one another. It is, however, certain that Rājarāja III held possession of this central region till the end of his reign, as is evidenced by the existence of his inscriptions in some of the places extending throughout the period. It appears, therefore, that these local chiefs, though they did not after a time formally recognise in their records their sovereign the Chōla or the Pāṇḍya king, had still administered the chiefships under their charge only as the local agents of their common liege-lord, and this must have been their position whereby one could admit the entrance of another into the territory under his rule and permit the presentation of gifts and donations to the several temples and the incision of lithic records by their subordinates and countrymen. Or else, the situation must be considered to have been one of eternal warfare, during which one prince occupied a portion of the country driving out another who in turn performed the same feat of arms on a subsequent occasion during the same year or within the next few years, this course of events being repeatedly continued. This latter situation seems improbable, as there is not sufficient evidence for it and as several members of certain families chose to accept service under chiefs of rivals families and still deemed fit to claim their relationship with the prominent members of their own family. An instance is furnished by No. 487 of 1902 which registers a gift made in the 36th year of Kōpperuñjīṅga's reign at Tiruvanñāmalai by Kākku-Nāyakadēva, son of Madhusūdanadēva who is said to be the younger brother of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla. Probably the father of this Kākku-Nāyakadēva, *viz.*, Madhusūdanadēva, was the same as the Madhusūdanadēva, the son of Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara Tripurāntakadēva of the Pallava lineage, whose gifts of lands are registered in Nos. 264 and 267 of 1921 from Takkōlam dated respectively in the 3rd and 24th years of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla. (In that case, Madhusūdanadēva could not have been the uterine brother of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla, but only a first cousin. However a brotherly relationship is claimed).

Rājarāja III continued in possession of the Tonḍamandalam till the end of his reign and after him Rājendra III also appears to have held this territory for a time, as indicated by the existence of an inscription of his 10th year at Kālahasti (No. 156 of 1922) which roughly comes to 1256 A.C., and one of his 13th year, Piṅgala, at Nandalur in the Cuddapah district (No. 580 of 1907). But in contrast to this, we find some epigraphs of Jaṭāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I occurring with the earlier years of his reign, *viz.*, 5th, 8th, 9th and 10th years, and this shows that the Chōla power was not destroyed at one stroke but slowly ousted from *nādu* after *nādu* and *kōṭṭam* after *kōṭṭam* in this central province. The Pāṇḍya's levying tribute from the Chōla explains the

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actual position of Rājendra III at the time. It further shows that the northern invasion of Jāṭavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I took place within the first 4 or 5 years of his accession, so far as the Tonḍamandalam was concerned. No. 488 of 1919 from Conjeevaram is the earliest record being dated during his 5th year, as also No. 209 of 1923 from Tiruppulivanam in the Conjeevaram taluk, while No. 379 of 1911 at Nārāyaṇavanam in the Chandragiri taluk of the Chittoor district bears his 8th year and No. 208 of 1923 from Tiruppulivanam again gives his 9th year. It is therefore to be inferred that Conjeevaram, the capital of Tonḍamandalam, was the first city herein to be occupied by Sundara-Pāṇḍya and made the centre of his military operations round about, wherefrom he slowly reduced the adjoining territory and brought it to subjection before his 10th year. The reduction of Tonḍamandalam which had been divided by a number of chiefs among themselves, therefore, seems to have occupied a period of nearly half a dozen years for him and Jāṭavarman probably proceeded thence into the Cuddapah district. The local princes acknowledged him as their sovereign ruler, but this recognition was waived within the next few years. The Pāṇḍya king must therefore be considered to have been the nominal emperor of South India extending as far as the Krishnā in the north but his direct rule was confined to the home territories lying south of the Kāverī, while the northern provinces were shared among the local princes, such as the Kādavas, the Śambuvarāyas, the Gaṇḍagospālas, the Yādavarāyas, the Pottappi-Chōlas and the Kākatiyas and ruled over by them almost independently.

As already noted, No. 384—G.T., dated in the 9th year of Rājarāja III, refers to the 8th day in the 23rd year of Rājarāja I and records that the service (*ubhaiyam*) of conducting certain offerings for God Tippalādiśvara at Tiruchānūr arranged for by Kāṇinambiyaṅgālī, the donor, through his deposit of 26 *kaṭāñju* of gold with the *Sabhaiyār* of Tiruchānūr had not been carried out by them and consequently the *Sthānattār* of the temple preferred a complaint before Vira-Nārasimha Yādavarāya and insisted upon their conducting it. The *Sabhaiyār* pleaded ignorance of the past transaction stated to have been registered on stone. The Yādavarāya, however, relying on the evidence of the old document engraved on stone, ordered the *Sabhaiyār* to pay into the God's treasury the gold received by them in the past. No. 385 is a continuation of No. 384 and registers the acknowledgment of the sum of 26½ *kaṭāñju* of gold thereon received by the Śiva-Brāhmaṇas (*Pujāris*) of the temple from the *Sabhaiyār*, together with the attendant obligation of conducting the service with the interest on the gold received by them. It is not stated in No. 385 how or why the excess of a quarter *kaṭāñju* of gold over the original deposit of 26 *kaṭāñju* was got by the Śiva-Brāhmaṇas.

From No. 126—G.T. we learn that an image of Tirumāṅgai-ālvār had been installed in the temple of Śri Gōvindarāja in Tirupati by the *nāṭṭar* of Kuḍavūr-nāḍu but no provision was made for his worship. Consequently, the *Sthānattār* of Śri Veṅkaṭesvara's temple represented by four of their number petitioned the king for the grant of land for the purpose of conducting due worship to the image. The king assented to the grant and the *Periya-nāṭṭavar*

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of Kuḍavār-nādu therewith assembled in the temple at Tiruchārār in full number and executed the king's oral order by assigning a piece of land in the village of Kottakalvāy to the east of Tiruchārār. This epigraph once again brings to notice the existence of the council-chamber at Tiruchārār wherein Adhikāri Korramāigalamudaiyān held his court at the beginning of Rājendra-Chōla's reign (No. 18—T.T.) (page 28 *ante*.)

Some of the subordinates of Rajarāja III are met with in these inscriptions. Vira-Nārasimha Yādavarāya who upheld the Chōla authority against the Kāḍavarāya Alagiya-Śiyan, the father of Kōpperuñjiṅga, administered a portion of the Tonḍamāṇḍalam as the deputy of the Chōla king. Kōpperuñjiṅga was nominally a Chōla subordinate but ruled his principality of Śēndamāigalam almost independently. On the conquest of the province by Jatāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I, the two chiefs transferred their allegiance to the Pāṇḍya sovereignty and ruled the country as Pāṇḍya feudatories.

Pāṇḍiyadaraiyar, son of Āṇḍār, designated *Pokkan* or *Pokkāraṇ*, i.e., treasurer, and entitled 'Parasamayakōlāri,' probably expressive of his staunch devotion to the Śiva creed, held the management of the Śiva temple of Tippalādisvaramudaiya Mahādāvar in Tiruchārār and was the father-in-law of Vira-Nārasimha Yādavarāya. His son Nārāyanappillai lost his life in the battle of Uratti waged between the Yādavarāya and the Kāḍavarāya and, in order to commemorate it, he instituted religious services in both the Śiva and Vishnu temples at Tiruchārār (No. 380—G. T.).

Tribhuvanachakravartin Madhurāntaka-(Pottappi-Chōla) Allun-Tirukkāṭtidēva,¹ brought to our notice in No. 430—T.T., was a Chōla feudatory chief belonging to the Telugu-Chōla family of Nellore which claimed descent from Karikāla. He was a subordinate of Kulōttuṅga III during the latter half of his reign from about his 31st year (No. 582 of 1907), continued to serve Rājarāja III throughout his reign and ultimately assumed independence in the time of Rājendra-Chōla III. He appears to have governed a part of the Tonḍamāṇḍalam as a deputy of Rājarāja, and to have exercised almost independent powers even then, as may be seen from the numerous gifts of land and villages he made to the Arulālapperumāl temple at Tiruvattiyār, i.e., Little Conjeevaram wherein he instituted the service called *Gandagōpālan-saudhi*, in the 15th year of Rājarāja (=1230 A. C.). His independent reign was short, being limited to seven years only from 1250 A.C. The 5th year of the above fragmentary inscription possibly related to his own reign and it would then correspond to 1255 A.C. In that year a certain Nāyakkan made a grant to the temple of Tiruvēkaṭamudaiyān of some land probably in Śeṭuvanār.

The existence of a shrine of Alagiya-Perumāl at Tiruchārār is for the first time brought to our notice in No. 222—G.T., dated in the 5th year of Rājarāja (=1220 A.C.). This deity must be the present Sundararājasvāmi enshrined within the temple of Śrī Padmāvatī at Tiruchārār, for whom a consecration ceremony took place nearly three decades ago. Pāṇḍiyadaraiyar

NOTE 1:—Vide Dev. Ep. Rep., pages 124-25.

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levelled six *pāṭi* of fallow land in a village which was already a grant for the above deity, made it fit for cultivation and handed it over to the servants of the temple as the capital for a certain service therein. Similar reduction of waste land is noted both in Nos. 226 and 380—G.T., the latter of which registers a memorial service arranged for by the donor in the Śiva temple of Tippalādisvaramudaiya-Nāyanār at Tiruchānūr with the produce derived from the six *pāṭi* of land and from certain taxes in the village granted for the purpose. The taxes comprised *Kāḍumaiyāyam*, *Porkāḍamai*, *Fāḍikāval*, *Vēṇisarikai*, *Kōṭvari*, and other *Śilvaris* or minor taxes.

In these inscriptions the position of the places is generally indicated by a reference to the *nādu* and the *kōṭtam* within Jayāṅkōdachēla-māṇdalam in which they were situated; but in Nos. 226 and 384 we find Perumbāṇappāḍi mentioned as a major division comprising the Tiruveṅkaṭa-kōṭtam within it. This is only an occasional reference that we get of Perumbāṇappāḍi, the original home of the Bāḍas of the Pallava period, extending from the South Pennār to the Tirupati hills, after nearly three centuries and a half subsequent to the destruction of their power by Parāntaka I.

Text

1—[Śrī] லோவனச்சக்கரவத்திகள் ஸ்ரீராஜஸாஸ்திவர்த்து—
 2—சாவது வாகாசிமாஸத்து நிருத்சகாஶாற் கைக்கொ—
 3—ஞ ஆண்டார் மகன் பொக்காரன் பாண்டி[Śrī]கரையந்—
 4—அழகியபெருமான் பழங்கிருவிடையாட்டமான வன—
 5—ல் காச இட்டுக் கேல்லுவித்து இவ்வெரிக்கம் திருத்தி விட்ட நில—
 6—கிக்க நிலம் அறபட்டியாக் கைக்கொண்டு பங்குவின—

Translation

In the month of Vaikāsi in the 5th year of the reign of Tribhuvana-chakravartigal Śrī Rājarājadevvar, we, the *Kaikkōlas* of Tiruchchukānūr accept the 6 *pāṭi* of land which was levelled and made suitable for cultivation through the investment of his own money by Pokkāran Pāṇḍiyadaraiyan, son of Āṇḍār, below the tank in the village of...which is an ancient grant for Alagiya-Perumāl (and agree to conduct the Pañguni (festival for Alagiya-Perumāl).

No. 35.

(No. 380—G. T.)

[In Parāśarēśvara's Temple at Yēgi-Mallavaram.]

Text

1 ஷவதீஸ்ரீ ஶ்ரீலோவனச்சக்கரவர்த்திகள் ஸ்ரீராஜஸாஸ்திவர்த்து யாண்டு
 எ ஆவது ஜயங்கொண்டசொழமண்டலத்துத் திருவெங்கடக்கொட்டத்துத் திருக்குடலூர்நாட்டுத் திருச்சகநூர்உடையார் ³திப்பலா-

-
1. The rest of the inscription is lost, 2. Read—அகுவதீகள்.
 3. Read திப்பலாதீஸ்ரீ—

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திருமுடையாயனுற்கு இக்கொயில் மாடாபத்தியஞ் செய்யும் பர-
[சமைய]கோ-

- 2 ஸியாண்டர் மகன் உடையர் மகன் பொக்கனு பாண்டியதரையர் தம் மருமகன் பின்னோயாக விராசஸிங்கதெவரான யாதவராயர் காடவ-
ராயருடன் உரத்தியிற் செய்த பூரவிற் காடவராயர் நாமுட்டிக்குத் தம் பின்னோயார் முன்பு பட்ட நாராயணப்பின்னோக்கு நன்றாக இம்மண்டல-
- 3 தது இக்கொட்டத்துச் சிலோட்டுமெங்கலத்தில் பொன்னிற் இட்டு மண்ணற் கொண்டு துவிகலமாக முன்னுளிற்பு பாரிச்ரிய [யா]தவன்காட்டிலே இவன் பெராவிவர் கல்லூலித்த நாராயணப்புத்தெரிகிழ் திருத்து நிலம் ஆறு பட்டியும் கடமையாயும் பொந்தடமையும் பாடிகாவல் வெட்டிசரிகை கொள்வவி உள்.
- 4 விட்ட எப்பிப்பட்ட சிலவரிகளும் இன்னுயனுற்குத் திருத்தயாமத்துக்கும் திருவெழுஷ்சிச்சிப்படிக்கும் உடலாகச் சந்திராதித்தவரை செல்வதாக விட்டோம் இப்படிக்குக் கல் வெட்டிக்கொள்வதென்று பின்னோயார் யாதவராயர் குத்த திருமுகப்படிக்கு இக்கொயிற்காணிடுடைய சிவப்பிராமணன் உடையபட்டர் மக-
- 5 ன் திப்பப்பட்டரும் உழுபியபட்டர் தெவப்பின்னோயர் திருமூலபட்டர் நாயகப்பின்னோயும் இவன் தமிழ் வுகப்பின்னோயும் இம்முன்று குடியினுள்ளொமும் இன்னிலீம் உபையமாகச் கைக்கொண்டு திருவத்தயரா[ம]முந் திருவெழுத்திப்படியுஞ் செலுத்தக்கடவோமாகவும் செலுத்துமிடத்து திருவத்தயாமத்துக்கு நா-
- 6 ள் ஒன்றக்குப் பாத்திரசெலம் உள்பட இருதாம்கிருநாழி அரிசியும் திருமெப்பூச்சுக்கு ஆட்டைக்கு இரண்டு பழங்காசங் திருவெழுஷ்சிரை ஒன்றுக்கு ஒரு வட்டிப் பதின் தூம்பு அரிசியும் நெய் நாழியுநதயிர் ஒரு தூம்பும் உப்பு நாழியுங் கறியமுதுஞ் செலுத்தக்கடவோமாகவ-
- 7 ம் இப்படி சந்திராதித்தவரை செலுத்த உபையங் கைக்கொண்டோம் இக்கொயிற் சிவப்பிராமணராம் இப்படி அறிவென் இக்கொயிற் கொயிற்கணக்குக் காணிடுடைய பெருமூனையுருடையான் திருச்சிந்றம்பலமுடையன் சிங்கப்பின்னோயான வாகிசப்பெருமாளென் இப்படி அறிவோம் இவ்வூர் மஹாஸூலையொடு இது பன்மாலையாடுகூடி

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. பூசலில்=போரில். | 6. Read திருவய-— |
| 2. Read மன்னீல். | 7. Read திருவெழுஷ்சி— |
| 3. Read திருவய-யாம— | 8. Read திருவய-— |
| 4. திருவெழுஷ்சி=திருப்பள்ளியெழுஷ்சி— | 9. Read வாழீஸ— |
| 5. Read ஊழிய— | |

CHOLA INSCRIPTIONS

Translation

Hail, Prosperity! In the 7th year of the reign of Trībhuvana-chakravartigā Śrī Rājarājadēvar,

in accordance with the order issued by Pillaiyār Yādavarāyar that “we have granted, in favour of Uḍaiyār Tippalādiśvaramūḍaiya-Nāyanār of Tiruchchukanūr in Tirukkuḍavār-nāḍū (in the district) of Tiruvēkaṭa-kōṭṭam (in the province) of Jayānkoṇḍa-Śōla-māndalam,

for the (spiritual) benefit of Nārāyaṇapilāi, who was the son of the treasurer Pāṇḍiyadaraiyar, son of Āṇḍār, the manager of the abovesaid temple entitled ‘the destroyer of the rival philosophical tenets,’ and who died sometime during the attack of the Kāḍavarāyar in the battle fought by his (Pāṇḍiyadaraiyar’s) son-in-law Pillai Vira-Nārasīṅgadēvar alias Yādavarāyar, against the Kāḍavarāyar at Uratti,

6 pāṭṭi of levelled (wet) land below the Nārāyaṇapputtēri excavated in his (Nārāyaṇapilāi’s) name by him (Pāṇḍiyadaraiyar) in (the plot designated) Yādavan-kāḍu in which money was invested and which was levelled and successfully sown with seed previously and (which is comprised in Śilainēṭṭu-māngalam (situated) in the said kōṭṭam) within the said province,

together with the taxes kaṭamaiyāyam pōrkaṭama, pāṭikāvāl, vēṭṭisarikai, kōṭvari, and all other sīlvaris (minor taxes payable for services rendered),

in order to form the capital for the tiruvardhayāmam-(pāṭi) and the tiruveṭṭuchippāṭi (offerings during the early hours of the night and the morning) for the said Nāyanār (God) so as to last as long as the moon and the sun (endure),

and that (the order) may be registered on stone in this wise;”

We, Tippa-Bhaṭṭar, son of Uḍaiya-Bhaṭṭar, Uḍiya-Bhaṭṭars son) Dēvappiṭṭai, Tirumūla-Bhaṭṭar’s son) Nāyakappiṭṭai, and his (the latter’s) younger brother Vaḍukappiṭṭai, the Śiva-Brāhmaṇas enjoying hereditary right (*kāni-udaiya*) in this temple and the members of the aforesaid three families, having received this land as the ubhaiyam, engage ourselves to offer the above-said tiruvardhayāmam-(pāṭi) and tiruveṭṭuchippāṭi, and towards their conduct supply 2 tūmbu and 2 nāḍi of rice daily including the pāṭrañisham (a small quantity of cooked rice left over sticking to the vessel in which it is cooked and remaining unused) for the ardhayāmam (offering) and 2 old kāni (gold coins) per year for the sandal-paste for the holy body of the deity, and for each (day’s) tiruveṭṭuchichi-(pāṭi) 1 vāṭṭi and 10 tūmbu of rice, 4 nāḍi of ghee, 1 tūmbu of curds, 1 nāḍi of salt, and vegetables.

With this (obligation) have we, the Śiva-Brāhmaṇas of this temple, accepted this ubhaiyam so as to conduct it as long as the moon and the sun last.

I, Tiruchchirāgambalamūḍaiyān Singappiṭṭai alias Vāgiśapperumāl, a native of Perumuṭaiyār, the holder of the hereditary right of the temple-accountant’s post in this temple, hereby attest this (transaction). We, the Mahāsabhai of this village, hereby attest this (transaction).

The protection of the Panmāhāvaraṇas (is sought for) this (charity).

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No. 36.

(No. 384—G. T.)

[In Parikṣarāvara's Temple at Yōgi-Mallavaram.]

Text

1. வெவ்விழீ திருவாவநத்சக்ர-
2. வத்திகன் ஸ்ரீராமசாமி வழிவர்த்து
3. யாண்டு கூ ஆவது கைமாலை-
4. தது ஜயங்கொண்டசொருமண்டல-
5. தது பெருப்பாண்பாட்டுத் திருவெங்கடக்கொட்ட-
6. ததுத் திருக்குடுவுர்ளாட்டு ஸ்ரீஸ்ரீயங் திரு-
7. சுக்கனூர் பிப்பலா வெப்பாரு முடய ஸ்ரீவழிவர்த்து
8. தாணத்தார் இவ்வர் சௌவெல்யாரிலெ இந்தாரா-
9. அஞ்சு எங்குமத்துக்கு உறைய..... லத்து.....
10. கொன்ப்பாடி ஸ்ரீஸ்ரீயங் முன்னுடைத்தாக ஸ்ரீகொராஜகேஶவரியா-
11. ன ஸ்ரீராமசாமி வழிவர்த்து யாண்டு ஓரிச ஆவது நாள் எண்பதில் சோ-
12. முமண்டலத்து அருமொழித்தெவவளாநாட்டு நெங்கணிகாட்டு ஸ்ரீஸ்ரீ-
13. யம் அருவெகாவை கொடுந்தர்[பெய்க்] காடியான ஜயங்கொண்ட-
14. சோழபூரிய[மா]ராயன்பக்கல் தம்மகட்டோக்கல்லால்(த) அணை
15. சிறை கெல்லட பொன் ஓரிச ஸ இப்பொன் இருப்பது அறு-
கழுள்[ச]-
16. ச்சும் ஸ்ரீதாரா, நஹாநுமன்தொறும் திருமஞ்சனத்துக்கு அழுது-
17. படி யுள்ளிட்ட ஈ[ஸ்] வெந்தாவாகநூங்களுக்கு(ஏ) பொன் கழஞ்சு
மஞ்சா-
18. டியும் புடவை கழும் அருமொழித்தெவனால் கெல்லு [முக]கலமும் ப-
19. ததெட்டுக்குத்தலுள்பு)பட அரிசி இரு துணி முக்குறுணி அதுநாழிய-
20. ம் நெய் எழு நாழியும் பரால் நாநாழியும் தயிர் பதச்சும் தெங் நாநாழி�-
21. யும் என்று இரு நாழியர் கறியழுது நாலும் புளிங்கறியழுதுக்குப்
புளி இ-
22. ருபலமும் மஞ்சன் அமைப்பின் பலமுஞ் சுதாரி இரு பலமும் சங்தன-
23. மிருபவைரையு மிளக்கீர் எட்டுக்கு சந்தகரை பழின் பலமும் பருப்பு
24. நாழியும் பாக்கு நாற்றெழுபத்தஞ்சம் வெற்றிலை[த்த]ட்டு எட்டும் ந-
25.
26. உப்பு ஒரு நாழியும் மிளகு நாழியு-
27. கலசம் நாற்றெழட்டும் பாலி-
28. கை [நாற்றெழட்டும்].....

1. Read ஸிப்பலா ஸ்ரீஸ்ரீயாருமடய.
2. Read ஸ்ரீமெய்க்கர்த்தி.
3. This symbol stands for கழஞ்ச.

4. Read ஸ்ரீதாராயன்-
5. Read ஸ்ரீயாரி = வெட்டிவேர்,

CHOLA INSCRIPTIONS

- 29 யும் இக்கல் வெட்டுப்படி
 30 இவ்லூரில் வழிலையார் செய்-
 31 விக்கவனுமென்று இ-
 32¹சாலுக்கி விரநார-
 33 சிங்கவெளான் யாதவராயர்க்கு திருக்க-
 34 னனைப்பதெவங் திருக்காவணத்தி[லை] டீ-
 35 மாவெற்றியூற்கும் தானத்தாற்கு மிசிப்பலா-
 36 தெபஸர் முகடையார் கொயிற் தாவத்தாராரிசித்தடி ந்து
 37ஞசயும் திருச்சுக்கறு ; வாவெஸ்யாவரயும்
 38திருக்கண்ணப்பதூஷங் திருக்காவணத்திலெ...
 39கல்வெட்டுப்பாயு. செறுத்தவெஷ்டாவோ என்று கொட்ட
 40 உ-ஸயமிரியோ மென்கலிலிக்கல்வெட்டுப்பாயு. [நடக்க]-
 41 வெனுமென்று சீமாநெநார் சொல்லுகைசில் [ஏ].....
 42 க விக்கல்வெட்டுப்பாயு க்ரு திந்து கொண்டு க்ரு -
 43 [நா] செம்பொன் உ-ஸ ச இருப்பான் இறபத்தறஞ்சுவச
 44 கைக்கொண்டு இ[தி]ப்பல, தெபஸர் முகடையார் ; கொயிலிலெ
 45 'சிபண்டாரத்திலெ ஒடுக்கி இவைஸயார் பெரிலெ
 46 கல்வெட்டி. திரிவிட்டு குடுத்தொய் திருக்கண்ணப்பதெவற்கு
 47 'த்திப் பல[தெ]சரர் கொயில் மாகெசரரும்.....
 48 இப்படி திந்து கல்வெட்டித் திரிவிட்டுக் குடுத்தபடி
 49ஞாவரும் பாட்காவலரும் [பெருக]ஞாவரும்
 50
 51
 52¹⁰கொயில் ¹¹சிவப்பிராமணமொம் [| *]

Translation

Hail, Prosperity ! In the Tai month of the 9th year of the reign of Tribhuvanachakravartigal Śrī Rājarājadēvar, on the representation of the *Sthānattār* of Tippalādīsvaramuḍaiya Mahādēvar (abiding) in Tiruchchukanār, a *Brahmadēya* (village) in Tirukkuḍavār-nādu, (a sub-district) of Tiruvēñkata-kōṭṭam, (one of the districts forming) the major division of Perumbāṇappāḍi (comprised) in Jayāñkōnda-Śōla-māṇdalam,

1. This may be read ஸஸரிதுல- சாலுக்கி.
- 2 and 3 Read ஸ்ரீவெற்றியூ—
4. Read திர்து.
5. This symbol stands for சமுஞ்ச.
6. Read ஸ்ரீலண்டார—
7. Read தீப்பலாட்டுப்பூரார்.
8. Read மாவெற்றியூரும்.
9. Read தீர்த்து.
10. This may be read இக்கொயில்.
11. Read ஸ்ரீவெஷுபாந்தனோம்.

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to Chālukki Vira-Nārasīngadēvar alias Yādavarāyar and to the Śri Māheśvaras and the Sthānatṭar (assembled) in the Tirukkāṇappadēvan-tirukkāvāṇam (assembly hall of the temple),

alleging that, on the 80th day in the 23rd year of the reign of king Śri Rājakēsari alias Śri Rājarājadēvar (who shines with) the panegyric titles (*mcykkirti*) prefixed (to his name), Kōḍinambiyāṅgāḍi alias Jayaṅkōṇḍa-Śōla-Brahmamārāyan of Aruvēkōvai, a *Brahmadēya* (village) in Nenmali-nāḍu, (a sub-division) of Arumojidēva-vālanāḍu in (the province of) Śōla-maṇḍalam, deposited with the *Sabhaiyār* of this village 26 *kaṭañju* of gold accurately weighed with the *Dharmakāṭṭu* stone, for (conducting) the *ubhaiyam* on the *Saṅkramam* (day) for this Nāyanār ; that, for this 26 *kaṭañju* of gold, the offerings on each *Uttarāyaṇa-Saṅkramam* shall be carried on with 1 *kaṭañju* and 1 *mañjādi* for the *tirumāñjanam*, *amudupāḍi* and other accessories, 7 cloths, 3 *kalam* of paddy (as measured) with the *Arumojidēvan* measure, 2 *tūṇi* 3 *kuruni* and 6 *nāḍi* of rice 80 times well-pounded, 7 *nāḍi* of ghee, 4 *nāḍi* of milk, 1 *padakku* of curds, 4 *nāḍi* of honey, 2 *nāḍi* of gingelly seeds, 4 sorts of vegetables, 2 *palam* of tamarind for the *puññkari* (cooked vegetables mixed with tamarind juice for savour), 60 *palam* of turmeric, 2 *palam* of the fragrant grass *cuscus*, 2½ *palam* of sandalpaste, 10 *palam* of sugar, for 8 tender cocoanuts, 1 *nāḍi* of split pulse, 175 areca-nuts and 8 platefuls of betel-leaves 1 *nāḍi* of salt, 1 *nāḍi* of pepper, 108 *kalañam*, 108 *pālikai*..... ;

and that (this service) ought to be conducted by the *Sabhaiyār* of this place, in accordance with the deed registered on stone,

(the king) having interrogated the *Sabhaiyār* of Tiruchchukanār after summoning them to the *Tirukkāṇappadēvan-tirukkāvāṇam*, whether they were not bound to carry on the said service in pursuance of the stone-record, and they having denied all knowledge of the *ubhaiyam*,

and the Māheśvaras having asserted that it should be executed as per the (old) document inscribed on stone,

and (finally) the king having decreed in consonance with the deed registered on stone ;

We, the Māheśvaras and the Sthānatṭar of this Tippalādiśvarar's temple, having recovered, for Tirukkāṇappadēvar, 26 *kaṭañju* of gold weighed with the *Kuḍinai-(kal)*, deposited the same into the Śri-Bhaṇḍāram of this Tippalādiśvara-muḍaiyār's temple, executed a deed on stone in favour of this *Sabhaiyār*, and thus given effect to it.

This is as it was decreed and registered on stone. We, the *Uravar*, *Pāḍikāvar*, and *Peruka-Uravar*.....and the Śiva-Brāhmaṇas of this temple.

CHOLA INSCRIPTIONS

No. 37.

(No. 385—G. T.)

[In Parâśareśvara's Temple at Yogi-Mallavaram.]

Text

- 1 வீல்பிரீ தீர்மானச்சக்கரவத்திதன் பிரீஸ் ஓஸாலிட்.
- 2 வற்கு யாண்டு கூ ஆவது அதம்மாலைத்தில் தெவ்விமல்
- 3 பாரிசுத்து வேட்டின கல்வெட்டிற் திருச்சுகளூர் வைத்திலயா-
- 4 ர் இவ்வுப்பையத்துக்கு இறத்து பொன் குட்ணை எடைப்பா-
- 5 செம்பொன் இருப்பது அதுகழுஞ்செ காலு-
- 6 ம் திதிப்பலாதிச்சரமுஷ்டய நாய-
- 7 அர் கொபில் சிவப்பிராமணோமோன் கைக்-
- 8 கொண்டு இவ்வுத்தராயணசங்கிரமிமா-
- 9 ஸ்ருக்கு(ம்) ஆட்டாண்டோ அஞ்ச செலுக்கு
- 10 இவ்வுப்பையங் கைக்கொண்ட பரிசாவ-
- 11 அ ஆட்யருநாப் கலச நூற்றிலட்சிக்கு அடக்கம் பரப்ப கெல்-
- 12 அ சீந்தும்புங் கும்பவாசனைக்குப் புதைவ பூர்ணமும் ஆ-
- 13 யியருளத் தென் ஒரு தூம்பு பால் ஒரு தூம்பு தாபிர் ஒரு தூம்-
- 14 பு செப் ஒரு தூம்பு இளைசெரட்டுங் திருப்பொஷ்டுச்சக்குச் சந்த-
- 15 னம் இருபவஸ்வர சிதாரி இரு பலன் திருவிளக்குக்கு செப் ந-
- 16 ராமி அமுதபடிக்கு அரிசி ஒரு வட்டி கறியமுது வெந்த நாலு பரு-
- 17 ப்பு இரு நாழி சக்கரை சிம்பலம் புளி இரு பலம் மினாரு உழக்கு உப்-
- 18 பு நாழி அடைக்காயமுது பாக்கு பீஸ்ரது இலைமுது ப[ற்று] ஒன்றுங்
- 19 திருமஞ்சனம் எடுப்பானுக்குஞ் திருப்பளித்தாமாம் பரிப்பாதுக்கு ம*]
- 20 கெல்லு இரு நாழியு[ம*] நம்பிமாற்துத்[ம*] திருப்பரிசாரகற்கும் பழங்-
காச காலு-
- 21 மிவையத்தலையும் செலுத்தக்கடவேரமாக இவ்வுப்பையங்-
- 22 கைக்கொண்டோம் இக்கொயிற் சிவப்பிராமணோலில் வசிலி,கொற்கிபத்து
- 23 உடையப்பட்டன் கும்பிவள்ளாரும் இக்கொத்திரத்து திருமலைட்ட-
- 24 ன் சூடியனும் இக்கொத்திரத்து சுமியப்பட்டன் [ந]-
- 25 ஸ்ளாரும் இவ்வளைவொம் இது பன்மாலைப்பூர்ணவெசந் [[*]]

Translation

Hail, Prosperity ! These are the particulars of the *ubhaiyam* which we, the Siva-Brâhmaṇas of this Tippalâdiśvaramudaiya-Nâyanâr's temple,

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Read வாஸபத்தில். | 6. Read வ, ம சம். |
| 2. Read தீப்பலாதீபரா— | 7. பற்று = கட்டு. |
| 3. Read உத்தராயண— | 8. Read வலிலிசொத்துத்து. |
| 4. Read கலசம். | 9. Read திருபுல— |
| 5. Read இரண்டும். | 10. Read சூரிய— |

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on having received the 26½ *kalāñju* of pure gold by the weight of the *Kuḍinai* (-*kal*) which the *Sabhaiyār* or Tiruchchukanūr returned for this *ubhaiyam* as registered in the stone record engraved at the south-west corner (of this temple) (and dated) in the Tai month of the 9th year of the reign of Śrī Tribhuvanachakravartigaṇ Śrī Rājarājadēva :—

5 *tūmbu* of paddy for spreading below the 108 *kalaiam* set up for ablutions (of the God); 2 cloths for engirding the *kumbham* (pot of water); 1 *tūmbu* of honey, 1 *tūmbu* of milk, 1 *tūmbu* of curds, 1 *tūmbu* of ghee, and 8 tender cocoanuts for ablutions; 2½ *palam* of sandal-paste for smearing the body; 2 *palam* of fragrant grass (*śidāri* or *vettivēr*); 1 *nāli* of ghee for the lamp; 1 *vatti* of rice for the *amudupadi* (offering); 4 sorts of vegetables; 2*nāli* of split pulse; 5 *palam* of sugar; 2 *palam* of tamarind; 1 *ulakku* of pepper; 1 *nāli* of salt; 50 areca-nuts and 1 *pattu* (*pattai*) of betel-leaves; 2 *nāli* of paddy for the carrier of water for the *tirumāñjanam* and for the gatherer of flowers; 1 old *kusu* for the *Nambimār* and the *Parichārakar*;

We, the Śiva-Brahmaṇas of this temple, Uḍaiya-Bhaṭṭan-Kummivaṭṭār of Vasishṭha-gōtra, Tirumūla-Bhaṭṭan-Śādiyan and Śāliya-Bhaṭṭan of the above gōtra and others, we, all of us, have accepted this *ubhaiyam*, entailing the liability to incur these enumerated expenses.

This (is placed under) the protection of the Panmāhāśvaras (all devotees of Siva) !

No. 38.

"...
(No. 389—G. T.)

[On the south wall of the vāhana-maṇḍapam at Yōgi-Mallavaram.]

Text

- 1 வெளிப்பீசு திருவாய்க்கெழுமி முன்னுக திரிபுவனச்சக்கரவத்திகள் பீராழ-
ராஜவத்வந்து யாண்-
- 2 இசு வது ஜபக்கொண்டசோழமண்டலத்து திருவெங்கடக்கொட்டத்-
துக் குடலூர்காட்டு-
- 3 த் திருச்சக்கராஉர்த்தையார் திப்பலாதிஸ்ரமுடைய நாயனுற்று இக்கொடில்
மாடாடபத்தியாக பரசுமை
- 4 யகொளி யாண்டார் மகன் [பொக்கர]ரன் பாண்டியதரையர் பிள்ளையார்
விரநாரகிளகதைவா:-
- 5 ஆன யாதவராயர் திருமாசித்திரு-
- 6 ஸாளேழுந்தருா இன்னுயார் தெவதாந[ம*] எ-ஞ்சஞ்சுண்டியான¹
சிவபாதசெகரந்தாற் த-
- 7 ஸ்வலினரிக்கு மெற்குச் காலெழு காம்புக்கு தெற்கு.....பெரியக்கெட்டத்
நிலத்தில் நாறு

1. The old name for the modern முங்கூழல்நடு.

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- 8 பழங் காசிட்டு மீன்னோயர் ¹பெரா² விலாபரித்த விரநாராசிங்கத்தவர்-
புத்தெரிசியூ[||]
- 9 புறப்பட்ட நெல்லிலையும் பொன்னிலையும் தீ நாளைக்கு உடலாக்கி
விட்ட நீலம் ஆறு பட்டு-
- 10 இன்னீலம் ஆ உ பட்டு யீரிம்புறஞ்சூ-
- 11 சுடியூரவரம் உபயூபாக கைக்கொண்டு திருத்தி¹ பாரிஸ்வய்து
இத்திருமாசித்திருநாளைக்கு வெ-
- 12 வாடும் உபகரணத்தெறுக்கு உடலாக [நா.லு] பட்டு நெல்லைம் நா.லு
பொன்றும் சிரபஷ்ட² பட்டுக்கு
- 13 ஆத்துக்காதுக் குடிக்கு இத்திருநாள் ஏட்டாயலெழுத்துருமீத்தச-
கட்சோமாகவும் இராடி சம்பாதி-
- 14 து இவ்வாயந்து சுந்தராதித்தவரை வீச ஆக்தக் கைக்கொண்டுராம்
இ[மு]ஞ்சஞ்சஞ்சஞ்சாயுவரோ-
- 15 ம் இப்படி அவ்வேலன் இக்கொடிப் பொயிர்க்கான்க்கு பொரு நீண்டாரநா-
யான் சிங்கப்பின்னோயான்
- 16 வாகிஸர்பொருமாகேன் இப்படி அவ்வேலாக் இப்படி மாநாரங்காலியாம்
இது பவ்மாகேஸபஸஸ்ரீக்ஷி[||+]

Translation

Hail, Prosperity ! In pursuance of the previous oral order of the king (issued) in the 14th year of the reign of Tribhuvanachakravartigal Śrī Rājarājadevar, the treasurer Pāṇḍiyadaraiyār, who manages (the affairs of) this temple, who is entitled *Parasamaya-kōtūri* and who is the son of Āṇḍār, presented, as forming the capital for the festival, 6 *patti* of land, including the grain-tax and the gold-tax derived from the salt-pans (carried on the gift-land situated) below the *Vira-Nārasīṅgadēva-pullēri*, excavated in the name of Pillaiyār in the extensive waste-land (lying) to the west of the *Tāṇṇīśēri* and to the south of the *Kudēlukarambu* (jungle and hard unfertile ground) in Muñīśaippūṇḍi alias Sivapādaśekharanallūr, a *dēvadānam* of this Nāyanār, by Pillaiyār Vira-Nārasīṅgadēvar alias Yādavarāyār, for the celebration of the Māsi festival for Tippalādīsvaramuṇḍaiya-Nāyanār (abiding) in Tiruchchukanār in Kuḍavūr-nādu, (a sub-district) of Tiruvēṅkaṭu-kōṭṭam in Jayankondā-Śōla-mandalam ;

We, the residents of Muñīśaippūṇḍi, having accepted this 6 *patti* of land for the *ubhaiyam* from this day onwards, hereby undertake to conduct this festival without hindrance or remissness, paying 4 *vatti* of paddy and 4 *poni* into the Śrī-Bhāṇḍāram year after year as the charges for the accessories (expenses) required for (the celebration) of this Māsi festival, after improving and cultivating it (the land) ; we, the residents of this Muñīśaippūṇḍi village,

1. Read பெரால்.
2. Read சிறப்பித்த.

3. Read இம்முஞ்சஞ்சஞ்சா—
4. Read ஏட்டாய—

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have taken up this *ubhaiyam* so as to conduct it as long as the moon and the sun endure, having likewise consented to comply.

I, Siṅgapiṇḍai alias Vāgiśapperumāl of Perumuṭaiyār, an accountant of this temple, witness this. We, the *Mahāsabhai* of this village, witness this.

This (is placed under) the protection of the Panmāhēśvaras.

No. 39.

(No. 390—G. T.)

[On the east wall (left side) of the Vāhana-mandapam at Yōgi-Mallavaram.]

Text

- 1 ஷவீஸ்ரீ இக்காமித் கொடித்தனச்சு பெருமீஸ்யுரு-
- 2 நடயான் திருச்சிற்றங்கலமுடையான் சிங்கப்பிள்ளையா-
- 3 ன வாகிஸ்பெருமான் அழுந்தாருள்வித்த சிகரணப்பிள்-
- 4 ஶயார்க்கு

Translation

Hail, Prosperity! For the Śri Karṇa-Piṇḍaiyār (Vighnēśvara) whom Tiruchchīrgambalamudaiyān Siṅgapiṇḍai alias Vāgiśapperumāl of Perumuṭaiyār, an accountant of this temple, incised (on the stone-wall of the temple).

No. 40.

(No. 126—G. T.)

[On the east wall of Śri Gōvindarāja's central shrine, behind the Dvārapālaka on the proper left side at the entrance into the shrine.]

Text

- 1 ஷவீத் வந்தங் ஹ-தெஷி-வ-ாத்துவந் த-ாத-ாவ-ாத-ா[வடி] [**]
- 2 ய-ா-ஶ-ங-ங-ா-ஶ-ந-ா-ா-த-ா-ய- அ-த-ா-வ-ா-வ-ந- ப-ா-வ-ந-டி] திருவாய்ச[க]-
- 3 மு- மு-ன-வ-ட-த-த-ர-க ஸ-ல-வ-ன-அ-க-வ-த-க-ன- ஷ-ர-ா-ஷ-ர-ா-ஷ-த-வ[ந-கு]
- 4 ய-ா-ன-ட- ப-த-த-ா-ன-ப-த-ா-வ-த- க-ா-த-த-க-க-ம-ா-வ-த-த-த-ா-ர-ா-ா-ன- [ப-ெ-ரி]-
- 5 ய-க-ா-ட-ட-வ-ர-ா-ம- திருச்ச-க-ந-ா-ர-ில- த-ிருவ-ங-ங-க-க-ா-ய-ல- த-ிருவ-ர-ா-ன- [ந-ி]-
- 6 ஸ- ந-இ-ற-வ-ற- ந-இ-ற-ந- க-ு-ற- ம-ிய-ப-ா-த-த-ப-ா-த- த-ிருப்[ப-தி]-
- 7 ப-ில- ச-ித-த-ம-ெ-த-வ-க-ன-க-ர-ா-ன- ஷ-க-ா-வ-த-ப-ப-ர-ா-ம-ா-ன- க-க-ா-ய-வ-ில-.....
- 8 ர-ம-ா-ற- ப-ொ-ன-ம-ா-க- ஷ-ா-ப-ப-ட-க-ா-ப-ா-வ-ப-ப-ிள்-ன-க-ா-வ-ந-ம- க-க-ா-வ-வ[வ-ி-ா]-

1. Read வாக்ச—

5. Read—அ-த-வ-த-ா-க-ன-.

2. Read ஷ-க-ா-ன-—

6. Read கா-ர-த-த-க-க-—

3. This inscription is unfinished.

7. Read திருவ-ங-ங-க-க-ோ-ய-ல-.

4. Read அ-ா-த-வ-வ-ந-ா-க- க-ா-ய-ய-ா-த-ா[வ-டி].

8. Read ஷ-ப-ா-ப-ா-வ-—

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- 9 வர்பின்லோகனும் அருவரையெனைய கொயில்பின்லோகனும் [க]-
- 10 லீகன்றிராஸர்பின்லோகனும் பெரியநாட்டார் யூ-சூக உகந்தருளு[ப]
- 11 காராளர் கற்பகமான திருமங்கலச்சயாழ்வாற்கு அழுதபடி சாத்துப்படி—
- 12 ஒவதாக நிரப்பித்து திருக்குடலூர்காட்டு [முகக்]கூட்டுத்துறைக்கு பேற்று கட—
- 13 க்கு கிழக்கு மண்டலக்கொட்டைக்கு எடக்கு நீங்தவியிக்குத் தெற்கு—
- 14 ஸ் பட்டி ஒன்றுக்கு சனுக்கிரால் நெல்லு இங்கும்பாக வந்த கொத்த—
- 15 பிலெ நிர் வார்த்து ஸ்ரீகொவிந்த[பு]பெருமாள் கடமை உடனை கூட்டி
[திருவெங்கு]-
- 16 கடமுடையான் ஸ்ரீபங்கரக்ஷகாணிலெய்வார்கள் தாவிட்டுக்கொள்ள
- 17 இத்தன்மை சங்கிராதித்தவை செல்லக்கடவுதாகச் சொன்னெனும் திருக்குட-
- 18 ஓமாம் ४[இ]கடமைக்கு சதுரோகம் பண்ணிநிரான் நாட்டவற்கு உடலும்
*கூகுங்கை]-
- 19 க்கையீ[ல்] குராற் பசுவை சொன்ற பாவத்தை கொள்வான் இத்தன—
- 20 கர் பெரியநாட்டவரோம் இவை பெரிய[ஏ*]ட்டுவொன் எழுத்த[**]

Translation

Hail, Prosperity ! This is the edict of Bhūṣāṇiputra-Chitramēla issued for the maintenance of the *dharma* observed by the four *varnas*. As per the oral order of the king issued previously, on a day in the Kārtikai month in the 19th year of the reign of Tribhuvanachakravartigal Śri Rājarājadēvar, we, the *Periya-Nāṭṭavar*, having assembled in the council-chamber (attached) to the Tiruviṇākōyil (situated) in Tiruchchukānūr in full numbers without omission of the necessary adjuncts, and resolved upon the representation of Śriśāṭha-kōpadāsarpiṇḍai, Kollikāvalidāsarpiṇḍai, Aruvaraiyanaiyakōyilpiṇḍai and Kalikanji-dāsarpiṇḍai in respect of the provision (to be made) for the *anudupādi* and *sāttupādi* for (the image of) Tirumāṅgaiyālvār, the bestower of blessings (on the devotees), who was installed in Śri Gōvindapperumāl's temple which is a plastered sanctum of Vishnu, through the charity of the *Periya-Nāṭṭavar*, have witnessed that the Tirukkuḍavārār have granted with libations of water Kottakāl-vāy situated in Tirukkuḍavār-nādu to the west of the place where the big roads join, to the east of.....to the north of Maṇḍalakkōṭṭai and to the south of Kirandayēri, yielding paddy at the rate of 5 *tūmbu* per *patti* (as measured) with the *Chālukki* and direct that (its produce) be amalgamated with and collected along with the income of Śri Gōvindapperumāl by the supervisors of the treasury of the temple of Tiruvēṇkaṭamudaiyān and that this charity be conducted as long as the moon and the sun (last).

He, who obstructs (the conduct of) this charity, (will surrender) his body to the *Nāṭṭavar* and will beget the sin of killing a tawny (coloured) cow on the bank of the Ganges.

-
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. This may be read இடத்தக்கடவுதாக. | 5. Read சூராமம். |
| 2. Read கையிலே நிர். | 6. Read கங்கை. |
| 3. Read இத்தரமம். | 7. This may be read இத்தரம். |
| 4. Read இக்கடமைக்கு. | |

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We, the *Periya-Nāṭṭuvār* (hereby witness this transaction). This is the signature of the *Periya-Nāṭṭu-Vēlān*.

No. 41.

(No. 226—G. T.)

[On the west wall of the Vāhana-mandapam in Tiruchānūr.]

Text

1— ^१ ஸ்ரீ[ஸ்ரா] [தெவ]—	5— ^३ தெவரான யாதவராமர்—
2— ^२ [டெவ],தெவ, ^३ பெரும்[ஸ்ரா]—	6—முனிபு பட்ட நாமாய[ஸ்]—
3—யாரக திருவிளம்—	7—..... ^४ கிழ்பாற்றக—
4—[அ]ஸ்ரா[ஸ்] மகன் உலை—	8—..... ^५ கெள் யுமி—

Translation

(In the reign of) Śrī Rājarājadeva, (this gift of land bounded on the east ..., and suitably levelled (is made for the God) Tiruvilāā(kēyil-Perumān-adigal of Tiruchchukanūr situated in) Perumbāṇappādi by Āṇḍar's son (for the merit of) Nārāyaṇa(pillai) who fell (in the war waged) in the past (between Vira-Nārasinha)dēyar alias Yādavarāyar (and the Kādavarāyar).

No. 42.

(No. 430-T. T.).

[On a slab in the Vāhana-mandapam at Tirumala. Now preserved on a platform in the Tirumala Temple].

Text

1—“வத்திகள் முதுராஸ்[தச]”— 5—நாயக்கனை திருவெங்கி—
 2—அல்லார் திருக்காளத்தி— 6—மாகச் செல்வதாக விட்ட—
 3—[தெ]வர்க்கு யாண்டு ரு வது— 7—இருதித்தழவ்வரை செல்வதாக 10 வி—
 4—நாட்டில் செறுவ கூரில்—

Translation

- 1.—(Tribhuvanachakra)vartiga! Madhurāntaka—
- 2.—Allun-Tirukkāļatti—
- 3.—in the 5th year of.. dēvar—
- 4.—in Śravanūr in nādu—
- 5.—I.....Nāyakkan for Tiruvēñ(kaṭamuḍaiyāñ)—
- 6 & 7.—granted (so as) to last as long as the (moon) and the sun
(endure).

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Read—மண்டலத்து. | 7. This may be read மதுராந்தக- |
| 2. Probable reading—பெரும்பாணப்பாடி. | பொத்தப்பிச்சோழ— |
| 3. Probable reading வீராராசிங்கதேவரான். | 8. Read திருவேங்கடமுடையானுக்து. |
| 4. Read கீழ்ப்பாற்கெல்லை. | 9. Read அஞ்சித்து — |
| 5. Read பெல்லுவத்து. | 10. This may be read விட்டேன். |
| 6. Read வீராராசுநாதாகவரி—கடவுள். | |

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PANDYA INSCRIPTIONS

No. 43.

(No. 165—T.T.)

[On the north base (left side) of the first Gopura in Tirumala Temple.]

JATAVARMAN SUNDARA PANDYA I

Among the Pāṇḍya rulers, a later member, Jatāvarman¹ Sundara-Pāṇḍya I, is represented by a dozen inscriptions, which are eight of them fragmentary and four almost complete. Except one, all of them recount his *praiasti* referring to his deeds of valour against his contemporary kings and chiefs. Only two dates are available for him herein, viz., his 12th year in No. 164-T.T. and his 17th year in No. 175-T.T. Nos. 230, 241, 231 and 172 are in Saṁskrit verse and No. 240 in Tamil verse, while the rest are in Tamil prose.

No. 175, which is more complete than others, enumerates his *birudas* which declare his birth in the Lunar race, his rule from his capital city of Madura, his destruction of the Kerajas, his plunder of the city of Laṅka, his submersion of the Chōlas, his frightening the Kaṭhakas or Pallavas, his vanquishing Vira-Gaṇḍagōpāla, his terrifying Gaṇapati and his devastation of the hill forts of the various enemy kings. Next it seems to register the royal approval for the continuance of a village in Maṇavīr-kōṭṭam on the south bank of the Kāverī and of another village in Paiyūr-kōṭṭam as *tiruviṇiyyāṭṭam* which they already were. A similar confirmation also occurs in No. 132.

Nos. 118, 199, 124, 132, and 140 contain a few expressions of his *praiasti*, and out of his dozen epigraphs No. 132 alone mentions his dispelling the Karṇāṭa king.

These military feats attributed to him are actualities and are borne out by his records found throughout the country (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1914; para 18). He conquered the quasi-independent rulers of South India and forced them to acknowledge his sovereignty; but their homage was merely nominal and only temporary, and they ruled their territories almost as independently as before. His direct rule was confined to the home provinces of the Pāṇḍyas to the south of the Kāverī. His contemporaries whom he claimed to have vanquished were Rājendra-Chōla III, Karṇāṭa or Hoysala Vira-Sōmēśvara, the Kaṭhaka or Kāḍiva Kopperuñjiṅga, Vira-Gaṇḍagōpāla and Kākatiya Gaṇapati. Nos. 239 and 241, both of them in verse, exclusively reiterate the destruction of Vira-Gaṇḍagōpāla by Sundara-Pāṇḍya, who claimed to have been "the preceptor of the rulers of the earth", "the chastiser of those that swerve from the right conduct" and "the instructor in the *asidhārāvratam*". Since Vira-Gaṇḍagōpāla was not a king of righteous conduct, Sundara-Pāṇḍya killed him, and, in spite of his sinfulness, fixed him in heaven. All this is

NOTE 1:—Vide Dev. Ep. Rep., pages 113-15.

merely the poet's hyperbolical manner of stating the simple fact of Sundara-Pāṇḍya's having killed Vira-Gaṇḍagōpāla. From No. 241 we clearly see that the "sinful Āndhrēśvara" was no other than Vira-Gaṇḍagōpāla and, as the Āndhra king, he must have ruled over Nellore. The Āndhra and Utkala kings, mentioned in No. 231 as having been defeated, are therefore Vira-Gaṇḍagōpāla of Nellore and Kākatiya Gaṇapati of Utkala, and these two kings were allied together in their encounter with the Pāṇḍya and were defeated together at Mudugūr which is probably the modern Muttukūr in the Nellore district. Consequently the 'Āriyas,' the allies of the 'Telungas,' who are both stated to have been slaughtered 'right up to the Pārāgu' must be the men of Kākatiya Gaṇapati and the 'Pārāgu' must refer to the Krishnā river. And Gaṇḍagōpāla, i.e., Vira-Gaṇḍagōpāla, is certainly one of 'the northern kings' and not a southern king as is seen to be supposed in referring to him in para 18 of the Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1914.

The suppliant kings whom Jatāvarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I claimed to have established on their thrones must be such as were less powerful and less prominent, and the Yādavarāya Vira-Nārasīṅgadēva of our inscriptions must be reckoned as one among them. As stated already, he was originally a subordinate of Rājarāja III and, on Sundara-Pāṇḍya's conquest of the Tonḍamāṇḍalam, he, along with other chiefs, transferred his nominal allegiance to the Pāṇḍya emperor. In No. 164, we find this Vira-Nārasīṅgadēva Yādavarāya granting the village of Pādiriveṇu so as to take effect from the 12th year of Sundara-Pāṇḍya's reign and the grant included the remission of certain gold and grain taxes.

Sundara-Pāṇḍya established his lordship over Kāñchi, 'the excellent city' and highly prized his possession of it. In No. 118, we see him styling himself as *Paradāra-Sahōdara*, i.e., a brother to another's wife, and the attribute must indicate his pure life and sound moral principles in contrast to those of Vira-Gaṇḍagōpāla who is described to have led a wicked life (Nos. 239 and 241) and also to the Pallava Kōpperuñjīga who is reported to have seized the ladies and treasures of the *Dāṇḍanāyakas* of Hoysala Vira-Sōmēśvara at Perumbalur about 1254 A.C., and in order "to absolve himself from the sin thus committed he presented to the god Tirumudugunram-udaiya-Nāyanār at Vṛiddhāchalam a gold forehead plate set with jewels" (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1918, para 2).

Jatāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I ascended the throne in 1251 and ruled until 1275. His northern expedition was undertaken within three or four years of his accession. He appears to have first conquered the Kērala country and then proceeded northwards against the Chōla Rājēndra III and forced him to pay tribute. A battle was also fought on the banks of the Velliāru in which Vikrama-Pāṇḍya claims to have gained a victory (No. 336 of 1913) and one Bhuvanaikavira-Tonḍaimān, possibly a subordinate of Vikrama-Pāṇḍya, took part in the battle fought near Chidambaram against the Vaļavan i.e., the Chōla (No. 329 of 1913). Sundara-Pāṇḍya himself is reported in No. 332 of 1913 to have vanquished the Chōla and driven him into the forest. He next

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started against Śōndamaṅgalam, the stronghold of the Kāḍava Kāpperuñjiāga, took the fortress but restored it to the Kāḍava. The capture of the capital served to bring the Pallava to submission and this magnanimous restoration evoked feelings of gratitude manifested through the military support which he rendered personally to his Pāṇḍya overlord during the latter's subsequent campaigns against Vira-Gaṇḍagōpāla and Gaṇapati, and by which he claimed a share of the honour of the conquest. Sundara-Pāṇḍya then captured Kāñchi within his 5th year, and after receiving the submission of the local chiefs in Tondamāṇḍalam, such as the Sambhuvarāyas, Yādavarāyas and the Pottapi-Chōlas, marched against Vira-Gaṇḍagōpāla and Gaṇapati about his 10th year, defeated their combined armies at Muḍugūr and pursued them as far as the Pārāgū, i.e., the Krishnā river, slaughtering a great number of them on the way. He then wended his course backwards from the Krishnā, anointed himself as a victor-hero at Vikramasimhapura or Nellore, and, returning to Kāñchi for the second time, celebrated his *Vīrabhishikam* again at that ancient city (Nos. 231 and 240-T.T.). Probably on his return journey from Nellore to Kāñchi, Sundara-Pāṇḍya paid his obeisance to Śrī Veṅkateśa and fixed a *kavika-kalaśa* (golden vase) over the *vimāna* (pinnacle) of His central shrine at Tirumala (No. 172—T.T.). Before reaching his capital Madura, he stopped short at Chidambaram and Śrīraṅgam, performed the *Tulabhāra* ceremony at both the religious centres and had the *vimānas* of the temples of Śrī Naṭarāja and Śrī Raṅganātha covered with the gold against which he weighed himself (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1914, para 18).

Sundara-Pāṇḍya's retracing his course from the banks of the Krishnā without advancing further has been inferred from a record from Chidambaram (No. 365 of 1913) pertaining to his co-regent Vikrama-Pāṇḍya who therein advised 'not to go to the north; for there, it says, is a foe — a woman ruling with a man's name'. This Vikrama-Pāṇḍya is stated to have conquered the king of Vēṇāḍu, i.e., Travancore, and to have been the enemy of Gaṇapati. It is therefore possible that he took part in the conquest of the Vēṇāḍu king by Jaṭāvarman Sundara but did not accompany him to the north for the conquest of Gaṇapati and Gaṇḍagōpāla as well as the other chiefs of Tondamāṇḍalam. Hence the advice tendered to Vikrama-Pāṇḍya cannot be taken to apply to Sundara-Pāṇḍya, for the reason that the honour of the conquest of Gaṇapati is definitely claimed for Sundara-Pāṇḍya in a number of his records, which feat must obviously have been accomplished before Rudrāmba came to occupy the Kākatiya throne on the death of Gaṇapati about 1260 A.C.

No. 202-G.T. records the construction of a temple including the sanctum, the pinnacle over it and the portico in front of it, near the Kapila-tirtham at the foot of the hill for Nammālvār by VāneḍuttakaiyaJaṭagiyār alias Pallavarāyar. This donor also comes to notice in Nos. 292, 593 and 614 of 1907 from Nandalur in the Cuddapah district, dated respectively in the 10th and 9th years of Jaṭāvarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍya II, corresponding to the cyclic years Vyaya and Pārthiva (equivalent to 1285-1287 A.C.). The identity of the donor is confirmed by each other, by

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referring to him as a native of Tuñjalūr, situated in the central part (*Naluvir-kūru*) of Mīlalai-kūram, a division of the Pāṇḍya-maṇḍalam. His leanings were towards Vaishṇavism as gleaned from his construction of the shrine for Nammālvār near Tirupati and the planting of a flower-garden denominated *Ramānujan-tirunandavanam* at Nandalur.

A Saṁskrit verse, engraved on the west wall of this Nammālvār's shrine, mentions a *Muni*, a sage, who abides on the bank of the lake, i.e., the Kapila-tīrtham, lying at the foot of the hill, in the vicinity of the same shrine. It further states that the *Muni* who had attained *divya-gñānam* (divine knowledge), perceived that the world was much disturbed, owing to the evil influence of the *Kali-Purusha* and had with compassion undertaken to initiate the common folk in *Brahma-vidyā* or the knowledge of the Supreme Being, the Creator of the world. From the position of the inscription it is possible that the record refers only to the saint Nammālvār enshrined at the place as the sage who had compassionately endeavoured to guide the unsophisticated commonalty in acquiring spiritual knowledge, so that they might henceforward free themselves from the shackles of the world and like himself attain and permanently hold to the vision beatific. It is possible that this Saṁskrit verse found a place on the wall of the shrine about the time of its construction by Vāneśuttakaiyalagiyañ alias Pillai Pallavarāyar in the last quarter of the 13th century.

After Jaṭāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I, the Pāṇḍya hold upon the northern provinces of the Jayaikonḍāśa-maṇḍalam and Adhirājendra-maṇḍalam continued down to almost the end of the 13th century under Jaṭāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya II and onwards into the first decade of the 14th under Jaṭāvarman Kulaśekhara. This last ruler showed great preference for his natural son Jaṭāvarman Vira-Pāṇḍya which evoked the jealousy of his own son Jaṭāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya who turned a parricide and sought the intervention of the Muhammadan general Malik Kafur in the affairs of the Pāṇḍya monarchy and was thus instrumental in bringing about the end of the Pāṇḍya supremacy and glory. Even the semblance of power that the Pāṇḍyas possessed for a short time after 1310 A.C. was destroyed about the middle of the century by Kumāra-Kampāra, the famous Vijayanagara prince and general, and the Pāṇḍyas as a ruling race disappeared from history for ever.

Text

- 1.—நாயனர் திருமுகத்துக்குப்படி யாதவராய் ^{1[வொலை]} குடலூர்காட்டு நாடவரும் தொண்டபாடுப்பற்று நாடு[வரும்] அகாப்பற்றில்
- 2.—வாரிய[வி]மானத்தாலும் கண்டு விடை முன்றுவது முதல் ²கிருவுள்ளங்கொபிலில் நிலவளவுகொலுக்கு முக்கு—வெட்டின அச்சு-
- 3.—படி நிலத்து தானத்தார் கைவில்[ப்] படிய எழுதினப[டி]யே தானத்தாருக்கும் நாம் ³சிகாரியத்துக்கு இட—கச்சி] முதலி-

1. Read தலை.

2. Read திருவிளக்கோயிலில்.

3. Read ஸ்ரீகாயீ-த்துக்கு.

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4—...திருவெங்கடமுடையான் கடமை பொன்வரி உள்ளிட்ட பல போத்-
கடமையுட்—[இ]றப்பதாக¹

Translation

(This is) the order of Yādavarāyar in accordance with the edict of Nāyanār :—

On the determination by the residents of Kuḍavār-nādu, the residents of Tonṭapāḍippāru and the Vāriyavimānattān of Agarappāru, (we have granted to take effect) from the 3rd (year) of Nāyanār, to the *Sthānattār* for the temple purposes of Tiruvēṅkaṭamūḍaiyān, together with the *Kaṭamai*, *Ponvari*, and other gold taxes, land measured with the land-measuring rod (maintained) in the Tiruviṭaṅkōyil, just as it was petitioned for by the *Sthānattār* (originally).

No. 44.

(No. 164—T. T.)

[On the north base (left side) of the first gopura i.e., Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 ஸ்ரீவதிப்பீ நாயனார் விராரசிங்கடீவர் திருமுக[த்துக்குப்]படி சுந்தரபாண-
தியவெதவர்க்கு பண்ணிரண்டாவது முதல் ²திரு—
- 2 அமுதபடி ³நெயமுதல்லிட்ட விஞ்சனங்களுக்குடலாக திருக்குடலூர்
நாட்டு ஆசவமுக்கிலை[கை]நாட்டு பாதிரிவெடும் கட—
- 3 பட்டிப்பொன் பொன்வரி குதிரைவரி காணிக்கைகள் நாட்டுவரி நல்லெருது
நற்பச மாவட்ட மரவ[டை]—
- 4 கடமை மற்றுமுள்ள பொன்னுயம் ⁴நல்லாயமுட்பட வை-மானியமாக
திருவெல[க்]—
- 5 [கி]லையிலும்.....ம் சங்கிருதித்[த்]தவரை செல்வதாக சொ[ன்]மெனாம் இது
முகவெட்டு⁵—

Translation

Hail, Prosperity ! As per the order of Nāyanār Vira-Nārasīṅgadēvar, I,
Mukhaveṭṭi (communicate) this edict, viz.,

We have granted, (to take effect) from the 12th (year of the reign) of Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēvar, towards the (daily) supply of rice, ghee and vegetables for Tiru(veṅkaṭamūḍaiyān) (the village of) Pādirivēḍu in Āśuvamukkilai-nādu

1. This inscription is fragmentary and the stones are displaced.
2. This may be read திருவெங்கட-
3. Read செய்முது—
4. Read வழங்க—
5. Read செல்லாய—
6. The end of the inscription is lost.

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within the Tirukkudavur-nāḍu as *Sarvamāṇya* including *Patiṭṭpon*, *Ponvari*, *Kudiraivari*, *Kāṇikkāigal*, *Nāḍuvarī*, *Nallerudu*, *Natpāṭu*, *Māṇḍai*, *Maravaḍai*,*Kaḍamai*, and other gold and grain taxes, so as to continue as long as the moon and the sun endure.

No. 45.

(No. 175—T.T.)

[On the west base (right side) of the first gopura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1—^१ [வோ]க்காடுகிறக எயாராவாரியாயவ கொளதைப்புமிகுடுமுந
இங்காலராயியானா[ந]விதீபாரால் வோளக்காடு[பெபு]கொக்குப்புப [க]—
2—குடுடுவாகமு வினியூபிரா[ந]—ந—ந—ந—ந வீசுமாணுவ, மாவராடுபியிர—
நாவநநந காலைவாராவாராபீப்பர் [மானை]—கிழநினாபாய—
3—கேஷக லூபாதாவலூபி, லூபாவக ஒஹா[ந] சாங்காயிராப வைப்புபா
சீலாவநநநகுவ, சிகி சீவாஞ்சாவாணுபி—[பெ]நாரா[ந]—
4—^४தினுலாவதுக்கு எதிராய்டு முதல் திருவெங்கடமுடையானுக்கு திரு-
விடையாட்டமான [தெங்கால] மணவிந்தொட்டத்து—
5—ன திருவிடையாட்டமாகவம் [அருளு]—திருவிடையாட்டாரான பையுர்க்-
கொட்டத்து.....[திருவெங்க]கடமுடை—

Translation

In the 14th year, opposite year 1, of the reign of Sri Sundara-Pāṇḍya-Perumāl, (who is) the ornament of the Lunar race, the Mādhava of the city of Madhurā, the eradicator of the Kēraḷa race, a second Rāma in plundering the city of Laṅkā, the thunder-bolt to the mountain which is the Chēla race, the Pākala (fever) to the herds of elephants which are the Kāṭhakas (Kāṭavas, i.e., Pallavas), the devastator of the hill-forts of the various enemies, the jungle-fire to the forest which is Vira-Gaṇḍagōpāla, the lord of Kāñcī the excellent city, the tiger to the deer which is Ganapati, the establisher of the suppliant kings, the *Paramāśvara* (supreme lord) of the *Mahārājādhirajas*, the ruler of the three worlds,

the village ofin Maṇavir-kōṭṭam on the south bank (of the Kāvēri) which is a *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* of Tiruvēkaṭamūḍaiyāṭṭam shall continue as a *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* and the village ofin Paiyūr-kōṭṭam.....

1. The beginning and end of each line is lost.
2. This may be read—புராதுமுகம்.
3. This may be read—வீசுமாணுக.
4. Read பதினாலாவது—
5. This inscription stops here.

PANDYA INSCRIPTIONS

No. 46.

(No. 239—T. T.)

[On the east base (right side) of the first gopura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 வீரவூந்திரவாணி செதுந்து வரதி மக்கிலை[வ].²
- 2 [தூ-ச] நிலு-ச] வெற்றாடி பூயஸ்துதமியரம[க]
- 3 (க) சுதிதிமுதா: ராமாநி தூ[?]பெ-த [**] பூ[**]
- 4 ராமி ஒரு யெத் தூ வாரா: ராமாநி தூ[?] ய-
- 5 சுதிதூமாவ[ர, ள, ஹ] வழக்கோ. ஓரா[மங்கதி-][**]-
- 6 [ரா]வூ-யலை ஒளாரா: வே[ர] வெராவயங் [|| ச ||*]
- 7 வெந்திரவாணி நூல்வெனை ஒன்றாலியர்.
- 8 ராமாநி தூவ[தூ]ப்புப்பகுதா [**] திவாகரோ.
- 9 வெ[ரி]தா ய: வெந்திரவெரா வீரமங்கை[த]-
- 10 வாஸ: [|| உ ||*] கொஸ..... சுதிதி-
- 11 நூத: கெ..... எநி பப-ஞாப, நிவ-ஞாதி!.
- 12 [குதி]பாநாநநதவெரா, வதைப்பவநி]
- 13 தூவெராயி-ஷ.....
- 14 [அா]யி-கவ, சிமகவ ஒரா[தி].....

Translation

1-6. He, who, having flourished in battle his sword (which is as black as the river) Yamunā, fixed Gāndigopāla, in spite of his improper conduct, in the heavenly world easily obtained (only) by the King of the Deathless Dēvas (i.e., Indra), is the heroic king Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva who is the chastiser of those that swerve from the right conduct and who is the occupant of the place of preceptor of the rulers of the earth.

7-10. That Vira-Gāndigopāla, though fixed in heaven by king Sundara-Pāṇḍya who himself undertook to instruct in the practice of the vow of standing on the edge of the sword, is still afflicted with grief.

10-14. Kērala.....kings..... thunderbolt..... best among kings as the sandal wood among trees.....by the valour of the arm.

1. Metre ஸாத-ஞமுவிதீ-விதா.
2. Read ஸாத-ஞ.
3. Metre கு'நி-ந.

4. Read வீதாவ-தபு -
5. Read பீமாகு:.
6. The end of the inscription is lost.

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No. 47.

(No. 127-T. T.)

[On the north wall of Mukkoti-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1—¹ ~~5~~³ [ii]—
2—² ~~10~~¹¹ ~~17~~¹⁸ [iii]—

3.—வாடு விடுதலை—

Translation

- 1.—the victorious—
 - 2.—the long-armed—
 - 3.—king—
 - 4.—(through) the strength of (his) arm—

No. 48.

(No. 241—T. T.)

[On the east base (right side) of the first gopura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- வேலைப்பிழீ “ஸாங்பொ[ஜி]” யர்-
- ஸாகானுவில்வதை; கடு வரை[ணமி]-
- [ஒ வை வா]தகஂ வெட்டுச் சொன்னதீ-
- தெட்டுவா [தி] நீ வெப்பப்பார்த்தலை திருவை-
- பப[த்து]ர்மூலைப்புறா யார்த்தி [தெவா]¹.....[த ர **]
- தெவைகள் படிசுப்புறா யார்த்தி; ஏழாகிதைவாஞ்]
- யீர்மைவெலாகுரை[ஞ-] [தி] [தி] காலையிரப்ப-
- * [பைக்கிரத]

Translation

1-5. Hail, Prosperity ! Sundara-Pāndyadēva, who dispelled the enemies (on the way), firmly fixed the sinful Andhrēśvara in the abode (of the Gods), after having cleansed (his) sword by sharpening it.

6-8. Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva fixed Vīra-Gaṇḍagōpāla (in heaven) through the brilliancy of the edges of (his) sword.

1. Read சுதைப்—
 2. Read பாதை, மஹபாதை—
 3. Metre உவர்த்தி.
 4. This may be read தேவதாமாடி.
 5. Metre சுப்பிரப்.
 6. The end of the inscription is lost.

PANDYA INSCRIPTIONS

No. 49.

(No. 172—T. T.)

[On the west base (right side) of the first gopura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 1காஷந்தர் வஸாந்திரவராவாதிலெல—
- 2ஏஜ் சி...ஸபாநுஸபாந் தீக்ஷங—
- 3ஸநாகங்குஸபாவாவாலி—
- 4உ[வெனாந்]ஏநாந்திரவராவாதி—

Translation

(O, King) Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva ! the brilliancy (of your body exceeds) the lustre issued by the golden vase (fixed by you over the temple).

No. 50.

(No. 231—T. T.)

[On the east base (right side) of the first gopura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 3[வெந்த]மா... வஸாந்த[வராவாதி]தீவாந்தி ய—
- 2 அவா சத்ரங்குப்பாந்.....ஸபாநுஸ.....
- 3 சந்திரையிகா அநு... அதீராதி—
- 4 வெஞ்சிகாசலை[||*]

Translation

The famous king Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva, having destroyed the Āndhra and Utkala kings, and anointing himself as a hero at Kāñchi, rules the earth.

No. 51.

(No. 240—T. T.)

[On the east base (right side) of the first gopura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1—[வில்ல] வயங்க பெரந்துன—
- 2—ல் வடக்கிமண்டலத்தெ—
- 3—[கு]டுன் வழுதி சந்தரமாற[ன] [||*]

Translation

2.—in the province of Vāḍa-Kachchi (i.e. North Kāñchi).
3.—Vājudi (Pāṇḍya) Sundaramārāṅ crowned himself.

1. Metre புத்து முறுக்கிழித்தி.
2. This may be read—,வெனாந்:

3. Metre பாந்து முறுக்கிழித்தி.

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No. 52.

(No. 118. A—T. T.)

[On the north wall of Mukkōti-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1.— ¹ தூர் வெர் [து]—	3.— ² தமிழராலி [தெ]—
2.—காங்கரி—	4.—[உத] வந்துப்—

Translation

- 1.—a brother to another's wife—
- 2.—(the *tākala* fever to the herds of) elephants which are the Kāṭhakas (Kāḍavas)—
- 3.—who anointed himself as the victor—
- 4.—for God—

No. 53.

(No. 199—T. T.)

[In the niche above the first tier of the Paḍikāvali-gopura of Tirumala Temple, to the south of the passage.]

Text

1.—ஸாரஸ்ரிதவுமாகந—
2.—சீதிவெ ய: ³ புராத்த—
3.—மனவதிக்ஷா[ஸார]—
4.—த: கணமாய[ர]வ[கா]—
5.—வராராக புராத்தவத—

Translation

- 1.—bath in the river of the *Dēvas* (the Mandākīnī, the heavenly Ganges)—
- 2.—who was in heaven—
- 3.—(the Nrisimha, i.e., destroyer of) Kshēmāsura (Hiranyāksha) who is Gaṇapati—
- 4.....
- 5.—for him who forcibly expelled from the town—

1. Read வராராகவொத்த.

2. Read சீர அதமிழராலி தெ.

3. This may be read as புராத்தவி—

PANDYA INSCRIPTIONS

No. 54.

(No. 124—T. T.)

[On the north wall of Mukkōti-Pradakshīnam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1.—**விராங்கநாதராயாநுபதி**, தூர்தாநாதராய [காஷ்டமிழுப்பு]—
2.—¹ வத்திகள் பறிசெஞ்சிய என்னால்தீவார் திருப்பயம்பாடு—
3.—.....சொக்குந்.....சனங்கும் உபய.....—

Translation

1... the jungle-fire to the forest, viz. Vira-Gaṇḍīgopāla; (lord of) the city of Kāñcī.....

2....(Tribhuvanachakra)vartiga! Śrī Sundara-Pāndyadeva (presented to) Tiruveṅkaṭa (muḍaiyān).....

No. 55.

(No. 132—T. T.)

[On the north wall of Mukkōti-Pradakshīnam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1.—[காஷ்டமிழுப்பு] கன்சுடா-ஸாலைநூரவனை காங்க—
2.—[வர்த்திமான், விலாதி] எது சூநாபுப்பாலை[புரங்]—
3.—[ஏ.நட. [பு]]து முன்னுள் எழுதினபடி—
4.—செய்க இவை த.....—

Translation

1.—the thunderbolt (to the mountain which is the Chōla race), the dispeller of the Karṇīṭa king, (the pākalā fever to the herds of elephants which are the) Kāṭhakas (Kāḍavas)—

2.—the establisher of the kingdoms, the supreme lord over the *Mahā-ūjas*—

3.—as per copied and the old edict re-engraved—

4.—these shall be done—

No. 56.

(No. 140—T. T.)

[On the north wall of Mukkōti-Pradakshīnam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1.—விவியநிவாராதா—
2.—**ஶ்ரீ ஸ்ரீ ஸ்ரீ ஸ்ரீ** சூவ[கி]—
3.—ஷத முதல் சொ—

1. This may be read—அதுவிதி சக்ள். 3. The beginning and end of each
2. The end of the inscription is lost. line is lost.

4. Read கல்வெட்டேடுத்து.

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Translation

- 1....(the devastator) of the hill-forts of the various enemies....
- 2....Tribhuvanachakravarti.....
- 3....commencing from the year.....

No. 57.

(No. 202—G. T.)

[On the inner west wall (outer side, proper right) of the
Ālvār shrine at Kapila-tirtham.]

Text

- 1 வெங்கிலி ஆழ்வாருடைய
- 2 ஸ்மானமும் திரும்புடைப்பும்
- 3 மாளிகையும் பாண்டிமண்ட-
- 4 [லமி]மலைக்குற்றத்து நடுவிற் கூ.-
- 5 [று] அஞ்சலாருடையான் வாந்
- 6 எடுத்தகையழுதியாரான்
- 7 [பல்]ஸ்தாயர் யூ.சி ஒ

Translation

Hail, Prosperity ! The *vimānam* (pinnacle), *māṇipāṭam* (portico) and the *māṭigai* (sanctuary) of the Ālvār (Nammālvār) are the charity of Vāneḍuttakaiyalagiyār alias Pallavarāyar, a native of Tuñjalūr in the Naḍuvir-kūgu of the Mīlalai-kūggam in the Pāṇḍya-māṇḍalam.

No. 58.

(No. 201—G. T.)

[On the inner west wall (outer side, proper left) of the
Ālvār shrine at Kapila-tirtham.]

Text

- 1 மஹி; [||*] சித்தூவாரூபாடு—தரமினா[ஸ]——காலி தலை;
- 2 எல்லெயு கபத்திமிலவாதி சூப்பிரி——தைத்து [!*]
- 3 காஞ்சிர ஓடா காலிகயு—வி[து]—[பஸ்து] ப்ரபஸ்து
திவந்திராதாய் வரு— தப்பா—பூதநிதியுடி

Translation

1. Harih! There lives on the bank of the lake in the vicinity.
2. A certain *Muni* lives at the foot (of the hill), a preacher, an instructor ;
- 3-4. Realising that the present age is slashed by *Kali* (*-Purusha*) (i.e. men have become agitated), that sage who has attained *Divyagñāna*, with compassion initiates (men) in *Brahmavidyā*.

1. Metre சூதாதாக்கா.

2. A few letters in each line are covered by a stone pillar at this place.

TELUGU-PALLAVAS

THE TELUGU-PALLAVAS.

VIJAYA-GANDAGOPALA

No. 59.

(No. 173-T.T.)

[On the south base (right inner side) of the first Gopura in Tirumala Temple.]

Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla¹ is represented by about ten inscriptions and about ten more appear to belong to him. They are every one of them fragmentary and in some the king's name and in others his regnal years are missing. Only three dates are furnished, viz., his 4th year in No. 127-C.T., his 5th year in No. 433-T.T. and his 9th year in Nos. 173 and 285-T.T.

His antecedents have not been definitely known. For one thing it is certain that he belonged to the Pallava family of the Bhāradvāja-gotra as stated in Nos. 272 of 1905 from Tripurāntakam, 195 of 1923 from Uttaramērūr and Ātmakūr No. 25 of the "Nellore Inscriptions." It has been established from the Śaka year 1187 and the corresponding regnal years 16 and 15 quoted side by side in some of his records at Conjeevaram (Nos. 27, 35 and 36 of 1890) that his rule must have commenced sometime in Śaka 1172 or 1250 A.C. (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1920, para 57). That he ruled for a period of 32 years is evidenced from No. 137 of 1916 from Mēlūr in the Ponnēri taluk of the Chingleput district, while the Śaka year 1207 in which Ātmakūr No. 25 referred to above is dated would give us his 35th year. His inscriptions at Conjeevaram range between his 3rd and 31st years. His 3rd year is furnished by No. 140 of 1916 from Mēlūr again, while Sulurpet No. 8 of the "Nellore Inscriptions" gives his 2nd year. No. 272 of 1905 from Tripurāntakam in the Kurnool district registers a gift made by a subordinate of his in Śaka 1185 which must be his 14th year. His records abound in the Chingleput district and in particular in the Conjeevaram and the Śrīperumbūdūr taluks thereof. A large number of them are found in the Chittoor and Vellore districts, while few occur in the South Arcot district. About a dozen or so come from the Sulurpet, Gudur and Atmakur taluks of the Nellore district, and Lēpāka in the Cuddapah district has one of his 29th year corresponding to the cyclic year Bahudhānya (No. 417 of 1911). Tiruvānaikkāval or Jambukēśvara in the Trichinopoly district contains a record of his (No. 520 of 1908) but its date is missing. It must have been dated some time in the last years of his reign.

His inscriptions do not mention any of his contemporaries, and they have to be inferred only from their corresponding dates. Neither do they claim any military glories for him as in the case of Jaṭāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I, Kēpperuñjīga or Allun-Tikka or even Vira-Narasiṁha Yādavarāya; nor do these contemporaries of his lay claim directly to any victories over him, except indirectly in one or two instances. He must therefore be

NOTE 1:—Vide Dev. Ep. Rep., pages 125—29.

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considered to have continued his unostentatious rule for a period of about 35 years up to 1285 from his accession in 1250 A.C.

His contemporaries were Rājendra-Chōla III, Jaṭīvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I, Vira-Pāṇḍya, Kōpperuñjiṅga, Madhurāntaka Pottapi—Chōla Allun-Tikka Mahārāja, Manma-Siddha and Gaṇapati. Of these, Jaṭīvarman claims to have defeated and killed a certain Gaṇḍagōpāla, whom our inscriptions (Nos. 239 and 241—T.T.) declare to be Vira-Gaṇḍagōpāla and not Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla. The boastful assertion of Kōpperuñjiṅga that he conquered both Vijaya and Vira—Gaṇḍagōpālas (No. 226—T.T.) was shown to have been based upon the success of Jaṭīvarman as against Vira-Gaṇḍagōpāla, for which he too claimed credit. The Telugu Chōḍī chief, Manma-Siddha Gaṇḍagōpāla lays claim to his conquest over a chief named Vijaya (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1908, para 75) and, if this Vijaya should refer to Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla, it is to be doubted whether full credence can be given to his statement. Manuma-Siddha's father Tirukkālattideva or Allun-Tikka likewise boasts that, after "having acquired his ancestral kingdom in due succession, he captured the wealth of all princes who were self-willed, shook the southern quarter, killed the kings of the south, took Kāñčī and was ruling there after making it his own" (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1920, para 55); and his performance is equally doubtful, for there exist records of such chiefs as Kōpperuñjiṅga and Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla, during the period of Allun-Tikka's reign of 15 years (No. 164 of 1916), in the very city of Kāñčī, which he calls his own.

It has been stated that Sundara-Pāṇḍya I, having killed Gaṇḍagōpāla in battle, restored his kingdom to his brothers, when they begged of him mercy. It may be true that Sundara-Pāṇḍya killed Vira-Gaṇḍagōpāla and that after him one of his brothers got possession of his kingdom. This brother may be Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla whose accession took place in 1250, the very year of Jaṭīvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya's accession. Perhaps the two brothers were together associated in the rule of their chiefship for about 4 or 5 years until Sundara-Pāṇḍya killed Vira-Gaṇḍagōpāla, and thus made Vijaya-Gaṇḍī the sole ruler. Probably the Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla surnamed *Adityavālinidhi* (i.e. brought up to wield authority), who appears as the minister of Tribhuvana-chakravartin Kōnērinmaikōṇḍā and calls himself the younger brother of Maṭavarāyar, is identical with our Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla of the Pallava lineage and, if so, he must be understood to have served during the first four or five years of the latter's reign (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1919, para 25; and No. 480 of 1918).

Whatever his family relations, it remains certain that he belonged to the Pallava race and was of the Bhāradvāja-gōtra, claiming descent from Mukkanṭi-Kāduvetṭi. His banner was painted with the figure of a club (*Khaṭvāṅgadhvaja*), and his ensign was the bull (*Vrishabhalāñchhana*). He was lord of Kāñčī the best of cities, and obtained the grace of the Goddess Kāmākṣhi. He was entitled *Jagadgōpāla*, the ruler of the world. These *birudas* form part of the *praśasti* which is found to be commonly employed by a number of other chiefs at different periods of time who called themselves Pallavas of the Bhāradvāja-gōtra and descendants of Mukkanṭi-Kāduvetṭi. In some of these introductions the establishment of 700 *agrahāras* in the land

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situated to the east of Śrīparvata (Śrīsaila) is mentioned ("Nellore Inscriptions" Nos. D. 69 and KG. 24). It is impossible that each and every chief of this Pallava family had established 700 *agrahāras* in the same land; and it is reasonable to believe that the ancestor of those chiefs, viz., Mukkanti-Kāḍuvēṭṭi, the founder of the family of these Telugu-Pallavas, was alone the founder of these *Brahmaya-agrahāras*. The *praśasti* of these descendants of Mukkanti-Kāḍuvēṭṭi must be an adaptation of his *praśasti* in toto and all the attributes that are found in the records must be the *birudas* originally assumed by him. He was *Kāñchipuravarāḍhiśvara* and a devotee of both Kāmakōṭyambikā of Kāñchi and Veṅkaṭanātha of Tirupati. He was surnamed *Tyāgasamudra*, an attribute assumed later by the Chālukya-Chōla king Vikrama-Chōla (1118-1135 A.C.) (S.I.I., Vol. II, p. 309). According to this *praśasti*, Mukkanti-Kāḍuvēṭṭi must be considered to have held sway over the part of the country extending from Kāñchi in the south to Śrīparvata in the north comprising parts of the modern districts of Chingleput, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Nellore and Kurnool. His date has not been definitely fixed.

The earliest member of this family of Mukkanti-Kāḍuvēṭṭi that we meet with in the "Nellore Inscriptions" is Śrīman Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara Dōraparāju whose son Yammarāju is stated to have been "crowned at Chēḍipuram in the month of Rishabha of the year Chitrabhānu corresponding to the illustrious Śaka year 1024" (=May 1102 A.C.) (Udayagiri No. 6). Yammarāju appears as the third of the five sons and he was entitled Śrīman Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara Nandivarma Mahārāja. He ruled Ponugēdu and Mādurevi and on the occasion of a lunar eclipse he presented eleven villages situated in Pūṇi-nāḍu and constructed two temples. From the date of the record it appears that the father and the son Dōraparāju and Yammarāju alias Nandivarma Mahārāja were subordinates of Kulottuiga I (1076-1118 A.C.).

The next chief of this family that comes to notice is Allun-Tirukālti, entitled 'the crest jewel of the Pallava family' and 'a blossom among blossoms' (Nellore Nos. 15 and 16). His father was Dāmavarma and his mother Kattadi Prakama. Śaka 1104, Subhakrit (Śubhakrit?), equivalent to 1182 A.C., is furnished as his date.

In the same Śaka year 1104, corresponding to Subhakrit, appears another Telugu-Pallava chief Siddhanadēva Mahārāja who made a gift of land in the village of Kōṭuru in Mulki-nāḍu, forming part of the present Proddatur taluk of the Cuddapah district, which in Chōla times was comprised within the Pāka-nāḍu of Jayaikonda-Chōla-maṇḍalam (No. 321 of 1905).

Next in date comes Śrīman Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara Paramēśvara Abhidēva Malidēva Mahārāja who installed Mallikārjunadēva, constructed a temple for Him and made donations to it in Śaka 1140 on a *Vishu-Saṅkrānti* day (=1218 A.C.) (Darsi No. 69).

Vira-Gaṇḍagōpāla must be a later member of this Telugu-Pallava family. He probably declared his independence during the political turmoils of the Chōla civil war in 1243 and ruled for a period of about 10 years until he was defeated and killed in battle by Jaṭavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I. His

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9th year is furnished by G. 67 of the "Nellore Inscriptions," wherein the donor was one Tyāgasamudrapaṭṭai Mallidevarasan. In a record of his 4th year at Little Conjeevaram (No. 624 of 1919), "Vira-Gaṇḍagopāla is mentioned as born of the Bhāradvāja-gotra in the illustrious Pallavakula." There can therefore be no doubt as to his being any other than a Pallava. Rūjāsraya Śāśikula-Chālukki Vira-Nārasimhadēva alias Yādavarāya was a subordinate of his, as is seen from No. 659 of 1904 from Rāmagiri in the Chingleput district, dated in the 3rd year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vira-Gaṇḍagopāla.

The co-regent and successor of this Vira-Gaṇḍagopāla was Vijaya-Gaṇḍagopāla who came to the throne in Śaka 1172 or 1250 A.C., and ruled for a period of about 35 years until 1285 A.C. A number of subordinates come to notice from the epigraphs of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagopāla. Madhusūdanadēva, son of Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara Tripurāntakadēva of the Pallava lineage, appears in Nos. 264 and 267 of 1921 as making gifts at Takkōlam in the 3rd and 24th years of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagopāla and in No. 15 of 1896 at Tiruvālaṅgālu, in the 18th year of the same reign (S.I.I., Vol. V., No. 878). Tripurāntaka was a minister of Allun-Chōla Tikka, the Telugu-Chōla chief (No. 34 of 1893 dated in Śaka 1156=1234 A.C.). Kākku-Nāyakadēva, the son of the Telugu-Pallava Madhusūdanadēva, served under the Tamil-Pallava chief Kōpperūñjiāga, and made a gift at Tiruvāṇmālai in the 36th year of the latter's reign (No. 487 of 1902). This record further states that Madhusūdanadēva was the younger brother of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagopāla. We have not known the name of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagopāla's father and there is no direct information that Tripurāntaka was his father, just as he was the father of Madhusūdanadēva. They may therefore be considered to have been first cousins with a brotherly relationship existing between them, if not uterine brothers. From one of the "Nellore Inscriptions" (KR. 62) dated in Śaka 1181, Raudri (=1259 A.C.), we find this Madhusūdanadēva with the title of Mahārāja, calling himself the grandson of Śrīman Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara Andulūri Vijayaditta Dēchini of the race of Mukkanṭi-Kāluve ti, and granting an *agrahāra* 'for the prosperity of the kingdom of Śrīman Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara Immaḍi-Gaṇḍagopāla Vijayādiṭṭadēva Mahārājulu' of the Telugu-Pallava family. Probably about this date Immaḍi-Gaṇḍagopāla established himself as the ruler of a principality in the Nellore district and Madhusūdanadēva sympathising with the aims and efforts of a relation of his in setting up a chiefship endeavoured to evoke divine blessings, besides actively co-operating with him as his officer. Within 10 years of his accession this Inumaḍidēva Mahārāja installed a deity for the merit of his father Bhīmarāja and his mother Śiriyādevi, in Śaka 1190, Vibhava (=1268 A.C.) (Kanigiri 24). This Bhīmarāja, the father of Inumaḍi-Gaṇḍagopāla, is probably identical with Tyāgasamudrapaṭṭai Vimarasan who made gifts at Kālahasti in the 32nd year of Kulottuṅga III (Nos. 92 and 119 of 1922) and in the 13th and 17th years of Rājaraja III (Sulurpet No. 12; and No. 416 of 1919). Sulurpet No. 12 further states that Vimarasan was the lord of Ayōdhya and that this best of cities was situated within the kingdom of Madhurāntaka-Pottapi-Chōla Gaṇḍagopāla alias Tirukkālattidēva.

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Another son of this *Tyāgasamudrapāṭṭai* Bhīmarasan, viz., Nalla-Siddharasan, was a subordinate of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla (No. 202 of 1903). Nalla-Siddharasa is said to have been born of the Pallava family and of the Bhāradvāja-gōtra (No. 568 of 1919) and to have been a descendant of Mukkanṭi-Kāḍuvetteṭi (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1916, para 56; and No. 192 of 1916). No. 39 of 1893 enumerates a number of *birudas* of Nalla-Siddha, even as a subordinate of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla, and the *prāśasti* composed of these attributes, such as *Paramēvara*, *Paramavainiśdbhava*, *Pallavarakulatilaka*, *Bhāradvājagotravativitra*, *Lalitārthachandra*, *Khaṭrāṅgadhvaja*, *Rishabhabhālanchhava*, *Kāñchipuravarādhiśvara*, *Kāmukōtiyambikālabdhavaraprasāda*, *Saptasatāgrahārāpratishlihita* and *Mukkanṭi-Kāḍuveṭṭivainiśvatāra*, is the common introduction adopted by some of the Telugu-Pallava chiefs, as was observed above.

During the reign of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla, this Nalla-Siddha made a grant at Kālahasti in the 7th year (= 257 A.C.) (No. 202 of 1903), made a gift of land for conducting the *Rāhūttarāyan-sandhi* instituted by him in the temple at Conjeevaram in the 16th year (= 20-3-1267 A.C.) (No. 568 of 1919), presented cows to the same temple in the 17th year (= 1267 A.C.) (No. 39 of 1893) and in the 21st year (= 25-11-1270 A.C.) granted a remission of certain taxes (No. 637 of 1919). A Pallava chief, Tīkaraśar (*Tripurāśura?*) Nalla-Siddharasan of Ambalur, is seen to make a gift of taxes in the 20th year of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla (No. 228 of 1910) and, quite possibly, he is the same as Nalla-Siddharasa, the son of Bhīmarasa, herein noticed. Altogether Nalla-Siddharasa appears to have continued in the service of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla for a period of over 15 years from the 7th to the 21st year of the latter's reign and then set himself up as an independent chief and ruled for about an equal period, for we have an order issued by him in the 15th year of his own reign renewing the grant of the village of Kāṭhanur including its two hamlets, Paṭaiyagaram and Puttagaram, as noted in No. 192 of 1916 from Tiruppukkuli in the Conjeevaram taluk of the Chingleput district. Perhaps the charity of Nalla-Siddharasan registered in Sulurpet No. 2 relates to this same Telugu-Pallava chief. Thus the members of this particular family of Telugu-Pallavas each chose his career differently by enlisting himself under one or other of the more prominent provincial rulers, the Tamil-Pallava Kōpperūñjiṅga, the Telugu-Pallava Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla and the Telugu-Chōla Madhurāntaka-Pottapi-Chōla Tirukkālattidēva.

Another subordinate of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla was Tikkaraśar Viśaiyādēvan of Tyāgasamudrapāṭṭai whose gift is recorded in No. 464 of 1905 dated in the 29th year of his master Vijaya-Gaṇḍa. This Tikkaraśar Viśaiyādēvan has been identified with Rāyapparasar Tikkaraśan (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1922, para 59) who, as the agent of Madhurāntaka-Pottapi-Chōla, communicated his orders to the village officials of Tiraiyanur (Nos. 227 and 234 of 1922). It is more likely that Tikkaraśar Viśaiyādēvan was the son of Rāyapparasar Tikkaraśan, i.e., Tikkaraśan, son of Rāyapparasar. The father Tikkaraśan served under Madhurāntaka-Pottapi-Chōla during the early years of the reign of Rājarāja III at the end of the first quarter of the 13th century, and the son

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Vijaiyadēvan entered the service of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla, the Telugu-Pallava, and flourished in the 3rd and 4th quarters of the same 13th century.

A different Tyāgasamudrapaṭṭai chief, viz., Vajittuṇai Apparasār, son of Śindamaraśar, was also a subordinate of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla, and presented 17 *Gaṇḍagōpālan-māṭai* to the temple of Aruḷālapperumāl at Little Conjeevaran in the 9th year of Vijaya-Gaṇḍa (No. 428 of 1919). He appears as Sataya (Sadaya) Vajittuṇai-Apparasar in Gudur No. 57 dated in the reign of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla.

A Telugu-Chōla chief was also an officer of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla. Girākki Perumāṇḍidēvan, son of Kāmaraśur, is seen to make a gift in the 21st year of Vijaya-Gaṇḍa (=1271 A.C.) (No. 501 of 1919). No. 597 of 1907 from Nandalur states that this Perumāṇḍidēvarasa was the younger brother of Prasādi-Tikkarasa and that they were the sons of Jagadobbagāṇḍi Kāmarasa. Perumāṇḍidēva's other relations, viz., his consort Dāmaladēvi and his son Siddhayadēva-Chōḍa Mahārāja, are brought to notice in No. 175 of 1905 from Tripurāntakam, bearing the Śaka year 1189, corresponding to the cyclic year Prabhava (=1267 A.C.), and he is therein given the titles of *Mahāmaṇḍatīvara* and *Chōḍa-Mahārāja*. These Telugu-Chōlas, though they claim to belong to the same Solar race as the Telugu-Chōjas of Pottapi, employ a *prāasti* of their own different from that of the Madhurāntaka-Pottapi-Chōlas and claim lordship over Oṛayūripura (i.e. Uṛayūr, the old capital of the Chōlas). They must, therefore, be considered to have been distinct from the Madhurāntaka-Pottapi-Chōlas.

One Karumāṇikka-Perumaṇi-Nāyaka appears in another Tripurāntakam record of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla dated in Śaka 1185, Rudhirōdgāri (=1263 A.C.) (No. 272 of 1905), and it does not seem that this Perumāṇi-Nāyaka had anything in common with the Perumāṇḍidēvarasan noticed above.

A Śambhuvarāya of the family of Šeṅgeni Ammaiappan was also in the employ of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla. His first appearance occurs in No. 566 of 1919 dated in the 29th or 31st year of Rājarāja III (=1245 or 1247 A.C.) which registers a gift of land for the conduct of the service called after his surname, Ālappirandān-sandhi, following the *Gaṇḍagōpālan-sandhi*. His full name is therein given as Viraperumāl Ediriliśo Śambuvarāyan Ālappirandānāyan alias Rājarāja-Śambhuvarāyan and he is stated to be the grandson of Šeṅgeni Virāgaran Ammaiappan. Subsequently Rājarāja-Śambuvarāya entered the service of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla, granted a *sarvamānya* gift of certain taxes in the 5th year (No. 352 of 1923) and made gifts of land in the 8th and 18th years of the latter (Nos. 302 and 303 of 1912). From No. 353 of 1923 we learn that, as an officer of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla, Rājarāja-Śambuvarāya enquired into the conduct of the festival instituted by his master to take place in the month of Vaikāsi and found that it was discontinued after a time. He then examined the earlier stone records relating to the gifts made for the celebration of the festival in question and ordered its revival. This Śambuvarāya seems to have continued as a subordinate for over a quarter of a century from about the 29th year of Rājarāja III (=1245 A.C.) to about the 18th or 20th year of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla (=1268 or 1270 A.C.).

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One Śambavarāyar Virasōjan mentioned in No. 190 of 1916 as presenting cows in the 16th year of Vijaya-Gandagōpāla must be a different person from Rājarāja-Śambavarāya and his family distinct from the Śeṅgēṇi family to which the latter belonged.

Arunagiriperumāl Nilagaṅgaraiyan also is stated to have been a feudatory of Vijaya-Gandagōpāla in the latter's 30th year (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1912, para 30) and to have served both Vijaya-Gandagōpāla and Jaṭāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya III who ascended the throne in 1276 A.C. (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1913, para 45). From No. 365 of 1919 we learn that there were two Nilagaṅgaraiyans, one Piṭṭaiyār Pañchanadivāṇa Nilagaṅgaraiyan, the father of Arunagiriperumāl Nilagaṅgaraiyan, whose gift dated in the 19th year of the Kāļava Kōpperuñjiṅga, is registered in the inscription under reference. The presentation of sheep and rams by Perumāl-Nāchchi, the senior queen of the above Piṭṭaiyār Pañchanadivāṇa Nilagaṅgaraiyan, is found recorded in the 10th year of Vijaya-Gandagōpāla in No. 117 of 1912. The father continued to serve Vijaya-Gandagōpāla for over twenty years and the son joined the ranks of Kōpperuñjiṅga.

One Dāvappерumāl Majavarāyan appears in the 7th year of Vijaya-Gandagōpāla in No. 196 of 1916 which registers his gift of land.

A Vaidumba chief, named Rājendra-Chōla Mummuṇi-Vaidumba Mahārāja, who granted land in the 2nd year (Sulurpet No. 8) and Dēvar Śōlagāṅgādēvar who likewise presented land in the 28th year (No. 203 of 1922) of Vijaya-Gandagōpāla were two other subordinates of this Telugu-Pallava prince Vijaya-Gandagōpāladēva. Mummuṇi-Vaidumba Mahārājan alias Vishṇudēvan alias Duraiaraśan mentioned as making a gift in the 8th year of Rājarāja III (Gudur No. 88) must be an elder member of the family to which the above Rājendra-Chōla Mummuṇi-Vaidumba Mahārāja belonged.

Besides these subordinates, we find one of the ministers of Gaṇapati-dēva Mahārāja, Brahmaśetti by name, the son of Dēvaśetti of Alappūr, making a gift of cows and bulls for a perpetual lamp for God Aruṇālaperumāl at Conjeevaram in the 7th year of Tribhuvanachakravartigaṇ Śri Vijaya-Gandagōpāladēva (No. 47 of 1893), which approximates to 1257 A.C. We have a similar instance of another minister of Kākatiya Gaṇapati, named Kōn-Kāttaiyan, presenting cows and bulls for three perpetual lamps for Aruṇālaperumāl two years earlier, i.e., in the 5th year of the Telugu-Chōla chief Tribhuvanachakravartigaṇ Allun-Tikka Mahārāja Gandagōpadēva (No. 608 of 1919). Two inscriptions of Gaṇapati with the Śaka year 1172 (=1250 A.C.) (Nos. 26 of 1890 and 2 of 1893) exist at Conjeevaram and go to indicate his influence at the place at that time. All the same it is curious to find that within half a dozen years henceforth two Kākatiya ministers were obliged to register their gifts therein under the authority of the Telugu-Chōla chief Allun-Tikka Mahārāja in 1255 and that of the Telugu-Pallava chief Vijaya-Gandagōpāla in 1257 A.C. This discloses a dual authority of the Telugu-Chōla and the Telugu-Pallava during the period. The absence of Gaṇapati's later records at Kānči may be due to his expulsion from the place and his

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defeat at the hands of Jatavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I who had established his supremacy there at this time, but the presence of two of his ministers recognising the authority of two other rival chiefs at the particular centre notwithstanding the antagonism existing between Gaṇapati and the Pāṇḍya monarch, seems to be inexplicable.

It must have been about the middle of the 13th century at the time of the Pāṇḍya invasion of the Tonḍamandalam that Vijaya-Gaṇḍagopāla brought Vira-Nārasimha Yādavarāya to subordination (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1911, para 16). This overlordship of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagopāla is not, however, seen to be acknowledged by Yādavarāya Vira-Nārasimha, as is done in the case of Rājarāja III (Nos. 380 and 384-G.T.) and Jatavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I (No. 164-T.T.). On the other hand, Vira-Nārasimha claimed victory over his foes and declared himself an independent ruler (No. 371-T.T.).

So far about Vijaya-Gaṇḍa's subordinates. A certain Telugu-Pallava contemporary of Vijaya-Gaṇḍa is brought to notice in No. 217 of 1905 from Tripurāntakam, viz., Immaḍi-Basavasaṅkara-Allāḍa-Pemmiyadēva (Brahmaya-dēva) Mahārāja who presented cows for a lamp in Śaka 1181, Siddhārthi. He had the common Telugu-Pallava *birudas* indicating his lordship over Kāñchipura and his devotion to Kāmakoṭyambikā. Except as dignified titles marking his relationship to a particular family of chiefs, these attributes seem to be devoid of any significance and reality.

Two later members of this Telugu-Pallava family of chiefs come to notice from Kandukur No. 61 and No. 271 of 1921. The earlier of these two is Siddhadēva Mahārāja, the grandson of Podukamūri Siddhirāja, mentioned in the former record as making a donation in the Śaka year 1180, corresponding to the cyclic year Siddhārthi (-1258 A.C.), for the prosperity of the kingdom of Śrīman Mahāmāndaleśvara Bhujabalavīra Manma-Siddhayadēva-Choḍa Mahārāja. About the middle of the 13th century, this Telugu-Choḍa prince perhaps set up an independent rule in some part of the Nellore district in the old Pāka-nāḍu and the Telugu-Pallava chief not only rendered any military help that lay in him but also endeavoured to invoke divine blessings for the prosperity of the newly set up chieftainship.

Pullagaṇḍa Siddharāṣa, son of Pillaiyār Podukkamūri Siddharāṣa, whose gift of land is registered in No. 271 of 1921 from Takkolam in the North Arcot district, in the 17th year of the reign of Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvarāya, must be a later member belonging to the same family as the above chief. Some of his high sounding titles are noticed in para 60 on page 114 of the Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1922. Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvarāya's date extends into the second quarter of the 14th century and his 17th year roughly corresponds to 1340 A.C. (*Ibid.* for 1919, page 86). It is not likely that Pullagaṇḍa Siddharāṣa belonged to the family of Nalla-Siddha. Pullagaṇḍa Siddharāṣa only belonged to the genus Telugu-Pallava family of Mukkanti-Kāduveṭṭi, as indicated by his bearing some of the attributes appropriate to the latter, such as *Kāñchipuravarādhīśvara*, *Lalitārdhachandra-(dhara)*, *Khatvāṅgadhvaja*, *Pallavakulatilaka* and *Mukkanti-Kāduveṭṭivainīśvatarā*. As the feudatory of Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvarāya, his

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date must fall in the second quarter of the 14th century. From a consideration of the date of Pullagandha Siddharasar, his father Piññaiyār Podukkamūr Siddharasar cannot be identified with Podukkamūr Siddharasar who was the grandfather of Allāda-Siddhadēva Mahārāja of the Kandukur inscription No. 61 with the date of the Śaka year 1180.

A still later member of this family of Podukkamūr Siddharāśa was Ūbhālaḍēva Mahārāja whose gift of cows made at Conjeevarām is recorded in No. 661 of 1919, dated in Śaka 1325, Chitrabhānu, during the reign of Harihara II of the First Dynasty of Vijayanagara. This date roughly corresponds to 1403 A.C., and it is impossible to believe that this Ūbhālaḍēva was the "elder brother of Pullagandharasar" mentioned in No. 271 of 1921, of the 17th year of Rājanārāyaṇi Saṁbūvarāya, corresponding to 1340 A.C.; and this would mean that the younger brother flourished some 60 years before his elder brother's life-time. There is a discrepancy left unnoticed between the contents of the inscription No. 661 of 1919 given in the "Remarks" column on page 43 and the contents of para 39 of the Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1920 where the above inscription was reviewed. Taking the matter of both together, we would find that the donor Ūbhālaḍēva Mahārāja was the son of Piññaiyār Podukkam Aubaḍēva Mahārāja who was in turn the son of Piññaiyār Podukkamūr Siddharasar. In this case, Pullagandha Siddharasar may possibly have been the elder brother of Piññaiyār Podukkam Aubaḍēva Mahārāja, the father of Ūbhālaḍēva Mahārāja, the donor in the record.

This Telugu-Pallava Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla has been so long confounded with the Telugu-Chōla Allun-Tirukkālattideva alias Gaṇḍagōpāla in spite of the fact that the former claimed a Pallava descent (*page 79 ante*). There does not appear to exist any strong ground for the assumption of the identity of the two Gaṇḍagōpālas of the different families, but the identity has been accepted on all hands¹ and has been repeated year after year in the Annual Epigraphical Reports, until a suspicion arose in 1920, which for the time being attempted to draw a line of distinction between them both and lead to an inference that the Telugu-Chōla Gaṇḍagōpāla ruled in the south in the central Tamil districts, while the other Telugu-Pallava Gaṇḍagōpāla reigned in the north in the Telugu districts of the Madras Presidency almost contemporaneously with the former. But the evidence of the inscriptions goes to show that the two chiefs had not possessed actual kingdoms comprising several districts and their territories had not been distinct entities, the one situated in the south and the other in the north. On the other hand they indicate that both the chiefs had exercised their authority over the eastern portion of the Tondamandalam from the Chingleput district up into the Nellore district, and parts of the Vellore, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts as the deputies of the Pāṇḍya monarch. As already stated the Telugu-Pallava was nominally a feudatory of Jatāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I and ruled for about 35 years

NOTE 1.—Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar makes this Telugu-Pallava Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla the successor of the Telugu-Chōla Manuma-Siddha, the son of Tikka, and carries the succession through Vira-Gaṇḍagōpāla, assumed to have been the son of Vijaya-Gaṇḍa ("South India and Her Muhammadan Invaders", page 60).

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from 1250 to 1285 A.C., while the Telugu-Chola was originally a subordinate under Rājarāja III and later under Jatāvarman and continued to rule a portion of Tondamāṇḍīlan for about 15 years as a quasi-independent chief (No. 164 of 1916).

Some of the Telugu-Pallava chiefs noticed above, such as Mallidēvāraśan, Vimarāsaṇ, Tikkaraśar Vijaiyadeva and Vaśittuṇai Apparaśar, came from Tyāgasamudrapaṭṭi. This must have been the tract of country lying to the east of Śriparvata, i.e., Śrisaila, wherein Mukkanti-Kāḍuveṭṭi, the founder of the Telugu-Pallava lineage, is stated to have established 700 *agrahāras* (page 80 *ante*); and the appellation of "Tyāgasamudrapaṭṭai" must have been conferred upon the particular territory from the surname *Tyāgasamudra* of Mukkanti-Kāḍuveṭṭi, just as other tracts were designated Rājarājapaṭṭai and Kulottūngachōlapaṭṭai in honour of the Chola kings (See for example, Gudur Nos. 86 and 92, and 78 of the "Nellore Inscriptions"). It is probable that Tyāgasamudrapaṭṭai was the original home not only of the four particular Telugu-Pallava chiefs mentioned above, such as Mallidēvan, Vimarāsaṇ, &c., but also of all the members of the Telugu-Pallava family in general, and that some of them must have migrated from it and settled themselves elsewhere in the course of generations. All the three tracts, viz., Tyāgasamudrapaṭṭai, Rājarājapaṭṭai and Kulottūngachōlapaṭṭai, appear to have formed minor divisions of Pāka-nāḍu partly comprised within the modern Nellore district.

From the inscriptions of our Collection we learn that princess Devarasiyār was the queen of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla and that she made a gift of cows for setting up three lamps in the temple of Śri Veṅkaṭeśvara (Nos. 73 and 431—T.T.). In No. 173—T.T., we meet with one of the officers serving in the palace of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla, viz., Ammaiappan alias Appan-Perumālpriyan of the Kāsiyapa-gōtra, who set up a lamp through the gift of 33 cows and 1 bull to the same temple. A similar gift was made by one Amarakōn, son of Vāṇiyan (merchant) Kāttāri, a resident of Nārāyaṇapuram, for a lamp together with the donation of 3 māḍai for the lamp-stand and 12 māḍai to serve as the capital for a light of camphor (*karpura-viṭakku*) (No. 111—T.T.).

The Telugu-Pallava chief Tripurāntaka comes to notice in No. 128—T.T. which describes in a Sāṁskrit verse the valour of his son whose name is lost. He was probably Madhusūdanadeva who served under Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla (page 82 *ante*). Tripurāntaka is herein called a king and his son is stated to have dispelled the enemy's elephants by the aim of his bow set against Kāñchi. The war that is suggested by the expressions, if they are not merely fanciful, is not known from other sources.

One of the ministers of Kākatiya Gaṇapati, viz., Brahmasēṭṭi, son of Devasēṭṭi of Alappur, who presented cows and bulls to the temple of Aruṭālapperumāl at Conjeevaram in the 7th year of the reign of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla (page 85 *ante*), appears here in No. 296—T.T. as the donor of a certain charity arranged through Brahma-mārāyan and the Śrivaishṇavas of the locality. He bears the designation *Pokkan*, i.e., treasurer, and he probably held that office under Gaṇapati.

TELUGU-PALLAVAS

During this period we notice that religious charities were mostly in the form of lamp-lighting in the temples in the presence of the presiding deity or elsewhere; but the change that came over this practice of lamp-lighting later on in the Vijayanagara period through the institution of festivals in the temples and certain services such as that of offering holy food to the deities is already visible. In No. 139-T.T. we observe a morning offering arranged from a capital fund of 450 *Kari'upanam*; in Nos. 285 and 433-T.T. the offering of one *appa-paṇi* from the capital of 3 *māṇi* (gold coins); and in No. 141-T.T. of one *tiruppanakam* from the interest on a capital of 450 *Varāhapanam*. An annual festival *Brahmotsavam* was conducted for Śrī Gōvindarāja in Tirupati during the Tamil month of Vaikāśi and the offering was arranged at the time of the recitation of *Tirumoli* songs composed by Tirumāṅgaiālāvār (No. 127-G.T.). Similar festivals were conducted for Śrī Vāṅkatesvara in the months of Chittirai (No. 127-G.T.) and Āḍi (No. 121-T.T.), besides the primary one in Puraṭāśi (No. 111-T.T.). During the festivals the processional image was taken round through the streets, seated in a *maṇapam* on the way and propitiated with offerings. The construction of two such *maṇapams* and arrangements for offerings appear in Nos. 134 and 433-T.T.

Tambu was the standard of grain measure and *vatti* (or *pūṭi* in Telugu) was a multiple of this standard. The particular *tambu* measure that was in use in the temple of Śrī Gōvindarāja in Tirupati was the *Chāṇukki* or the *Chāṇukya-Nārāyaṇa-(marakkal)* (No. 127-G.T.) and that at Tirumala was known as *Uchchiyilnīra-Nārāyaṇa-(marakkal)* (No. 137-T.T.) or more generally denoted as *Malaikiniyaninrān-kal* in the later records. The current coins of the time comprised the *Varāha-paṇam* and the *māṇai*. The latter was a gold coin issued by Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla, the Telugu-Pallava chief, and on that account was designated *Gaṇḍagōpālan-māṇai* (No. 143-T.T.), and a new issue of it was known as the *Gaṇḍagōpālan-pudu-māṇai*. Of these two, the coin with the old marks, *paṇampuṭi-māṇai*, i.e., the old coin, in contrast with the new coin issued by Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla, was equivalent to seven and a half *Varāha-paṇam* probably (No. 126-T.T.). The gold coin was current throughout the province of Jayaṅkonḍachōla,-maṇḍalam and it contained pure metal (No. 129-T.T.).

A section of the Śrīvaishṇavas, known as the Śāliya-Śrīvaishṇavas, the weaver class calling themselves Saurāshṭra-Brāhmaṇas, come to notice, and some of them belonged to the Vishṇu-gōtra (No. 125-T.T.), some to the Kāśyapa-gōtra (No. 129-T.T.) and some again to the Āṭreya-gōtra (No. 141-T.T.). The last of these were residents of Vikramādēvipuram and, quite likely, the first two families also came from the same locality.

From the grant of certain taxes from Vikramādēvipuram for God Tiruvēkātaṇuḍaiyān, we come across a few of them, such as Āyam, Pālikāval, Veṭṭivari, Kōṭṭi and Ēriminpaṭṭam.

Text

1. ஒகொபால்தெவங்கு யாவுடு [க வது]
2. ஆமிமாதத்தில் ஒருநாள் நாயனார் விழ-
(ஐ)சயகண்டசோபால (கொபா)-
3. (ல)தூவார் வாசாதுக்கு ரா. [வ*] ²காசிப்பெ-
5. காத்திரத்து அர்ணமையுப்பறன
6. அன்னன்.....[பெருமான்] ஆப்பிரன-
7. சன் திருவேங்கடமுடையான் தி.
8. ருமுன்பு திருநவ்தாசினக்கு செ-
9. ஸ்வதாக விளக்கு ஒன்றுக்கு
10. விட்ட சாவா முவாப் பசு முப்-
11. பத்து முன்று ³இ[வ]பர் ஒன்று
12. [ஏத்த] குத்திலினக்கு ஆன்று-
13. ம் சந்திராதித்தவரை செல்ல.
14. க் கல்லு வெட்டி த்து — ஏ.
15. வெல்லிவார்செங்கி [॥ *]

Translation

On a certain day in the month of Āni in the 9th year of the reign of (Vijaya-Gaṇḍa)-gōpāladevar, I, Ammaiappan alias Aṇḍan.....-Perumālpriyan of the Kāṣyapa-gōtra, serving in the palace of Nāyanār Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāladevar, presented 33 cows and 1 bull (which are) undying and undecaying, and 1 lampstand for putting up a *nandāśvīlakku* in the presence of Tiruveṅkataṁudaiyān. (This is) recorded on stone so as to last as long as the moon and the sun (endure). (May this) the Śrīvaishṇavas protect !

No. 60.

(No. 285—T. T.)

[From the slab now preserved in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. வீவிப்பி திரிபுவன— | 4. ⁶த்துழான் ⁷திருக்காள— |
| 2. யா[ண*]மி [க] ஆவது ⁸திருவெ— | 5. ⁸ஞ்சன வில்லவராயர— |
| 3. ⁹னக்கொட்டத்து— | |
1. Read விழயமண்டுமாவாய - நேவர்க்கு.
 2. Read காபந்வடிமாதுத்து.
 3. Read சௌஸப்.
 4. This may be read திருவேங்கட—
 5. Read குந்றவர்த்தனக்கீட்காட்ட
 6. Read குந்துழான்.
 7. Read திருக்காளத்தி.
 8. Read தேவனுன.

TELUGU-PALLAVAS

Translation

1. Hail, Prosperity ! Tribhuvana (chakravartiga!)—
 2. the 9th year of reign ; Tiruvēñkaṭa)—
 3. in the district of—
 4. (Kuļattuñān Tirukkāla)—
 5. alias Villavarāyar—
-

No. 61.

(No. 127 -G. T.)

[On the east wall of Śrī Gōvindarāja's central shrine, behind the Dvārapālaka on the proper right side at the entrance into the shrine.]

Text

- 1.—^१విజ్యయకణు తెకాపాలభీవర్కు యాండ
- 2.—నాలూవతు చ్ఛేతెకావిన్తప్రబ్రారుమాసు^२ వై-
- 3.—^३ రూఢాం ఇరణ్టాం కిరునాం ముతల్ తి[గ]...
- 4.—తిరుమెధిప్పాట చెలఱకక్కు నాం తుంఱుక్కు
- 5.—శాఙ్కుషియాలె పత్తితెకారు తూంప్పి అసియిమ ద్వాప-
- 6.—^४నంకాప్పు ఉణిట్టణాలుం చెలఱకక్కుత తిరుములు-
- 7.—[శక]కెకాంగ తిరువతి[వాగమర]కణ పొం మకతా-
- 8.—క చెప్పికఱుక్కు ఎంకలుక్కుత తిరుములు నిమర్త-
- 9.—వ[ట]కిట [దశ]కమ కిమ్పబ్రథక్కుం మెల్పబ్రథక్కు-
- 10.—శిమర్తతత్తతిలె పొరా తూంపాలె పత్తు వట్టి కెల్లుం శా-
- 11.—^५ లె నాతు వట్టి నెల్లుం తిరుములెమల్ చిత్తిరాత్తతిరునాణిల్ శి-
- 12.—...ంకుక శిమంతత్తతిలె ముక్కారంప్పాస కాశమ ఇట్టపాటయాల్ [ఇంక]
- 13.—లె [శిట్ట] ఆంటుతెకారుం తాబలుష్టి ప్రేపణ్టారాత్తతిలె [శక]కెకా-
- 14.—శంతిరాధితతవరా ప్రేపణ్టారాత్తతిలె శిట్ట చెలలక్కంవతాక ^६రు-
- 15.—...^७[ప్రా]క్కణకకెకాగరోమ ఇత్త ప్రే[వా*]_{శ్రీవాప్రామికా} ఉ

Translation

- 1.—In the reign of Vijaya-Gandagōpaladevar
- 2.—in the 4th year thereof, during the Vai(kāsi festival) of Śrī Gōvindapperumāl
- 3.—from the 2nd day of the festival
- 4.—for preparing *Tirumoliśīppadī* (the *padī* or offering intended to be made when *Tirumoli* is sung) on each day
- 5.—11 *tumbi* of rice (measured) with the *Chāpukki* (measure) and ghee

-
1. A few letters at the beginning of each line are covered by a stone pillar.
 2. Read ఐఎకాశి.
 3. Read తిరునుం.
 4. Read శంతాంకాప్పు.
 5. Read శాఙ్కుషియాలె.
 6. Read శకంకెకాండ.
 7. This may be read గుంథతోమ.
 8. This may be read తిరువకంప్యు—

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- 6.—*Chandanam* and other articles for offering at Tirumala
- 7.—*Kaikkōlar* (temple servants) *Tiruvaqivāramōkan Pon-Magadai*
- 8.—for conducting the *nimandam* (daily provision) at Tirumala on our behalf
- 9.—the *kilpatru* and the *melpartru* of the *śelakam* (land) (lying) on the north
- 10.—*īśo vatti* of rice measured with the *tūmbu* used in measuring the *nimandam*, and
- 11.—4 *vatti* of rice, during the Chittirai festival at Tirumala
- 12.—in the *nimandam*, since articles (*mukkārūpū*) and coin (*kāstū*) have been provided, this
- 13.—(shall be supplied), and each year the order (for the issue of the articles) be written up and (the articles be received) into the *Śri-Bhāndāram*
- 14.—be supplied from the *Śri-Bhāndāram* so that (this service) may continue to last as long as the moon and the sun (endure)
- 15.—we, the temple-servants. May this the Śrīvaishṇavas protect !

No. 62.

(No. 143—T. T.)

[On the north wall of the Mukkōti-Pradakshinām in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1.—சிங்கதவரான வில்லவராயர் அ[னு]க்கியார் [தெவ]—
- 2.—செய்தித்த சுந்தரத்தொ[னு]டையான் திருநந்தாவிளக்கு—
- 3.—ம் ஒரு படி அப்பறுமது அழுதுசெய்தகருளக்கடல[ர்]—
- 4.—ஒத்தின கண்டகொபாலன் மாடை ந. 15—

Translation

- 1.—Siṅgadevar alias Villavarāyar Āṇukkiyārdēva—
- 2.—for the *Sundarattōṇḍaiyān-tirunandāviṭakku* set up by him—
- 3.—will be offered 1 *pāṭi* of *appam* (*appapāṭi*)—
- 4.—for the 3 *Gaṇḍagōḍālan-māṭai* deposited—

No. 63.

(No. 73—T. T.)

[On the south wall of the central shrine in the Mēlam-māṭāpam at the entrance to the Mukkōti-Pradakshinām in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1.—சிஞ்சகண்டகொபாலி[வ]— | 3.—பெருமாண்டி தேவசியார் ஷிட்ட— |
| 2.—திருஸெங்கடமுடையானு[க்கு]— | 4.— ² [ச]ஞ்சாதிதீவரை செல்லக்கட[வ]— |

1. This symbol stands for ஷ்கு.

2. Read ஷாங்கா

TELUGU-PALLAVAS

Translation

- 1.—Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāladeva—
- 2.—for Tiruvēkaṭamudaiyān—
- 3.—(which) Princess Dēvarasiyār presented—
- 4.—to last as long as the moon and the sun (endure)—

No. 64.

(No. 431—T. T.)

[From the slab now preserved in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1 வெள்ளிப் ¹ திருப்பளன—	4 விட்ட [பச] முப்பத்து—
2 அ [ஆ]வணிமாலைத்து—	5 [ல்] தெவியார் விட்ட—
3 ² கடமுடையானுக்கு தி—	6 ஆக விளக்கு முன்று—

Translation

1. Hail, Prosperity ! Tribhuvana—
2. in the month of Āvāñi—
3. for (Tiruvēkaṭamudaiyān)—
4. cows presented (number) 30—
5. presented by Dēviyār—
6. in all, 3 lights—

No. 65.

(No. 128—T. T.)

[On the north wall of the Mukkōti-Pradakshīṇam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1— ³ [நீவ] சீ, மல-ஷம[! ஸ]... [வத்ட] ² உமிரா-ஷம—
2—...தவதூ நரவைந் தீவாராஷ[கவந்]—
3—தாஉமிரா-ஷம; [¹ *] தவாநா.....—
4— ⁴ ஊநிடுஷ[ஸானா] ம-யாயங்கீ- யவந்—
5—ந-யாயங்கீ; புதி, ம- உவ.....—

Translation

- 1.—destroyer of the pride of the (enemy) kings ; the tree (standing on) the bund of—
- 2.—for king Tripurāntaka—
- 3.—trees ; from him—
- 4.—seeing his bow-string (drawn against) Kāñchi —
- 5.—the enemy's elephants could not withstand—

1. Read தீவா-ஷம—

2. Read திருவேங்கடமுடை—

3. The inscription is incomplete and much damaged.

4. Read காந்தி—

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No. 66.

(No. 296—T. T.)

[From the slab now preserved in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1.—¹[திரிபுவன]சக்கரவர்த்தி—
- 2—பொக்கன் பிரமதெட்டியென—
- 3—பூஷ்மாராயதும் ²ஸ்ரீவை—

Translation

- 1.—(Tribhuvana) chakravarti—
- 2.—I, Pokkan (treasurer) Brahmaśetti—
- 3.—Brahmamārāyan and the Śrīvai(shnavas)—

No. 67.

(No. 111—T. T.)

[On the south wall of the Mukkōti-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1—³ஒச்சக்காவத்திகள் ஸ்ரீவிஜயகண்டகோபாலரிதவற்[கு]—
- 2—கு நாராயணபுரத்தில் இருக்கும் வாணியங் காத்தாரித்—
- 3—ஏ அம[ர]கொணன் திருவெங்கடமுடையாலுக்கு கந்பூர—
- 4—தாக இவ்வாண்டை புரட்டாசித்திருநாளில் திருந்தாவிளக்கு குற்றான—
- 5—[ப]ச ஈடு சீஷலடி ஒன்று கற்பூரத்துக்கு பொலியூட்டுக்கு—
- 6—க்கு திருவிளக்குக்கு குடித்த மாடை [ந] ஆக மாடை மறு—
- 7—[கொ]ண்டு⁴

Translation

(In the reign of Tribhuva)nachakravartigal Śrī Vijaya-Gaṇḍagopāladevar, I, Amarakan, (son of) Kāttāri of the *Vāṇīya* (merchant) class residing in Nārāyaṇapuram, presented.....(for a light of) camphor for Tiruveṅkataṁ-*udaiyāṇ* and 32 cows and 1 bull for 1 *nandāviṭakku* during the festival in Purattāsi of this year. (Of these, 12 *māḍai* were given) for the supply of camphor from the interest (thereof) (*poliyūṭu*) and (3) *māḍai* were given for the lamp (of ghee), making 15 *māḍai* in all. Accepting (this capital).....

1. This may be read ஶ்ரீஹாவநாகா—
2. This may be read ஶ்ரீஹாவநாகவதி கள்.
3. Read ஶ்ரீஹாவநாகவதி கள்.
4. The inscription is incomplete.

TELUGU-PALLAVAS

No. 68.

(No. 137—T. T.)

[On the north wall of the Mukkōti-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1.—^१త్రికం శ్రీఖీళ్యకంటికాపాలదెతవి—
- 2.—[ఉ..సి]యిదిలా నింఠ నాచాయననుండి నా[నై]—
- 3.—[వ]ాకం పొ[మ*] నాఱూర్తు ఇంగ్రాతుకు [డెకాటి]—
- 4.—^४శ్రీవార్కం గాబెషి లోపి: [||*]

Translation

- 1.—(Tribhuvanachakravar) tigal Śri Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpaladeva—
- 2.—with the (measure known as) the *Uchchiyilēnīṅga-Nārāyaṇam* (i.e. the Vishnu God who stands on the top of the hill,—a varient of the expression *Malaikiniyanaṅga-Perumāl*)—
- 3.—for the 450 *Varāhan-pañamam*—
- 4.—the protection of the Vaishnavas ! Harih !

No. 69.

(No. 139—T. T.)

[On the north wall of the Mukkōti-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1.—^५త్రికం శ్రీఖీళ్యకంటికాపాల్—
- 2.—[కా]ఇంశాంతియిదిలా అముతుజెచయ్తకుర్చుమ్—
- 3.—తులకం కయుని.....[అకలాత్తుకు]—
- 4.—బెం మణియం రైకించి వరాకప్ప[ణం]—
- 5.—ం నాఱూర్తు ఇ(పు)మపతుమ శిరుపి—

Translation

- 1.—(Tribhuvanachakravar) tigal Śri Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpaladeva—
- 2.—for being offered during the morning sandhi—
- 3.—Ulakan-Kalani.....with the width—
- 4.—my house also, *Varāhappanam* paid (by me)—
- 5.—(this sum of) four hundred and fifty *pañamam*—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Read త్రులు-ావరుతుతువి-ికం. | 5. Read శ్రీలు-ావరుతుతువి-ికం. |
| 2. Read—చెతవంతు. | 6. Read—డెకాపాలిషెతవంతు. |
| 3. Read వరాకం. | 7. Read ఇంపణం. |
| 4. Read శ్రీవెంత్తివార్కం. | 8. Read శిరువిటెయాట్ట— |

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No. 70.

(No. 41—T. T.)

[On the north wall of the Mukkoti-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1.—[ப] காத்து [காத்து] இங்கூம் துபொட்டும்[யின்]—
- 2.—உணவுமுதும் கறிமுது உப்புமுது—
- 3.—நாட்பட வராகப்பணம் நானாத்து ஒண்—
- 4.—[வி]தாரதெனிபுமத்துச் சாலியரில் ஆதீய]—
- 5.—பொனகம் ஒன்று சீபண்டாமத்[ஆ]—

Translation

- 1.—On the day of Kṛittika (star), being the 13th lunar day in the fortnight (of the month)—
- 2.—ghee, vegetables and salt—
- 3.—450 *Varāhaṛīḍāṇam* comprising—
- 4.—of Āṭraya-(gōtra) among the *Śāliyas* of Vikramādēvipuram—
- 5.—one *tiruppōnakam* from the *Śrī-Bhāṇḍāram*—

No. 71.

(No. 129—T. T.)

[On the north wall of the Mukkoti-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple]

Text

- 1.—[வி] மாத்து மெஷநாயத்து அபர—
- 2.—[வி]ல் சாலியரில் காஸஞ்சவமாத—
- 3.—மண்டலத்துப் புதுக்கும் (கி) செம்போன்—
- 4.—ஆக திருநந்தாவிளக்கு [அரை]—

Translation

- 1.—in the latter fortnight of the Mēsha month of the year—
- 2.—of Kāśyapa-gōtra among the *Śāliyas*—
- 3.—the pure gold coin current in this province—
- 4.—altogether a half *nandāviṇakku*—

1. Read ஓம்பது.

2. Read ஆதீயபோனமத—

3. Read திருப்போனகம்.

TELUGU-PALLAVAS

No. 72.

(No. 125—T. T.)

[On the north wall of Mukkōti-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1.—నూపురి విశయక స్తంభాపాలితవారు—
- 2.—విశ్వామిత్ర కొట్టిత్తు చూపియార్చినా(?) వీధివారు—
- 3.—శ్రూరియాంక్రూ అమారక్షాం తెంపలి పొలియ్యుట—
- 4.—త్రినుండ్రామాంక్రూ అమారక్షాం శతతిలాణుచే—

Translation

- 1.—(In the reign of) Nīyanār Vijaya-Caṇḍagopāladevar—
- 2.—among the Śāliya Śrīvaishṇavas of Vishnu-gotra—
- 3.—nandāvīlakku one-eighth, the *poliyūṭu* of Śelli—
- 4.—tiru-nandāvīlakku one-eighth,.....

No. 73.

(No. 134—T. T.)

[On the west wall of Mukkōti-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1.—..... తిరువైకాత తిరుభావంకట—
- 2.—..... ఎంకం గృతమియార్ లిక్క[10]—
- 3.—[మ]స్తపత్తిదెలి తిరుబెవంకట—
- 4.—[టో]మియ్యుటాక ప్రీపణ్టారాశత్తు—
- 5.—[టో]కట ముంఱుమ పొలియ్యుటాక—

Translation

- 1.—during the festival of Tiruvēṅkāta(mudaiyān)—
- 2.—our chief of Vikra(mādāvipuram)—
- 3.—Tiruvēṅkāta(mudaiyān) (being seated) in the *maṇṭapam*—
- 4.—(paid) into the Śrī-Bhāṇṭāram as *poliyūṭu* (interest-yielding capital)—
- 5.—mādai three towards the capital—

No. 74.

(No. 652—T. T.)

[On the north wall of the third prākāra in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1. [అమారానీ] తిరుభావంకటముండుకుస్త తిత్కిరాత్తిరునాగిలుమ బుట్టార్థిత్తి[11]—
2. తిరునాగిలి తిరుప్పామామంట క్రూ అమాతాటక్కు నింఱునులు కల అపిచిట/[11]—

1. Read—మాత్తత్తు.
2. Read నంకావిలంక్కు.
3. Read పొలియ్యుట్.
4. The rest of the inscription is lost.
5. Read బుట్టార్థి—

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3. ஒக்டெண்டை உள்ளிட்டனவும் சந்தனக்காப்பு அறைப்பலமும் க—
4. பூம் செல்வதாக ஸ்ரீபண்டரத்து ஒடுக்கின கண்டகொபாலன் மா[ட்ட]—
5. ததிற் பலிசையாலோ அநூற்க்கணக்காகச் செல்ல[க]—
6. விஷ்வாஸ ஹகு[||*]

Translation

1. a half for Tiruvēkaṭamudaiyān during the Chittirai and Purattasi festivals—
2. one *kalam* of rice (measured) with the *Ninjān* (measure) for the *tiruppāvaiippadū* during the festival—
3. oil for the lamp and other articles, half a *palam* of sandal-paste—
4. the *Gandagōpālan-mōdai* paid into the *Sri-Bhaṇḍāram* so as to last—
5. so as to serve for the expenses from the income—
6. protection of the Vaishnavas !

No. 75.

(No. 119—T. T.)

[On the west wall of Mukkōti-Pradakshīnam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.— | எடு நயவெடுவாங்கி— | 3.—புரட்டாதி திருநாளநகர் சித்த— |
| 2.— | விராம-நாட்டுக்காரண— | 4.—இருபத்தெட்டிப்பாலமும்— |

Translation

- 1.—.....
- 2.—by the grace of God Janārdana (Vishnu)—
- 3.—festivals in Purattasi and Chit(tirai)—
- 4.—twenty-five *palam*—

No. 76

(No. 123—T.T.)

[On the west wall of Mukkōti-Pradakshīnam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1.—விஜயகண்டகொபா[ல]— | 3.— ¹⁰ நாக்கு திருநாந்தாவிளக்கு— |
| 2.—"புத்திராட்ததுநாள் ம— | 4.—திருநந்தாவிளக்கு ரூண்டு— |

Translation

- 1.—Vijaya-Gandagōpāla—
- 2.—on the day of Uttirāḍam (star)—
- 3.—*nandāvilakku*—
- 4.—one *nandāvilakku*—

1. Read திருவிளக்கெண்டை.
2. This may be read அநூற்க்கணக்காக்கும்.
3. ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்து=ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலே.
4. This may be read நிலத்தில்.
5. Read பிஷ்வாஸ—
6. Read காரணாந்து—
7. Read புட்டாசி—
8. This may be read சித்திரைநிறாநும்.
9. This may be read பெற்ற.
10. Read திருவேங்கடமுடையானக்கு.

TELUGU-PALLAVAS

No. 77.

(No. 126—T. T.)

[On the north wall of Mukkōti-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1—విజ్యాయకంటికొపాలదోవర్తకు—
2—ప్రమిట్యసీ¹ మాణస— ఉన్నరుక్కు [ఎముడు]—

Translation

1.—of Vijaya-Gandagopāladevar—
2.—seven and a half for one *paṭamphiṭṭimālai* (i.e. the *mālai* coin with the old *phiṭṭi* or mark)—

No. 78.

(No. 433—T. T.)

[From the slab now preserved in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1—పరాష్టా రు వతు బుట్టాచిమా²— 4—భెతారుం అప్పబాట అముతుశెయ్—
2—[లు] తలులి అషాకచర మచస వెయ్— 5—మాణట, ఇంమాణట మున్—
3—మెం చెంబిత్తక తిరుప్ప్రమణు⁴— 6—ఇతు శ్రీవిష్ణువార్థుశాసని(⁵)

Translation

1.—in the Purattasi month of the 5th year—
2.—.....daughter of.....Talli-araichchar—
3.—constructed a *tirupphu-maṇṭapam* at Tirumala—
4.—*appa-pagli* shall be offered on occasions—
5.—*mālai* three, for these three *mālai*—
6.—may this the Śrīvaishṇavas protect !

No. 79.

(No. 221—T. T.)

[On the east wall (inner side) south of first gopura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

A

1—తిరిపువనస్కచ్ఛకరవర్తతి—

2—[శి]శచయకంటికొపా[లు]—

B

1—[బెవ]రి[యఎరియి]—

3—కంతవన—

2—[బా]ణంధయన పెరాం

C

1—మ కుమి ఇరునాఱుం—

3—.....

2—శిల్ కుమి ఇరు నాఱుం ఆకుగు[థి]—

4—కు నాం.....మ శిట్—

1. Read—పుంచి.

5. Read తిరుశాంకణ్ణెతారుం.

2. Read మాణసత్తు—

6. Read—చెంబరున్నంపటిక్క.

3. Read తిరుమళిమెల.

7. This may be read లున్నరుక్కు.

4. Read—మణ్ణంపత్తిల.

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1.—இன வெள்ளி—	3.—இபாமாதுஜ—
2.—தொருநாள்—	4.—என் எப்பியருநா—
1.—உப்பமுது மினகமுது—	3.—இவர் ஆழங்கிசெய்த ஒப்பாட—
2.—[மி]னக்கெண்ணீர்க்கு—	4.—தலன்றதுச்சு நாள் [தன்ற]—
1.—விட்ட செம்யமுது—	3.—நடக்கின வராசப்பணம் இரா—
2.—க்ருடலாக இவர்...குடித்து—	4.—விலைசெக்குச் சிலவாக—

Translation

A	
1.—Tribhuvanachakravarti—	2.—Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla—
B	
2.—in the name of the Pāṇḍyan—	3.—nandavana (flower-garden)—
C	
1.—200 <i>kuli</i> (of land)—	2.—200 <i>kuli</i> , the total <i>kuli</i> —
D	
1.—corresponding to Saumya year—	3.—Rāmānuja—
2.—on a certain day—	4.—Emperumān—
E	
1.—salt and pepper—	3.—holy food offered to Him—
2.—for oil for the lamp—	4.—on a day in the <i>nandavanam</i> —
F	
1.—ghee supplied for—	3.—500 <i>Varāha-pañcam</i> was paid—
2.—as capital (<i>uṭṭal</i>) which he provided—	4.—for the expenses (of the service).

No. 80.

(No. 72—T. T.)

[On the south wall of the central shrine in the Mēlam-Maṇṭapam at the entrance to the Mukkōti-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1. ஏத்தலமும் ஏத்து [மி]ராக-
2. ண்டகொபாலன் கைத்தலத்-
3. தின் கிழமூர்க்கைபில்லை இ-
4. ந்தகைத்திலுவர் ஞாதாரில்லை
5. இவன் இசாமு[னு]மிவன் புகழை
6. வான்னுகாரில்லை பினி ஏ..

Translation

There exists not one (suppliant) hand below the hand of Rājagāṇḍagōpāla whom all the world extols; there lives not one in this world who has not eaten his food; and there subsists not one who has not desired and appreciated his praise.

1. Metre வெண்பா.

2. Read ஏத்தும், ராஜகண்டகோபாலன்.

3. சொற்பூ = சொற்பாந்து

YADAVARAYAS

The Yādavarāyas were a family of chieftains who flourished as Chōla vassals during the 12th and the 13th centuries. Meanwhile a hereditary dynasty had been set up by them, and its later members continued to exercise limited authority in a portion of the Tondamandalam under the last Hoysala Vira-Vallāla III and the first kings of Vijayanagara in the 14th century.

Some of the *birudas* that made up the *pra:asti*, which the members of the family adopted, resemble those of the Eastern Chālukyas; and the Yādavarāyas also assumed the Śāsikula-Chālukya lineage from the latter, that is to say, they claimed relationship with the Chālukyas who were of the race of the Moon. They called themselves "Yādavarāyas" as belonging to the *Yādavakula* or *Yadu-vanīsa* ("Nellore Inscriptions," Venkatagiri No. 11), i.e., the race of Yadu of *purānic* fame, the son of Yayāti and Dēvayāna. No. 170-T.T. of our Collection gives a glimpse of their original status socially and politically. It is possible to infer from it that the Yādavarāyas were primarily chiefs of certain nomadic tribes who pursued hunting as their calling and who subsequently settled themselves on the "Hunting-Hill", at the town known as "Vēṇṭagiri-pura". They were at first worshippers of Piṭharadēvi or Piḍāridēvi, the goddess of their village or hill, by whose grace they believed themselves to have been prospering. Later on these chiefs took up service under the rulers of the Vēṇī country and founded their capital city of Gōpatipura, probably in the plains. Their elevation from their once rude life they owed to the Eastern Chālukyas, and, when that line of rulers became extinct, they felt themselves at liberty to adopt the Chālukyan titles and presume to rule in their place as "lords of Vēṇī". Political education brought them literary education too and all learning was at their door. They assimilated it and became "the proud cuckoos of the royal park of all learning" and "the best among the learned men". With a certain amount of political power they considered themselves to have been "the sole shelter of the terrestrial globe" and "the support of the numerous kings", and consequently assumed the *biruda* "Mahārājādhirāja". They were "the ornament of the Lunar race" to which they had the honour to belong, and all virtuous qualities abided in them. In their political career they came into contact with the religious centres in the south and became deeply devoted to Śrikālahastīśa of Kālahasti and to Śri Vēṇkaṭēśa of Tirumala (Tirupati), both of whom they acknowledged as their patron Gods. They made grants of villages to Their temples and instituted charities in them. This shows a liberal and tolerant spirit in religious persuasion in the 12th and 13th centuries, when the administrators could choose to worship all deities, both Śiva, Vishnu and Śakti, in consonance with the prevailing religious outlook of the times, while the Vaishnava proselytising activities had been only in their nascent stage and had not been pursued as vigorously as in the later centuries under the Second and the Third Vijayanagara Dynasties.

The usual *pra:asti* that is found to be prefixed to some of the records of the Yādavarāyas, as e.g., Nos. 38 of 1893 and 197 of 1892, ascribes to them

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the lordship of Vēngi with their capital apparently at Kanupārapura and states that they were also deeply devoted to God Tiruvēṅkaṭanātha. This capital town is differently denominated as Kanakhrāripura, Kanuppākapura and Kanuchārapura and is located on the bank of the river Gōdāvarī. It is probably the same as Kanuppārṇu which lent its name to a *nāḍu*, the Kanuppārṇu-nāḍu in Rājendrasōla-māṇḍalam mentioned in No. 200. A. of 1892.

The earliest known member of the family that we meet with is Ghāṭidēvan alias Kulōttuṅga-Śōla Yādavarāyan of Viramaṅgalam (No. 83 of 1922). His records registering certain charities and grants made for the temples at Kālahasti, Tondamanāḍu and Guļimallam are dated in the reigns of Kulōttuṅga-Chōja III and Rājarāja III. His political career, therefore, extends over a period of nearly 45 years from the 6th year of Kulōttuṅga III (1184 A.C.) (No. 83 of 1922) to the 11th year of Rājarāja III (1227 A.C.) ("Nellore Inscriptions", V. 6). From No. 210 of 1903 from Guļimallam we find that Ghāṭidēva also bore the surname Chālukya-Nārāyaṇa. It is perhaps this Ghāṭidēva who brought into use the particular grain-measure called after his surname, viz., the *Chālukya-Nārāyaṇa-kāl* or *marakkāl*, which was adopted as the standard measure in Śri Gōvindarāja's temple in Tīrupati and which continued in use down to the 17th century. His territorial charge seems to have comprised the modern divisions of Vēṅkaṭagiri, Kālahasti and the eastern portion of the Chandragiri taluk. From one of the "Nellore Inscriptions" (V. 6) we learn that Tondamān-Āṭṭar Kāntarāyan was his prime-minister and that he presented four cows for the use of Emperumān Yādava-Nārāyaṇa-Perumāl.

His son Rājamalladēva alias Bhujabala-Siddharasan alias Yādavarāyan also served under both Kulōttuṅga III and Rājarāja III, just as Ghāṭidēvan did. His inscriptions give a thirty years' rule for him from the 30th year of Kulōttuṅga (1208 A.C.) (No. 122 of 1922) to the 21st year of Rājarāja (1237 A.C.) ("Nellore Inscriptions", V. 2). Rājamalla consecrated a deity in the name of Yādava-Nārāyaṇa, an ancestor of his, and installed it in a suburb of Nāgapudōli, founded about the 39th year of Kulōttuṅga (V. 10), and called Rājamalla-chaturvēdimaṅgalam after his own name (V. 2).

The consecration of Yādava-Nārāyaṇa-Perumāl by Rājamalla seems to suggest that Yādava-Nārāyaṇa was not a far remote ancestor of his, but quite near enough in time, being only two or three generations anterior to him. It is probable that he was the grandfather of Rājamalla and was the husband of Tēmāṇḍi-ammai, the *mūppiyār* or grandmother of Rājamalla (V. 9). The town of Nāgapudōli stated to have been situated in the Pagām-nāḍu in Pākkai-nāḍu, a district of Jayaṅkōdaśōla-māṇḍalam (V. 11) has been identified with Nāgavōlu, a village in the Venkatagiri division of the Nellore district (vide Note to V. 2).

The memory of this Yādava-Nārāyaṇa is found honoured by both Vira-Nārasimhadēva Yādavarāya and Tiruvēṅkaṭanātha Yādavarāya, two later members of the family. The former of these arranged to plant a flower-garden and excavate a pond for cultivating the red-lotus plant, both being named after Yādava-Nārāyaṇa (No. 125-G.T.), while the latter provided for

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offerings during the *Nārāyaṇa-sandhi*, instituted in the name of Yādava-Nārāyaṇa, from the proceeds of the taxes upon the village of Tirupati remitted in favour of the temple of Śri Veṅkaṭeśvara for the purpose (Nos. 11 and 40—G.T.). Consequently it is inferable that, like Rājamalla who as a grandson first consecrated Yādava-Nārāyaṇa-Perumāl, Vira-Nārasimha and Tiruvēṅkaṭanātha must have claimed direct descent from Yādava-Nārāyaṇa as his grandson and great-grandson by their endeavouring to perpetuate his memory. We also find a certain Kaśāṇmai, the son of Yādavarāya, making some donation to Yādava-Nārāyaṇa-Perumāl in the 19th year of Rājarāja III (V. 4). This Kaśāṇmai was probably the son of Rājamalla, and, if so, he was another great-grandson of Yādava-Nārāyaṇa.

The dedication of the village of Nāgapudōli by Rājamalla (V. 10) and of the tank named *Kamala-Mahādevi-putteri* constructed by Kamala-Mahādevi alias Bejjādēvi, the consort of Rājamalla, with some of the lands lying below the tank (V. 7 and 11) as well as the presentation of 10 *māṇai* on behalf of the Veṭṭājas of Kanumili (probably Kampili), were conducted through the agency of Madhurāntaka-Pottappichāla Erra-Siddharasa. It is stated that Rājamalla brought Erra-Siddha for the purpose and that he caused the grants to be made with libation of water by the Telugu-Chōḷa chief. It therefore transpires that Erra-Siddha was a subordinate of the Yādavarāya and had been deputed to execute the orders of Rājamalla. It is possible that the Yādavarāyas were provincial governors and that the Telugu-Chōḷas of Nellore were rulers of chiefships, subject to the authority of the Yādavarāyas.

Tirukkālattideva Yādavarāya, represented by No. 170-T.T. of our Collection, has dates ranging between Kulōttuṅga's 13th year (1191 A.C.) (No. 87 of 1922) and Rājarāja's 30th year (No. 495 of 1902) and Śaka 1168 ("Nellore Inscriptions," Atmakur No. 7), both the latter dates corresponding to 1246 A.C.); and the period of his reign therefore comes to 56 years. He made grants of land to the Śiva temple at Takkōlam as *Suryagrahaṇadakṣiṇa* (No. 16 of 1897) and to the Vishṇu temple at Little Conjeevaram (No. 38 of 1893). He also granted land for Tirukkālatti-Uḍaiyāī in the 31st year of Kulōttuṅga's reign (No. 93 of 1903) and presented 32 cows and one bull for the God at Tiruvaṇṇāmalai in the 30th year of Rājarāja (No. 495 of 1902). His grant of the entire village of Kuḍavūr with the remission of all taxes thereon for the benefit of Tiruvēṅkaṭamūḍaiyāī is dated in the 19th year of his own reign, which may correspond to 1209-10 A.C. The dating of the above grant of Kuḍavūr in his own reign as a dynastic ruler may indicate the strength of his position as a Chōḷa vassal exercising authority over a large tract of the Tonḍamāṇḍalam extending from Tiruvaṇṇāmalai on the south-west to Kālahasti on the north-east.

Two queens of Tirukkālattideva Yādavarāya are known from some of the inscriptions at Kālahasti, viz., Puḍoli Mādēviyāī who made a gift of cows to the temple of Tirukkālattideva in the 13th year of Kulōttuṅga III (No. 87 of 1922) and Chālukkikula-Mādēviyāī, daughter of Siṅgarasar, who made a gift of sheep to the same temple in the 10th year of Rājarāja III (Nos. 196 of 1892 and 181 of 1903).

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From two epigraphs (Nos. 219 and 221 of 1903) from Guḍimallam near Kāñchahasti, we learn that a certain Āḍigaimān was an officer of this Yādavarāya and that he provided in the 14th and 16th years of Rājarāja for the lighting of two lamps in the Siva temple at the place. It was probably another officer whose daughter presented 120 sheep to the Siva temple at Tiruvanmāmalai in the 18th year of the same king's reign (No. 494 of 1902).

The Yādavarāyas honoured their Telugu-Chōla subordinates by marrying their own daughters to the members of the latter family. From one of the "Nellore Inscriptions" (Atmakur No. 7) we learn that Tirukkālattidēva Yādavarāya was the father-in-law of Allun-Tirukkālattidēva Mahārāja of the Telugu-Chōla family who is stated to have consecrated Dānavamurāri Perumāṇḍidēva at Ātkāru for the religious merit of his father-in-law Tirukkālattidēva Mahārāja in Śaka 1168, Parābhava (=24th August 1246 A.C.). This is apparently the last year of Tirukkālattidēva Yādavarāya.

Tirukkālattidēva's son was Siṅgappiṭṭai alias Vira-Rākshasa Yādavarāya. He made a gift of land in Tonḍaimān-Ayalūr for Tirukkālatti-Uḍaiyār in the 15th year of Kulottuṅga III (=1192 A.C.) (No. 197 of 1892). He is here represented by two inscriptions of our Collection, Nos. 293 and 362-T.T., both fragmentary, from the former of which dated on a Thursday in the 15th year of the reign of a Chōla-dēva, most probably Kulottuṅga-Chōla III as in the case of his above record, we learn that a *tirumantira-tirupōnakam* had been provided for Tiruvēkaṭamudaiyān from the proceeds of the land granted in Tirukkuḍavūr-nāḍu for the purpose.

Next in point of time comes Vira-Nārasīṅgadēva Yādavarāya. He is represented by 15 inscriptions of our Collection, ranging in dates between the 12th and the 51st years of his own reign. He was originally a Chōla feudatory, his political career commencing apparently in the 31st year of Kulottuṅga III (=1209 A.C.) (No. 120 of 1922) and continuing throughout the reign of Rājarāja III and through part of Rājendra III's reign, down to the 12th year of Jatāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I (=1262 A.C.) (No. 164-T.T.). This period comes to 54 years and confirms his highest regnal year, viz., 51 given for him in No. 125-G.T. which also quotes the corresponding cyclic year Rākshasa. In No. 143-G.T. is given his 50th year so as to correspond to the cyclic year Vikrama. If Rākshasa coincides with his 51st year, Ānanda must be the 50th year and not Vikrama; and, *vice versa*, if Vikrama is his 50th year, his 51st year must correspond to Vishu and not Rākshasa. But from a calculation of his period of rule from the records quoting the regnal years of the Chōla and the Pāṇḍya sovereigns, we find that the 50th and 51st years of Vira-Nārasīṅgadēva must fall within the first dozen years of Rājendra III or Sundara-Pāṇḍya I. The cyclic year that actually falls within this limit of time is only Rākshasa which corresponds to the Śaka year 1177 (=1255 A.C.); and Vikrama only occurs in the early years of Rājarāja's reign, and corresponds to Śaka 1142 (=1220 A.C.). Since Vikrama is 35 years anterior to Rākshasa, it must be considered that Rākshasa really corresponded to his 51st year and Vikrama to his 15th year of reign. The Tamil figure 50 which No. 143-G.T. bears must therefore be a mistake for 15.

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Since Rākshasa is his 51st year and Vikrama his 15th year, his first year must be Krōdhana corresponding to the Śaka year 1127 (=1205 A.C.). From this initial date of 1205 A.C. for Vira-Nārasīṅgadēva, it would appear that he had a long reign of over 57 years until at least 1262 A.C., that is, the 121st year of Jaṭavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I furnished by No. 164-T.T.

Vira-Nārasīṅgadēva was a powerful feudatory of Rājarāja III, holding charge over a portion of the Tondimandīlam comprising the modern Zamindari tracts of Kālāhasti and Kārvēśinagara, together with portions of the Chingleput and Chittoor districts, the religious centres of Tiruvogriyūr, Kālāhasti and Tirupati being included within it. In the early years of Rājarāja's reign he took an active part in the war which the elder Kādava Alagiya-Sīyan waged against the Chōla king. As a Chōla subordinate the Yādavarāya must have obviously shared the victory secured by Rājarāja in this war fought at Uratti (No. 380-G.T.), the modern Oratti in the Madhurāntakam taluk of the Chingleput district. Along with the Yādavarāya titles he had early assumed the peculiar *birudas* "Tāninguveng", i.e., 'who conquered singly, unaided' (No. 96 of 1922), indicating his military prowess which finds expression in one of our epigraphs (No. 371-T.T.), and "Rājārāya", 'the asylum of kings' (No. 659 of 1904). The former records that Vira-Nārasīṁha conquered his enemies in war, extended his fame over the earth, wedded the Goddess of Prosperity and bore the insignia of royalty, viz., a garlanded elephant, a white umbrella, etc. He is therein also reported to have performed the *Tulārāhāna* ceremony, i.e., weighing himself in scales against gold, and to have presented that gold to the temple of Sri Vēṅkaṭeśvara for gilding the *vimānam* and other structures. This gave a golden lustre to the temple by which the Vēṅkaṭa hill equalled Mount Mēru in appearance.

Though Vira-Nārasīṁhadēva had nominally recognised the suzerainty of Rājarāja III, he appears to have made a grant as a quasi-independent chief of two villages in Perumbāṇḍi-nāḍu and Karuppagru-nāḍu for Śrikālāhastīsa (Nos. 200 and 200, A. of 1892). He held enquiries relating to the progress of old grants and passed independent decrees (No. 384-G.T.). He installed an image of Mallikārjuna in the temple of Maṇikkengaindaiya-Nāyanār at Kālāhasti and made a gift to the same Mallikārjuna in the 8th year of Rājarāja III (No. 200 of 1903). In the verandah round the central shrine of the temple at Tiruvogriyūr he had likewise consecrated and installed a deity after his own name, i.e., Vira-Nārasīṁhāvaramuḍaiya-Nāyanār and provided for His daily propitiation through the grant of the village of Periyamullaivāyil in Nāyaṇu-nāḍu, a sub-division of Puṭal-kōṭṭam (No. 227 of 1912).

One of our inscriptions, No. 195-T.T., brings to notice an arrangement made by Siūgaya-Dāṇṇāyakkan in the reign of Tiruveṅkaṭanātha Yādavarāya, a later member of the Yādavarāya family, for the daily offering of one *tirup்பாநகம்* for God Vira-Nārasīṅga-Perumāl and Tirumaṅgaiyālvār in Tirupati. This Vira-Nārasīṅga-Perumāl must have been an image installed by Vira-Nārasīṅgadēva himself after his own name as at Tiruvogriyūr, or the deified representation of Vira-Nārasīṅgadēva Yādavarāya consecrated by a later member of the family, quite possibly by Tiruveṅkaṭanātha Yādavarāya, or by

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his general Siṅgaya-Dāmīyakkaṇ who provided for the daily offerings for this deity, as in the case of Yādava-Nārāyaṇa-Perumāl consecrated by Rājamalladeva.

It appears that Vira-Nārasiṅgadēva's queen, Yādavarāya-Nāchchiyār, paid her obeisance directly to Tiruvēṅkaṭamudaiyān and to Śrī Gōvindap-
perumāl and presented cows and bulls for supplying ghee for the *nandāviṣṭakku*
set up in Their presence. To Śrī Gōvindapperumāl she also granted a half of
the village of Pāṇḍipalī, of which the other half already belonged to the
treasury of Tiruvēṅkaṭamudaiyān, so as to serve for the expenses of the Āni
festival which she instituted for Him. From the income of the half village
granted was to be prepared a *śikharam* or an ornamental gilded vase for
fixing on the top of the four-sided car which she constructed and which was
required to be decorated for the procession of the image on the car festival
day. This Yādavarāya-Nāchchiyār was probably the daughter of Pāṇḍiyad-
araiyar whose son-in-law (*maruganār*) Vira-Nārasiṅgadēva is stated to have
been (No. 380-G.T.). Pāṇḍiyadaraiyar was the son of a certain Āṇḍar and
held charge of the manager of the temple of Tippalādiśvara-mudaiya Mahādēvar
situated in the western portion of Tiruchānūr now separated and denominated
Yōgi-Mallavaram. He was also designated “*Pokkan*”, i.e., treasurer, and he
must have held that secular office in the same temple or under his own
son-in-law in a political capacity. He was entitled “*Parasamaya-kōlari*”, ‘the
destroyer of the rival philosophical tenets’. His son Nārāyaṇapillai took part
in the engagement that occurred between his brother-in-law Vira-Nārasiṅgadēva
and the Kāḍavarāya Alagiya-Śiyan at Uratti and lost his life, and, as a memorial
service, his father Pāṇḍiyadaraiyar provided for the propitiation in his name
of both Tippalādiśvara Mahādēvar and Alagiya-Perumāl in Tiruchānūr.
Pāṇḍiyadaraiyar had also excavated in the name of his deceased son the tank
Nārāyaṇa-putteri in the *Yādavan-kāḍu* near the village of Silainattumaṅgalam
in Tiruvēṅkaṭa-kōṭṭam.

Two daughters of Vira-Nārasiṅgadēva come to notice. Of them Lakshmi-dēvi, the queen of Tikka, i.e., Madhurāntaka-Pottapi-
Chōla Allun-Tirukkāṭtidēva, the son of Manuma-Siddha (Nos. 46 of 1893 and 195 of 1903),
was perhaps the elder, while Śoļavvaiyār mentioned as making a gift at
Kāṭhasti in the 10th year of Rājendra III (=1256 A.C.), the younger
daughter. Tikka had married a number of princesses and Lakshmi-dēvi was
one among them. From Atmakur No. 7, we infer that Tikka had also married
a daughter of Tirukkāṭtidēva Yādavarāya who is therein referred to as the
father-in-law of Tikka. Nūkkamadēvi, the queen of Madhurāntaka-Pottapi-
Chōla Nalla-Siddha (No. 601 of 1907), the son of Erra-Siddha (No. 578 of 1907),
probably also belonged to the Yādavarāya family and was perhaps the
daughter of Rājamalladeva Yādavarāya whose subordinate Erra-Siddha was
(page 103 *ante*). The Telugu-Chōlas were thus allied to the Yādavarāyas by
marriage ties and this alliance must have given them greater prestige and higher
status as ruling chiefs. In like manner we find that the Yādavarāyas on their
side married princesses from the Gaṅga family, as reported in No. 149 of 1922
which refers to Yādavakula-Mādēvi as the daughter of Śyagāṅgadēva and as

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the queen of Ghatidēva Yādavarāya. This Śiyagaṅga was "Lord of Kuvalālapura", i.e., Kōlār, the head-quarters of the Gaṅga family, and was surnamed Śūra-Nāyakar (No. 154 of 1922). The surname Chandrakula-Mādeviyār of Vaḍavāyil Śelviyār, another daughter of this Śiyagaṅgar alias Śūra-Nāyakar, seems to suggest that she was also married into the Yādavarāya family which claimed to belong to the Śāśikula, i.e., *Chandra-kula* (Lunar race), and hence assumed the *biruda* "Śāśikula-Chālukya". Thus the marriage alliances between the Yādavarāyas and the Gaṅgas on the one hand and those between the Telugu-Chōjas and the Yādavarāyas on the other must have served to strengthen the position of all the three families concerned in the triple *entente* which must have partaken the nature of a political compact among them.

Vīra-Nārasimha Yādavarāya had as his subordinate one Periyapillai alias Rājanārāyaṇa-Śrakōn whose gift made in the 8th year of Jatāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I (=1258 A.C.) is recorded in No. 379 of 1911 from Nārāyaṇavanam in the Chittoor district. We know that Vīra-Nārasimha himself was a feudatory of Sundara-Pāṇḍya and acknowledged his authority (Nos. 164 and 165—T.T.).

Vīra-Nārasimha Yādavarāya is stated to have been a subordinate of Vīra-Gaṇḍagōpāla (No. 659 of 1904), the Telugu-Pallava chief, whom Jatāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I claimed to have defeated and killed. The period of subordination of the Yādavarāya to the Telugu-Pallava must have been very short, if at all, and must have ended about 1252-53 A.C., which corresponded to the 3rd year of Sundara-Pāṇḍya; for by that date Vīra-Nārasimha had acknowledged the authority of this Pāṇḍya sovereign (No. 165—T.T.).

Two other Yādavarāyas appear during this period as the contemporaries of Vīra-Nārasimhadēva. One is Chālukya-Nārāyaṇa Manuma-Siddharasa who is mentioned in one of the "Nellore Inscriptions" (V. 19) dated in the 8th year of Rājarāja III to have set up God Kēśava-Perumāl in Periya-Munappūr in Pagāmai-nādu. The other chief was Śāśikula-Chālukya Nārasimhan-Tirukkālattidevan alias Rājādhirāja Yādavarāyan, who in the 11th year of Rājarāja III provided for the free feeding of pilgrims who went to worship God Tirukkālatti-Uṭaiyār (No. 136 of 1922); and he continued to serve Rājendra III in whose 7th year (=1253 A.C.) he is recorded to have made a gift of land for Śrikālāhastiśvara (No. 94 of 1903). The name Nārasimhan-Tirukkālattidevan indicates that Tirukkālattidevan was the son of Nārasimhan who may be identical with Vīra-Nārasimhadēva. An epigraph from Guḍimallam (No. 215 of 1903) "records an order of Vīra-Nārasimhadēva that two tanks shall be fed by a certain channel" and it bears the Śaka year 1208, which is equivalent to 1286 A.C. It is improbable that this year can refer itself to the reign of Taninīguvēngā Vīra-Nārasimhadēva Yādavarāya, as it would carry his reign for over 82 years from his calculated first year 1205 A.C.; and with 82 years' rule at his back his life must have prolonged for over a hundred years with all the vicissitudes of the time due to frequent political disturbances. Consequently this Vīra-Nārasimhadēva must be a still later member of the family, flourishing under the last Pāṇḍya rulers.

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The next Yādavarāya that we meet with is Tiruvēkaṭaṇātha Yādavarāya. He is represented by four inscriptions of our Collection, bearing the 8th and 12th years of his own reign.

The Pāṇḍya sovereignty exercised from the distant centre at Madura over the inaccessible northern provinces was at this time a mere shadow of their past authority and the powerful Pāṇḍya vassals had endeavoured to assert themselves. The Hoysalas who had hitherto enjoyed power, allying themselves with the Chōlas and later with the Pāṇḍyas, came in for a share in the division of the Tondamāṇalam, notwithstanding their crippled rule and circumscribed territory due to the aggressions of the Yādavas of Dāvagiri on the one side and the Muhammadan raids under the Khalji Sultans of Delhi on the other. The extinction of the neighbouring Yādava kingdom gave the Hoysalas relief and the re-union of their divided territories refreshed them for a while, so that the last ruler of the dynasty, Vira-Vallāla III, could make an attempt from his near position at Tiruvāṇamalai to aggrandise for himself a part of the Tondamāṇalam, when the Pāṇḍya power was destroyed by Malik Kafur in 1310 A.C. He had powerful subordinates in the Daṇḍyakankōṭṭai chiefs who served the Hoysalas as hereditary ministers and generals, such as Perumāledvā, Mādappa or Mādhava, Chikka-Kētaya and Śīṅgaya. With their aid Vira-Vallāla had occupied the northern portion of the Tondamāṇalam and had received the submission of the Yādavarāya chief Tiruvēkaṭaṇātha who held sway over this portion. As a mark of submission we find that a tax known as the *Vallādēvar-varī* was levied over this area and in the grant of the village of Tirupati as a *sarvamāṇya* by Tiruvēkaṭaṇātha in his 12th year, this was one of the items of taxation remitted by him in favour of the temple. The *varī* was a kind of tribute levied and collected for the benefit of the liege-lord, the Hoysala king, and it savours of the vassalage of Tiruvēkaṭaṇātha and the subjection of the territory as well to Vira-Vallāla III.

Tiruvēkaṭaṇātha Yādavarāya had as his general the Daṇḍyakankōṭṭai chief Śīṅgaya-Daṇḍyaka and as his *Mahāpradhāni* one Rēchaya-Daṇḍyaka. Tiruvēkaṭaṇātha is in one of the inscriptions addressed as the son-in-law of Rēchaya and it must be that the Yādavarāya married his own minister's daughter. On the request of Śīṅgaya-Daṇḍyaka, Tiruvēkaṭaṇātha granted half the village of Poṅgalūr in Illattūr-nādu as a *sarvamāṇya* to God Tiruvēkaṭamudaiyān to serve for the expenses of celebrating the Āḍi festival and conducting the *Sitakaragāṇḍan-sandhi* for Him in the name of the Mahāpradhāni Rēchaya-Daṇḍyaka. The grant was made in the Āḍi month of the 8th year, the opposite year 1, of Tiruvēkaṭaṇātha's reign, but was to take effect from the Āḍi month in his 9th year (No. 189-T.T.). The *Sitakaragāṇḍan-sandhi* instituted in the name of Rēchaya was so denominated after one of the common *birudas* of the Daṇḍyakankōṭṭai chiefs and it shows that Rēchaya also belonged to the same family. For the reason of the village having been granted at the instance of Śīṅgaya, Poṅgalūr was surnamed Śīṅgaṇa-nallūr (No. 195-T.T.). In addition to the Āḍi festival and the *sandhi* arranged to be conducted from the yield of the grant-village, it was also stipulated to offer one *tiruppōnakam* for Vira-Nārasīṅga-Perumāl and Tirumaṅgai-Ālvār,

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both stationed in Tirupati, and to feed 32 Śrīvaishṇavas in the *Sitakaragandan-Maṭham* established at Tirumala. We already know, from No. 126-G.T. dated in the 19th year of Rājarāja III, that an image of Tirumāṅgai-Ālvār had been installed in the temple of Śri Gōvindarāja by the *Nāṇār* of Kuḍavūrnāḍu, but we do not know when and where Vira-Nārasīṅga-Perumāl was consecrated and by whom. This is the first reference that we get of this deity and the name suggests that He was installed by Vira-Nārasīṅgadēva Yādavarāya ; and Siṅgaya-Dāṇḍāyaka provided for His daily worship. This *Dāṇḍāyaka* also established two *Maṭhams*, known as the *Sitakaragandan-Maṭhams*, one at Tirumala and another in Tirupati (No. 354-T.T.). From this record it appears that these *Maṭhams* were left in charge of certain *Jiyars* for their management along with the *Ariśāṇālayan-nandavanam* and *Vaṇṣāṇhakōpan-nandavanam*, with the condition that on the demise of the *Jiyar* the properties were to revert to the *Dāṇḍāyaka* who from the right reserved to himself could appoint a *Dēśāntari* as the head of the *Maṭhams*. The successor *Dēśāntari* was required to pay 400 *paṇam* into the treasury of the temple to be enabled to enjoy the living settled for him.

Siṅgaya-Dāṇḍāyaka who was a general under Tiruveṅkaṭanātha occupied the post of *Mahāpradhāni* under Śrīraṅganātha Yādavarāya, the successor of Tiruveṅkaṭanātha. He was styled Śrīmātī Mahāpradhāni Immaḍi-Rāhuttarāyan Mādappan-Siṅgaya-Dāṇḍāyaka. The mention of Mādappan indicates that Siṅgaya was the son of Mādappan, i.e., Mādappa-Dāṇḍāyaka. This Mādappa is identical with Mādhava-Dāṇḍāyaka, the son of Perumāle-dēva who was the minister under Hoysaḷa Narasiṁha III. Mādappa or Mādhava had another son Vira-Chikka-Kētaya mentioned as a feudatory of Vira-Vallāla III in Śaka 1245, expired, corresponding to the cyclic year Rudhirōdgārin (=1323-24 A.C.) (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1907, para 49). Both the father Mādappa and the son Kētaya are stated to have been "governors of Padinālku-nāḍu with the seat of government at Terakanāmbi in the Gundlupet taluka of the Mysore district". From the dates available for the two brothers Chikka-Kētaya and Siṅgaya, it appears that Kētaya was the elder with the date 1323-24 A.C., and Siṅgaya the younger with the dates 1339-40 and 1347-48 A.C. (*Ibid*, para 51). It is however curious to find Siṅgaya serving under both Hoysaḷa Vira-Vallāla III and the Yādavarāyas Tiruveṅkaṭanātha and Śrīraṅganātha, and to assume the role of an independent chief later on without apparently recognising any superior authority, as is evidenced by his two records, Nos. 440 and 442 of 1906 from Dāṇḍāyakankōṭṭai in the Satyamaṅgalam taluk of the Coimbatore district. It must be that Siṅgaya took up service as a general under Tiruveṅkaṭanātha and then became the *Mahāpradhāni* under Śrīraṅganātha, when that post fell vacant, probably on the demise of Rēchaya-Dāṇḍāyaka, and held it for 3 or 4 years. Latterly he transferred his services to Vira-Vallāla, served him until 1342-43 A.C., the date of the death of the Hoysaḷa, and finally assumed independence. For Siṅgaya does not appear under Śrīraṅganātha after the latter's 3rd year and does not acknowledge any superior in his records dated in the years 1346-48 A.C.

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From the date of Siṅgaya-Dāṇḍyaka we have to infer the probable date of Tiruveṅkaṭanātha. The Vādavarāya's records furnish his 8th and 12th years only and his actual reign might have prolonged to 15 or more years. As the contemporary of Siṅgaya and Vira-Vallāla, Tiruveṅkaṭanātha Yādavarāya must have reigned during the first two or three decades of the 14th century. His relation to the earlier members of the family or to the later member Śrīraṅganātha is not known. As noted already, he granted half the village of Poṅgalūr alias Siṅgaṇanallūr for the conduct of the Āḍi festival and the *sandhi*. In his 12th year he converted as a *sarvamānya* the village of Tirupati which was previously granted as a *tirunāmattukkāṇi* for the *tiruvārādhānam* of Tiruveṅkaṭamūḍaiyān during the *Nārāyaṇan-sandhi* instituted by him. This *Nārāyaṇan-sandhi* must be a memorial service established in the name of Yādava-Nārāyaṇa, an ancestor of his, in whose name a deity was installed in the village of Nāgapuḍöl by Rājamalladēva alias Bhujabala-Siddharasan alias Yādavarāyan in the last years of Kulōttūga III (page 102 ante).

The *sarvamānya* grant in the two cases of Poṅgalūr and Tirupati entailed the remission of more than 40 items of taxation collected by the state from the villages. These taxes are found classified as gold taxes comprising *Ponvari*, etc.; grain taxes comprising *Kālamai-āyam*, etc.; taxes relating to free service known as *Amañji-vagai*; those taxes levied from the assembly of the *Nāṭṭar*; and those old and new taxes promulgated from the royal court. Some of the taxes enumerated in the two epigraphs No. 189-T.T. and No. 11 G.T. relate to tolls levied on animals; road-cess or a kind of poll-tax; profession-tax on merchants, oil-mongers, weavers, etc.; licenses for planting gardens, for fishing in ponds, etc.; and poundage on stray cattle. These are akin to the feudal dues levied in the western countries during the Middle Ages. Two of the three ancient and customary aids are also represented in this list by the *Tirumaganār-kāṇikkai* and the *Tiruttāyār-kāṇikkai*, i.e., taxes levied for the benefit of the heir-apparent and the queen-mother. The third item, viz., the aid for ransoming the body of the king, if captured by the enemy, occurs as a kind of tribute paid to the liege-lord who reduced the Yādavarāya to submission; and in this particular case the conqueror was Vira-Vallāla and the tax levied went by the name of *Vallāla-devar-varī*.

This *Vallāla-devar-varī* occurs only in No. 11-G.T., dated in the 12th year of Tiruveṅkaṭanātha. As pointed out before, this must have been levied by Vira-Vallāla as a tribute, between the 8th and 12th years of Tiruveṅkaṭanātha, from the newly annexed territory, forming part of Tonḍamandalam which ceased to be a Pāṇḍya province on the dismemberment of the Pāṇḍya kingdom by Malik Kafur in 1310 A.C. Vira-Vallāla must have extended his sway over this territory and forced the old Pāṇḍya provincial rulers, the Yādavarāyas included, to acknowledge his authority. Consequently Tiruveṅkaṭanātha Yādavarāya must have submitted himself, as also Śrīraṅganātha later on, to the lordship of the Hoysala. Hence it was possible that the Daṇḍyakankotṭai chief Siṅgaya could serve both Tiruveṅkaṭanātha or Śrīraṅganātha and Vira-Vallāla simultaneously, as he would be in the former case a

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general of Vira-Vallāla's feudatory and as such a subordinate of Vira-Vallāla himself.

It must be that Tiruvēkaṭanātha predeceased Vira-Vallāla who in turn predeceased Śrīraṅganātha about Śaka 1265, Chitrabhānu (=1342-43 A.C.), the latest known date for the Hoysāla (Mad. Ep. Rep. sec 1907, para 51).

Śrīraṅganātha Yādavarāya is represented by about half a dozen inscriptions of our Collection ranging in date between the 3rd and the 24th years of his own reign. An epigraph (No. 242 of 1912) from Tiruvorriyār near Madras furnishes his 16th year and the corresponding cyclic year Khara. The astronomical details given therein work out correctly for Tuesday, the 24th of May 1351 A.C., and the Śaka year then current was 1273. Consequently the first year of his reign would fall in Śaka 1258, Dhātri, corresponding to 1336-37 A.C., during which he might have succeeded Tiruvēkaṭanātha Yādavarāya. It is therefore certain that Hoysāla Vira-Vallāla III was an elder contemporary of Śrīraṅganātha Yādavarāya whose earlier years coincided with the last years of the former.

An inscription (No. 35 of 1911) from Kilpakkam in the North Arcot district records that in the 12th year of Śrīraṅganātha, i.e., about 1347 A.C., a certain Āpatśāḥāya-Pallavaraiyan, son of Kālīṅgarāya 'renovated with stone the dilapidated wooden roof of the *Ardhaināḍapā* in the temple and plastered it with flat tiles'. Another (No. 387 of 1911) from Sattravāḍa, near Nagari in the Chittoor district, is dated in the 18th year of his own reign. His territorial jurisdiction therefore appears to have extended over the northern portion of the Tonḍamāṇjalai comprising parts of the modern Chingleput, North Arcot and Chittoor districts, subject to the imperial authority of the Hoysāla. On the collapse of the Hoysāla kingdom, the Yādavarāya must have submitted himself to the authority of the Vijayanagara kings who established their kingdom on the ruins of the earlier Hindu states of the south, including the Hoysāla kingdom, and so must have continued as a Vijayanagara feudatory until about 1360 A.C., the latest known date for him.

No. 181 T.T. of our Collection describes a certain king as "a Rāma in battle", "the ornament of the Lunar race" and "Chālukya-Nārāyaṇa" and gives the Śaka year 1281 with the corresponding cyclic year Vikāri. These equate themselves with 1359-60 A.C. The epithets noted above are those that pertain to the Yādavarāya chiefs and from the date of the record it is possible that it belonged to Śrīraṅganātha Yādavarāya. If so, it yields his 24th year of reign, the latest date so far known.

King Yādava Śrīraṅganātha is reported to have waged some wars against kings who defied his commands, driven them out of their magnificent cities and made them seek shelter on mountains. Then alone his wrath abated. Being victorious in his wars, he adorned his wounded chest with a flower-garland symbolising his victory, and later on built a royal mansion for himself on the Vēṅkaṭa Hill. The period of Śrīraṅganātha's political career comprised the reigns of the first two kings Harihara I and Bukka I of the Saṅgama dynasty of Vijayanagara, and the time was one of political turmoils

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during which the kingdom of Vijayanagara was established. He must have taken an active part in such warfare either for his own aggrandisement or in support of the new Hindu monarchy that then came into being.

No. 377—T.T. brings to notice a certain Yādavarāya in whose reign Ēgamaāchi Periya-Pemmā-Nāyakkar presented 32 cows and 1 bull to the temple of Tiruvēñkaṭamūḍaiyān for one perpetual lamp. Probably this Yādavarāya was Śrīraṅgānātha himself whose reign extending to 1360 A.C. was co-eval with those of Harihara I and Bukka I. During this period the authority of the Vijayanagara kings does not appear to have been generally recognised, and the local chieftains must have considered themselves to be independent sovereigns. And the Yādavarāyas must have ruled this part of the old Tondamandalam as their hereditary kingdom.

Periya-Pemmā-Nāyakkar of the Ēgamaāchi family, the donor in the above record, appears to be the elder brother of Pāppu-Nāyakkar Pemmu-Nāyakkar mentioned in No. 378—T.T. as making a similar gift of 32 cows and 1 bull for a lamp. The compound name of the younger brother seems to suggest that they were sons of Pāppu-Nāyakkar. Both the brothers acquired military ranks and were entitled *Śri Mahānāyakkar* or *Śrīman Mahānāyakakāchārya* (the great commander) and *Bhāshaikkuttappuvarāyaraganya* (the punisher of those kings who break their word). These Ēgamaāchi brothers must be the ancestors of Tulukkaṇa-Nāyaka, son of Ēgamaāchi Timmayā-Nāyaka, entitled “the inspirer of fear in the Chēra, Chōla, Pāṇḍya and Vallāja kings, the establisher of Yādavarāya and the enemy of Śambuvarāya”, who governed Malādu during the reigns of Vīra-Narasiṁha and his brother Krishnarāya (Mad. Ep. Rep. for 1914, paras 29 and 30). A few chiefs appear in the 16th century claiming to belong to the Chēra, Chōla and Pāṇḍya families, but there comes none with the lineage of the Vallājas, Yādavarāyas, and Śambuvarāyas during the reign of Krishnarāya; and consequently the titles of Tulukkaṇa-Nāyaka must have been borrowed from the earlier members of his family who were actually contemporaneous with the Vallājas, Yādavarāyas and Śambuvarāyas. And we know that Ēgamaāchi Periya-Pemmā-Nāyaka and his brother Pāppu-Nāyaka Pemmu-Nāyaka made their gifts in the reign of the Yādavarāya, to wit, Śrīraṅgānātha Yādavarāya who was an younger contemporary of Vīra-Vallāja III and an elder contemporary of Mallinātha Śambuvarāya whose gift at Kāverippakkam dated in Śaka 1295, Ānanda (=1373 A.C.) during the reign of Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār, son of Vīra-Bokkaṇa-Uḍaiyār, is registered in No. 390 of 1905. Hence the titles of Tulukkaṇa-Nāyaka must appropriately belong to either of the brothers Periya-Pemmā-Nāyakkar and Pemmu-Nāyakkar. It therefore follows that these brothers were the subordinates of the Yādavarāya and upheld his authority as against both Vīra-Vallāja III and Śambuvarāya, perhaps Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvarāya. And Periya-Pemmā-Nāyaka is stated in No. 377—T.T. to have visited Tirumala on the occasion of the *Vasanta* festival held during the months of March-April, and this shows that his residence was somewhere other than in Tirupati. The supersession of the Daṇḍyakkankōṭṭai chief Siṅgaya Daṇḍyāyaka by the chiefs of the Ēgamaāchi family probably indicates the disclaiming of the

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authority of Hoysala Vira-Vallala III, and the assumption of independence by Śrīraṅgānātha Yādavarāya or the latter's acknowledgment of the suzerainty of Vijayanagara.

As already noticed, Śrīman Mahāpradhāni Immaḍi-Rāhuṭtarāyan Mādappan-Siṅgaya-Daṇḍyakan served as the minister of Śrīraṅgānātha upto the latter's 3rd year of reign which corresponded to 1338-39 A.C. Probably after 1342-43 A.C., the latest year of Vira-Vallala III, Siṅgaya began to rule the principality of Daṇḍyakankēṭṭi independently until 1347-48 A.C. Arisēṇālayan flower-garden and Vaṇṣaṭhakōpan flower-garden, frequently met with later on as being under the management of the heads of the Śrīvaiśhvaramaṭhas, came into existence during the thirties of the 14th century at the hands of this Siṅgaya-Daṇḍyaka. In course of time the *Vaiśhvaramaṭha Āchārya* who looked after the *Arisēṇālayam-nandavanam* obtained a voice in the management of the affairs of the temple.

The village of Tirupati was originally a *tirumāttukkūṇi* and was converted into a *sarvamāṇya* grant by Tiruveṅkaṭamānātha Yādavarāya. Some of the lands situated at the north sluice of the big tank in Tirupati were at some time granted to Emperumānār, i.e., Śri Rāmānuja, towards the expenses of his daily worship, and by the 3rd year of Śrīraṅgānātha those lands became overgrown with shrubs and bushes and their cultivation ceased. In the above year these *pūṭai* lands were cleared of their over growth and irrigational facilities provided for their cultivation. Along with the whole village the big tank formed the property of God Tiruveṅkaṭamudaiyān and water could not be drawn from the tank for the cultivation of the *pūṭai* lands belonging to Emperumānār without some compensation being paid to Tiruveṅkaṭamudaiyān. Consequently a sum of 200 *paṇam* was presented as *tirumunkāṇikkai* to Tiruveṅkaṭamudaiyān for the purpose. Thereafter the land were allowed to draw water from the big tank in accordance with the practice prevailing in the matter of water supply from the same tank to other lands in the village.

There is an indication in No. 102-T.T. of an increase in the number of festivals conducted in the temple at Tirumala during this period, though the actual number is not given. The measure of capacity used in the Tirumala temple was the *Malaikinīyanin̄gan* (measure) named after the presiding deity of the Holy Hill.

Taļuvakkujaindān alias Pallavarāyar and Kariyānāṇikkappillai, both of Paramēśvara-māgalam, Śōla-Vilupparraiyan alias Chēdiyarāyan, Yādavarāya Vilupparraiyan and Trikartarāyan are some of the donors that appear in this reign and they were probably also royal officers.

King Hōbaļa Yādava is probably the latest Yādavarāya chief that comes to notice in these epigraphs. We have no information regarding his date and political career. Only his gift of a gold covering for the *Vaikunṭha-Hastam*, held in the posture of the *Varada-Hastam*, i.e., boon-granting hand, of God Veṅkatesvara is recorded in No. 56-T.T., both in a Saṁskrit and a Tamil verse. Ūbaļānātha is therein stated to have been the "King of Tañjai" and to have acquired celebrity for learning. Tirumala is called *Vāda-Veṅkaṭam* or the North Veṅkaṭa Hill and is said to have abounded in sweet-smelling herbs and plants.

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No. 81.

(No. 170-T. T.)

[On the south base (left inner side) of the first or inner gopura in
Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- வைவிழி வரக்குறையாக, நாட்டுப்பிழியிக்காப்பு] வைவாணிச்சீர்தானாத்தக்கூக்-க-
ஏ ஸி ஸ்ரீகாள. நெ[விப்ப] அப்பாவாரவின்சீயாகசு ஸ்ரீகிளெட்டிஸிவாப-
 - வாங்க வெந்தமில்வாங்க [வெங்கி]-
 - ஒத்தாநாபக வெரியரெதியியல்வாரவுப்பாராத் தொத்தாவரில்லை கந்தாவாக-
வாபாவாராயிப்பிர விஅஜித்தாத-
 - 2 (சி) தொவகாப்பாரவுக்கு வரபில்துதாராஜபுப் பாடுகாடு, சிறுக-
அரா[வே-க]நாராயண வைக்கும் மாண-
 - ஒலங்புரை தநாராஜாயிராஜ பாரத[ஸ்ராக] பிறீக்ஷல்லைப்பய திருந-
காளத்திதெவன்(வாழி) திருமலைத்தா-
 - [நத்தா]ர் கண்டு அவிலாசி பக்ததான்பதாவது டுட் ஒசெலோயில்-
தெவதானம் சிக்கித் திருவெ-
 - ங்கடமுடையான் கொ[யில்காணிசிமந்தத்து]க்கு குடலூர் நாற்பாலெல்லைக்கு
உட்ப[ட்ட*]ட நஞ்சை
 - புஞ்சை நிலமும் [கடமை] ஆயம் பாடிகாவல் [வெட்டிச்சரிதை].....
கொள்வரி பட்டம்பொன்றும் உ-
 - டப்ட்ட பல வரிகளும் பொன்வரி காணிக்கையும்.....காணிக்கை உட-
பட(ப்) பொற[கலன்]களும் திருவெங்க-
 - கடமுடையான் கொயிலுக்கு நாம் நிச்சயித்த சிமந்தம்.....இப்பாடுக்கு
நிமந்த[த்துக்கு]க்
 - தானை வார்த்து(||) திருவாழிக்கல்லு னற்பாலெல்லையும் நாட்டிக்கொள்வ-
தாகச் சொன்னஞு-
 - ம் இப்படி செய்வதை [||*]

Translation

Hail! Prosperity! (This is) the arrangement ordered (settled) for the temple of Tiruveṅkaṭamudaiyān, on the request of the *Sthānattar* of Tirumala,

by me, Tirukālattidēvan, entitled the sole shelter of the terrestrial globe, the proud cuckoo of the royal park of all learning, the honey-bee (sucking) at the lotus-feet of (God) Śrikājastisa, the ruler of the prosperous Vētagiripura (the city of huntsmen), the chief of huntsmen, the overlord of Vēngi, the recipient of the excellent grace obtained from Pitharadavī (Pīdāri-

i. This figure stands for முதல்,

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dāvi), the master of the Gōdāvari, the lord of Kanupāka the best city, the best among the learned men, the sporter in Gōpakārapura, the retreat of the defeated kings, the ornament of the Lunar race, Chālukya-Nārāyaṇa, the abode of all (virtuous) qualities, Mahārājādhirāja, Yādavarāja and Śrimadbhujabala,

in the assembly of Avilāli (held) at the commencement of the 19th (year of reign), so as to extend the *Dēvadānam* and (make) a permanent provision from land assigned to the temple of Tiruvēṅkataṭamudaiyān, viz.,

all the *nañjai* (wet) and the *puñjai* (dry) lands comprised within the four boundaries of Kuḍavūr, together with all taxes including *Kadamai-āyam*, *Pāṇikāval*, *Vēṭṭiūchcharikai*,.....*Kōvāri* and *Paṭṭampon*; and *Pou-vāri* and *Kāṇikkai*; and Pōṛkalaṅgāl including *Kāṇikkai*.....

Having accordingly granted with libations of water (for) the *nimandam*, we have directed that Sudarsana stones (marked with the Vishnu-Chakram) be planted along the boundaries on the four sides. This (order) shall be executed.

No. 82.

(No. 293—T. T.)

[From the slab now preserved in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 ஸவுப்பி திரிபுவனச்சக்கரவத்திகள்—
- 2 [சொழு]தெவற்கு யாண்டு மிகு ஆவது ¹கன—
- 3 து பதினாலாந்தியதீயான வியாழங்கி[பு]—
- 4 [தெவனுன்] வீராராத்திரவாதவாஸா[பு]²—
- 5 பாலுக்கு திருமந்திரதிருப்பொனகம்—
- 6 [வி]ட்ட நிலமாவது திருக்குடலூர் ³காட்டு[து]—

Translation

1-3. Hail, Prosperity! On the 14th day, being Thursday, in the month of Kanya in the 15th year of the reign of Tribhuvanachakravartigal...Sōḍadevar—

4. Dēvan alias Vira-Rākshasa Yādavarāja—
5. for the *tirumantira-tirup்போகம* for Tiruvēṅkataṭamudaiyān—
6. land granted in Tirukkuḍavūr-nādu—

1. This may be read கன்னியாமிற்று. 3. Read திருவேங்கடமுடையாறுக்கு.
2. Read—ராஜ்ஞன். 4. The rest of the inscription is lost.

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No. 83.

(No. 362—T. T.)

[From the slab now preserved in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1.— ^१ అను లిపి సాక్షి ఉపాధ్యాత్ | 4.—మిమిల్ లంబటా లుచ్చి |
| 2.— ^२ గ్రుజె త్రుగు కొమిట్రెషన్ | 5.—క తిర్మిలుషుట్రె-ంత్తుప్పు |
| 3.—ఎ కొమిట్రెషన్ కెణ్ణ | 6.— ^६ హృషికేశ ఎన్ రువుతు [స్త]— |

Translation

- 1.—Vira-Rākshasa Yādavarāya—
 - 2.—Nārasan and the temple-accountant—
 - 3.—Śrīrāmādevan—
 - 4.—Vandānsō—
 - 5.—Tiruveṅkaṭatālāyān—
 - 6.—forty-first—
-

No. 84.

(No. 381—T. T.)

[On the door-jamb wall (right side, front face) of Paḍikāvali-gōpura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1. ద్వారాల్పీ త్రిపి, వనాససక్క[శతా] కికం ధైయాతపుష విరకామి.
2. ఉన్నదికువప్పక్కు యాణు [దొ] ఆ ఉను తిర్మిలుషుట్రెమునా. యా-
3. లుక్కు యాతపుషకాచ్చియార్ పంక్తుని మాతసి తిర్మితుణువిలాక్కు
4. ఇంపు దీక్కు వీట్లు పస కాంపు ఓఱల్లు ०- ఇతు శ్రోగ్రాథిత్తువహర చె-
5. లంకటవుతూ ప్రీతిబెవాళ్లవు[స ఎచెణ్ణ]*

Translation

Hail, Prosperity! In the 12th year of the reign of Tribhuvana-chakravartiga Śrī Yādavarāya Vira-Nārasīngadevar, (his) queen Yādavarāya-Nāchchijār presented 64 cows and 2 bulls for 2 *nandāvilākku* for Tiruveṅkaṭam-ūḍaiyān in the month of Pañguni. This (service) shall continue as long as the moon and the sun last. May (this) the Śrīvaishṇavas protect !

-
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. This may be read తెవతునా. | 5. This may be read చెసిమిల్. |
| 2. Read—యాతపుష— | 6. Read కాంపత— |
| 3. Read కాంపల్లు— | 7. Read శ్రీభూషణాతువతి కెణ్ణ. |
| 4. Read—కెణ్ణక్క. | 8. Read అండ్రాథిత్తు— |

YĀDAVĀRĀYĀS

No. 85.

(No. 113—G. T.)

[On the door-jamb wall (right side, front face) of the first (inner) gōpura in
Śrī Gōvindarājāsvāmi Temple in Tirupati.]

Text

- 1 வெளிப்பீரி 1 திரிபுவனசக்கரவத்திகள் ஸ்ரீ விரா-
- 2 நாராசிங்கத்தவ யாதவராயற்கு யாண்டு
- 3 மூடு ஒஞ் சீப்பிமாத[த்தித்தரு]நாள்
- 4 யாதவராயர் நாம்போட்டியர் [யாதவ]
- 5 ஶாயாச்சியென் ஸ்ரீகொலிந்தப்பெருமா-
- 6 ஞக்கு நான்வழி ஒரு திலிதந்தாவிளாக்கு
- 7 செல்வதாக இம்மாதம் விட்ட [சாவா]
- 8 முவாப் பெரும் பசு குடு [ம்] சீஷலம் [க ம்]
- 9 ² விட்டெடாம் இத்திருதந்தாவிளாக்கு ச[ந்தி]-
- 10 [பா]தித்தவரை செல்லக்கூவது இநு மீவைச்-
- 11 வாணந் து

Translation

Hail, Prosperity ! On a certain day in the month of Arpaśi in the 15th year of the reign of Tribhuvanachakravartigaś Śrī Vira-Nārasīṅgadeva Yādavarāyar, I, Yādavarāya-Nāchēhi, queen of Yādavarāyar, presented this month 32 big cows and 1 bull, (so as to propogate) without death and old age, in order to serve for 1 *tirinundāvilakku* daily for Śrī Gōvindapperumāl. This (one) *tirinundāvilakku* may last as long as the moon and the sun (endure).

May this the Śrīvaishṇavas protect !

No. 86.

(No. 111—G. T.)

[On the door-jamb wall (left side, front face) of the first gōpura in
Śrī Gōvindarājāsvāmi Temple in Tirupati.]

Text

- 1 [வே]வீழு திரிபுவனசக்கரவத்திகள்
- 2 (வேவீழு) விராநாசிங்கதெவயா-
- 3 தவராயர்க்கு யாண்டு கடி [ஆ]வது
- 4 ஆத்மாதம் முதல் நாயனு யா-

1. Read திருவாவாநாக்குவதி-கள்.

2. This may be read விட்டேன்.

3. Read திருவாவாநாக்குவதி-கள்.

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- 5 தவராயர் ஈஸ்பிராட்டியார் யாத-
- 6 வராயநாட்சியென் ஸ்ரீகொவிர்தா-
- 7 ப்பெருமாளுக்கு நாம் கண்ட ஆனி-
- 8 ததிருநாளுக்கு நாம் செய்வித்த நான்-
- 9 முகத்திருக்கெதக்கு [கூட]ம் செய்யவு-
- 10 ம் எழுந்தருளினங்கள் விதானிக்னைக்குமிரு-
- 11 வையிற்றுக்கும் அழிவு சொர்வு வெண்டு-
- 12 மிவையிற்றுக்கும் மிதிலி உள்ளிட்ட[ன கொ]-
- 13 ணடு ஸ்ரீகொவிர்தாப்பெருமாள் கொயிலிலி]-
- 14 [ல்] வேஹ்யாம் திருப்பணிகள் செய்யவும்
- 15 [குட]ஹர் நாட்டுப் பரினாட்ரா-
- 16 ஸ்ஸியினால் திருவெங்கடமுடையா[ன்]
- 17அம் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரப்பாதி[யு]-
- 18[இ]திற் பாதியால் உள்ள கடமையு[ம்]
- 19 [உ]ஸ்ஸிட்ட அளிந்தாயங்களும் உட்பட]
- 20 [ஸவா]மாஷந்மாக உ-டகவா[வ-ட*]மாக ¹அஷ்டாத்தர்ய்-
- 21 [வரை] செல்வதாகக் குடுத்தென் யாதவராய-
- 22 [நாச]சியென் இது ஸ்ரீவைஷ்வரசேஷங் [| *]

Translation

Hail! Prosperity! From the month of Ādi in the 30th year of the reign of Tribhuvanachakravartigāl Śri Vira-Nārasīṅgadāva Yādavarāyar, I, Yādavarāya-Nāchchi, queen of Nāyanār Yādavarāyar, presented, with libations of water, deducting the half (share) belonging to the Śri-Bhāndāram of Tiruvēkaṭamudaiyān, the village of Payinḍappalli in Kuḍavār-nādu as sarvamānya, including Kaḍamai and other taxes, so as to last as long as the moon and the sun (endure), for the Āni festival for Śri Gōvindapperumāl established by me; for preparing a Kūṭam (sikharam, the ornamental vase fixed on the top of the car) for the four faced car constructed by me; for (its) decoration on the day of (the deity's) being seated (on it); for all kinds of repairs to it; and for the necessary improvements to the temple of Śri Gōvindapperumāl with the balance.

May the Śrivaishṇavas protect this!

1. Read அஷ்டாத்தர்

YADAVARAYAS

No. 87.

(No. 176—T. T.)

[On the south base (right inner side) of the first gopura in Tirumala Temple]

Text

- 1 வெளிப்பி 1 திருப்பாணச்சக்கரவத்திரான் ஸ்ரீ[விர]நாராசிங்கதைவ(ர) மாதவ-
ஶாயர்க்கு [பாவன]-
- 2 ட கமிச ஏஸ் மிகஞையற்ற அபசாசத்து ப்ரயணமார்க் [விய]மாச்சிழமை-
யுர் பெற்ற சித்திரை [நாள்]
- 3 ஸ்ரீவிராமாயணச்சதுவவ. ஸ்ரீமங்கலத்[து ம]லைக்னியென்றுபான திருவெங்-
க[ட நா]-
- 4 [த]னாந் திருவெங்கடமுடையாதுக்கு திருநன்[காவி]ளக்கு ஒன்றுக்கு பாக
முப்பத்திரம்பு²

Translation

Hail, Prosperity ! On the day of the star Chittirai which corresponds to Thursday, the first lunar day of the latter half of the month of Mîna during the 34th year of the reign of Tribhuvanachakravartig: Sri Vîra-Nârasîngadâvâ Yâdavarâyar, I, Malaikiniyanirgâr alias Tiruvêñkatañathan, residing in Sri Vîra-Nârâyañâ-Chaturvêdimângalam (presented) 32 cows for 1 *tirunandâviñâkku* for Tiruvêñkatañamuñdayân.

No. 88.

(No. 17—T. T.)

[On the north wall in the first prâkâra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 வெளிப்பி நாயனார் விராசிங்கதையாதவாயற்கு யான்டு நாற்பதாவது
யீப்பசி மாதம் இருபதாந்தியதி கொயிலாற்றவார்க்கு கொயிலுக்கு
கொயில் செய்ய தெசாந[தி] சிகவில் திருப்புல்லானிராவர் ஆரம்பேக்-
கையில் முன்பு தன்த கொயில் ஆற்வாரில் கல்வெட்டுப்படி எடுத்து
முதல் பூரகாத்திலே வடக்கு விரையில் புறவாயிலே கல்வெட்டு-
விப்பதென்று தான்த்தார்க்கு நாயனார் திருமுகம் வருகையில் திரு-
முகப்படி கல்வெட்டுவதென்று தானமாக நியமிக்க இவ்வாண்டை
வீரை மாதம் உமி. ந் தியதி வெள்ளிக்கிழமை உத்திராடத்துநாள்
கள்ளுவெட்டினபடி வை

1. Read ஸ்ரீஹாவனஅகுவதி-கள். 2. The inscription stops here.

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2. ஸ்ரீ திருமகன்பெராவ் பெருஷிலச்செல்வியும் 1 தன்கொனுரிமை பூண்ட மனக்கொள் காந்தார்ச் 4 சாலகலைபறுத்தருளி வெங்கைநாசமும் 5 துளப்பாடியும் கங்கராடியும் 6 கடி கைவிழியும் குடமலைநாடும் 7 கொல்லாபுரமுங் கலீங்கமும் தினார்த்தல் வெங்கி தண்டால் வளைகொண்ட தன்னெழில் 8 [வ]ர [எ]ப்பிழு(ன்)லோஸ்ளாம் ஆண்டு தொழுதக 10 பினைவரும் ஆகுடெ செழியன் தெகோகரன் 11 கொவிராஸ்ராஜா ஜாஜேஞ்சுபண்மற்கு யான்டு யீ வது செரமானுர் மகளார் பொன் மாளிகையில் துஞ்சிகான் தெவியார் தெவி அம்மனுர் திருவெங்கடதெவற்கு இட்ட பட்ட-
3. 12 குடினைக்கல்லால் பொன் குடை 12ச [சமுஞ்ச] இகிலமுக்தி மாணிக்கம் ஆறுங் வயிரங் நாலும் குத்த இருந்தெட்டும் இப்பட்டம் இட்டார் பராந்தகதெனில்லாம் ஏ—

Translation

Hail, Prosperity ! On the 20th day in the month of Arpasi in the 40th year of the reign of Nāyanār Vira-Nārasiṅgadeva Yādavarāyar, on the receipt of the order of Nāyanār by the *Sthānattār* (to the effect) that, at the time of the commencement by Tiruppullāṇḍasar, one of the Dēśāntaris, of the renovation of the shrine of *Kōyilāṇḍūvār*, the old inscriptions engraved on the central shrine built in the past shall be re-engraved at the north corner on the outer side of the first *prakāra*, and the *Sthānattār* having, in pursuance of the order, directed their re-engraving, this is the document so re-engraved on Friday combined with Uttirāḍam, being the 22nd day of the Chittirai month in the same year of reign, to wit,

In the 16th year of the reign of Kō-Vira-Rājarājendra-Panmar, "who,—while (his) heart rejoiced, that, like the goddess of fortune, the goddess of the great earth had become his wife,—in his life of growing strength, during which, having been pleased to destroy the ships (at) Kāndalār-Sālai, he conquered by his army, which was victorious in great battles", Vēṅgai-nādu, Tuṭappāḍi (Nuṭamba-pāḍi), Gaṅga-pāḍi, Kadigai-viji (Tadigai-vaji), Kuḍamalai-nādu, Kollāpūram (Kollam) and Kaliṅgam,—“deprived the Sājjiyas of their splendour, while (he) was resplendent (to such a degree) that (he) was worthy to be worshipped every where,”

the *pattam* (ornamental plate for the forehead) presented by the chief queen of him (the king) who slept (died) at the Golden Hall and the daughter

1. Read தன்கே உரிமை.
2. Read பூண்டமை.
3. Read காந்தார்—
4. Read சாலகலமறுத்தருளி.
5. Read—காலு.
6. Read துளப்பாடியும்.
7. Read தடிகைவிழியும்.
8. Read கொல்லமும்.
9. Read வெர்.
10. Read வெங்கும்.
11. This historical introduction relates to Rājarāja I and not to Kō-Vira Rāja-Rājendra.
12. This symbol stands for சமுஞ்ச.

YADAVARAYAS

of the Chēramānār (Chēra king) is 5½ *kalañju* of gold weighed by the *kudinaikkal* and contains 6 rubies, 4 diamonds and 28 pearls. This *pattam* Parāntakadevi-amman presented to Tiruvēṅkaṭadāvar.

No. 89.

(No. 143—G. T.)

[On the west and south base of the Rāmānuja's shrine in
Śri Gōvindarājasyāmī Temple in Tirupati.]

Text

1 வைத்திகள் ஸ்ரீவிசூத்தாஸலோதாராநாஸாராத்து யாத்தும் இப்பூத்து வீத்து
ஸெவாத்தீஷ] [ஸ்ரீத் து அவி வீது முதல் எம்மிடுத்துமானுச் சொயினித்
திருவிளைத்தும் திருநாலையும்—ஸ்ரீவைத்தும் யூது [**]

Translation

From the Āvāji month of the Vikrama year corresponding to the 50th year of the reign of Tribhuvanachakravartigal Śri Vira-Narasimha Yādavarāyar, the *tiruviṭakku* (lamps) and the *tirumālai* (flower-garlands) (supplied) to the temple of Emperumānār (Rāmānuja) are the charity of the Śrīvaishṇavas.

No. 90.

(No. 125—G. T.)

[On the north wall (south face within the Mukhamāṇḍapam) to the
proper left of the entrance into the central shrine of
Śri Gōvindarāja in front of the left Dvārapālaka.]

Text

1 ஒழுவீப்பி ஸ்ரீபுவனாச்சக்ராவத்திகள் ஸ்ரீயாதவாராய் சிராராசிங்கதெவர்க்கு
யாக்கும் இப்பூத் ஆன ஸாராத்தாஸலோதாஸாரத்து ஆடு மாதமுதல்
ஸ்ரீகொவிந்தப்பெருநாள்
2 திருவிடையாட்டும் பெரியாம்பட்டு நாயன்று திருநாமத்திலே யாதவ-
நாராயணன் திருநந்தஙனமாகச் செய்வித்து திருவெங்கடமுடை-
யாதுரைக்கு
3 செம்கருதித்திருவைடை செம்பிக்கச்சடவாராவும் இதைக்கு திருப்பதிலீல
(பு) பெரியாரிலேல் பொங்குசிர் பாயும் நாள் பொங்குசிர் பாக்கிக்-
கொள்ளவும் விரிசை
4 இட்டு பாயுங் நாள் பங்கு விழுக்காடு சிர் பாக்கிக்கொள்ளவும் சனியில்
வற்றினுல் இத்திருநந்தவனத்திலே ஸ்ரீகூடை பிட்டு [சி]ர் பாக்கிக்-
கொள்ளவும் இதிலே திருவாறுத்தல்லு நாட்டா-

1. Read திருவாறநந்தவனத்திலேகள். 4. Read பெரிய ஏரியிலே.

2. This may be read as ஏருஷம் or ஆது.

3. Read திருவாவனாகுவதி-கள்.

5. Read ஏரி.

6. ஸ்ரீகூடை = ஏற்றம்.

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- 5 செது பிரத்தாவும் குன்னியகிளியில் மொய்த்தெசாலில் திருநந்தவனத்துக்கு பாஸ்டாடி பழுவண்ட இப்பெரினிஸ் பாயலும் இந்த இரண்டு திருநந்தவனும் பிரத்திருவைக்கடச்சிறுக்கா [7]

6 தாலை கைக்கொட்டு திருப்பாவுப்பாண்டாரத்துடனைகூடிய சுந்திராதித்தவரை நடத்திர்கொள்வதாகவும் இன்னை திருவெங்கடச்சிறுக்கார்க்கு கல்வெட்டு சுற்றுப்பிதோ-

7 ம் திருப்பாதி பூர்வைக்கவேண்டும் இது பூர்வைவர்கள் ஈசுகெசி உ

Translation

Hail, Prosperity! So as to take effect from the Āṣi month of the Rākshasa year, corresponding to the 51st year of the reign of Tribhuvana-chakravartigaṇ Śrī Yādavarāya Viśva-Nārasīṅgadevar, we, the Tirupati Śrī-vaiśṇavas, have executed on store the following document, in favour of *Pillai-Tiruvekākatachchirukkār*, that they might cultivate a flower-garden named after Yādava-Nārāyaṇan and excavate a pond for cultivating the red-lotus for (the use of) Tiruvekākatamūḍaiyan in the name of Nāyanār in Periyamāmbaṭṭu, a *tiruvidaiyāṭṭam* of Śrī Gōvindapperumāl; that overflowing (surplus) water be allowed to flow to this (garden) during the time of overflowing of water in the big tank in Tirupati; that proportional quantity of water be allowed to flow, during the time of limited proportional supply by turns; that a lift be employed in this garden and water baled out, if the tank dries up; that stones (marked) with (Viṣṇu)-Chakra be not planted in this (garden); that the water of this tank shall flow to the *Moyttaiōlai-tirunandavanam* situated below the tank in accordance with the old practice; that the *Pillai-Tiruvekākatachchirukkār* themselves shall take possession of these two flower-gardens and manage them conjointly with the *Tiruppāṇi-Bhāndāram*, so as to last as long as the moon and the sun (endure).

May this the Srīvaishṇavas protect !

No. 91.

(No. 371—T. T.)

[On the door-jamb wall (front right side) of Pañikāvali-gopura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1. Read இவ்வேட்டிக்குறில்.
 2. Metre பார்த்துக்கொண்டு அமைப்பித்து.

3. Read—யவன—அதாகி—
 4. Read தாஞ்சாவூராகுண்டல் கோகே.

YADAVARAYAS

Translation

Hail, Prosperity! The prosperous king Vira-Nṛisiṁhadēva, having conquered the enemies in war, extended his fame over the earth and wedded the Goddess of Prosperity with the emblems of a garland, an elephant, a white umbrella and other insignia (of royalty), and, having performed the *tulārōhatya* (ceremony), made Veṅkaṭagiri (Tirumala), through (the presentation of) the weighed gold, equal to Suragiri (Mount Meru).

No. 92.

(No. 112—G. T.)

[On the door-jamb wall (front right side) of the first gopura in
Śrī Gōvindarājasyāmi Temple in Tirupati.]

Text

1 ஒவ்வொலி¹ சிதம் பொ[தி]த்த மகன்-
2 வச் சிறந்த செழுங்கமுறைக் காந-
3 ந் துரந்த கயற்கண்ணினுளா[ஞ்].....
4 வாழ் கமலத்தொன்.....திருவன்ன-
5 யாதவகாச்சிய(ந)மெ ||
ந்தம் ப.....
²வர் பாவயமே.....||

Translation

Hail, Prosperity! Yādava-Nāchēhiyār (witnessed) the young ones of the monkeys and other animals living on trees in cool places; high and cool mountain caves; bright-eyed fish living in cool (pools of water), swans belonging to the famous Brahma.....

No. 93.

(Nos. 108 and 118—T. T.)

[On the south wall of the Mukkōti pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.¹

Text

1 ஒவ்வொலி யாதவராய விராஸ்சிங்கமீடுவர்ஸ்ரு ³மட—
2 ⁴குநான் கெல்லூரான விசும்பிங்ளாடுமாத்து நகாத்தா—
3 யார் மகன் தெவப்பெருமான் திருநன்தராவிளக்கு—
4 சீஷபம் ஒன்றுக்கும் பொலியூட்டாக ⁵திருவி—

- 1. Read சிதம்.
- 2. This may be read யாதவர் பாவை மனே.
- 3. Read யான்டே.
- 4. Read ஒருக்கான்.
- 5. Read—அவிளாம்புத்து.
- 6. This may be read நாரந்தராவிள்.
- 7. Read திருவுன்னுழுமியா.

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Translation

Hail, Prosperity! On a certain day in the reign of Yādavarāya
Vira-Nārasīṅgadēvar, Tēvappērumāl, son of...one of the merchants of Nellār
alias Vikramasīṁhapuram, presented (cows) and 1 bull for 1 *nandāvījakku*.

No. 94.

(Nos. 234 and 573—T. T.)

[On the north base (left outer side) of the first gōpura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1.—^१கா_முடையா_ஞக்ரு _விச்சிரம—
- 2.—[ஷ]யம் பாஷ_காவ[ஸ்] வெட்ட_வ[ஸ]—
- 3.—க்கொட்டு எபிம்பாட்ட[ட்]—
- 4.—^३முடையா_ஞக்ருக் ருத்த—
- 5.—[நர]யார் பிள்ளை விசநாரமிங்க—

Translation

- 1.—in Vikrama for (Tiruvēn)kaṭamudaiyām—
- 2.—Āyam, Pēḍikāval, Vēṭṭivari,—
- 3.—Kēṭṭu, Ērimūpattiām—
- 4.—granted to (Tiruvēn)kaṭa)mudaiyām—
- 5.—Nāyanār Pillai-Vira-Nārasīṅga—

No. 95.

(No. 231—G. T.)

[On the west wall of the Vāhana-maṇḍapa in Tiruchāmār.]

Text

- 1.—புரத்து_பெறுவழிக்ருத் தெற்றுமின்னும்புலை—
- 2.—ம் பொற்கடனையு_பாஷ_காவஞ் வெட்ட[த்]—
- 3.—வெம்பெறுமா_ஞக்ரு நித்த உத்தவத்துக்ரு உர்யக்கோ—
- 4.—இடுக் கல்வெட்ட[த்]க் கொள்ளலேதன்று பிஸ்ஸையர்—
- 5.—ம் பத்தா[ப்]ிரட்டாலுந் திருவ.வங்கடபுரட். [த.ஏ]—
- 6.—[ய]ல்லையுனக்பட்ட விலும் இப்பொடு—
- 7.—த்தென் மெலைத்திருவிகையாட்டுக்கொன்—
- 8.—நன்றாகப் புதுக்கிணறு கல்விப் [முட்டையும்]—

1. Read திருவேகக்ட—
2. This may be read விநாவிலைபும்—
3. Read திருகேங்கடமுட—
4. This may be read—ஏற்பாலேல்—லக்ரு.
5. This may be read—ஆயமும்.
6. Read வெட்டவரிமும்.
7. Read இடுடு.
8. Read குடுத்தேன்

YADAVARAYAS

Translation

- 1—to the south of the high-road leading to the town, these aforesaid boundaries on the four sides—
- 2—(the taxes known as) Pogkālāmai, Paḍikāval, Veṭṭi—
- 3—for the daily festival of Emperumān, Uyyakko(உய்க்கோ)—
- 4—Piṭṭaiyār (having ordered) to have (it) engraved on stone—
- 5—Padmanābha-Bhaṭṭan and Tiruveṅkata-Bhaṭṭan—
- 6—the land lying within the boundaries, this record—
- 7—I, (the officer called) Melaittiruvīḍaiyāṭṭakkōn, granted—
- 8—as a benefaction sunk the new well and put up a lift—

No. 96.

(No. 235—G. T.)

[On the east wall (outer side), to the south of Paḍikāvali-gopura in Tiruchānūr.]

Text

- 1—¹[க்ரு எழுந்தருளு]விப்பதாக ²இக்கொ[ட்ட]—
- 2—பாங்கி யதனைய[ற]க்ரு கல் வொட்டி—
- 3—[எ]ழுந்தருளும்—தது இவ்வெளிலிழ் நில—
- 4—³தது செய்கால் வருகிற நிலத்திலுங்—
- 5—⁴க்ரு நொக்கு எங்கொண்டு ⁵காலங்க—

Translation

- 1.—for being taken out in procession.....in this district—
- 2.—(as per) the stone record (executed in favour) of Paḍikāvaliyar—
- 3.—while being so conducted in procession, the land below this tank—
- 4.—also in the land watered by the irrigation channel—
- 5.—having received (it) directly, on the (stipulated) occasions—

No. 97.

(No. 230—G. T.)

[On the east wall of the Vāhana-mandapa in Tiruchānūr.]

Text

- 1—⁶[எம]ஆயத்துக்குமித்⁷திருவினங்கொ—
- 2—[ப]ட்டி கெல்லும் எப்பெற்பட்ட[பொன்]—
- 3—பழங்காரமாக வந்த கடமை முி—
- 4—[எம்]பெருமானடியாரும் ⁸நாலுகொ—
- 5—⁹தகடையங்களாகவுமிஸ்தங்குனி.—
- 6—¹⁰எழுந்தருளுவிச்சகடவதாகப் ¹¹பான[டிய]—

1. This may be read—திருவாசுக்கு.
2. Read இக்கொட்டத்து.
3. Read திருக்கி.
4. This may be read அளக்கும்படிக்கு.
5. Read காலங்கள்.
6. Read கடமை.
7. Read—திருவினங்கோயில்—
8. This may be read நாலுமாதத்து—
9. Read எழுந்தருளுவிச்சகடவதாகப்
10. Read பானடியதனையர்.

Translation

- 1.—towards (the tax known as *Kaṭa*)mai-āyam, this *Tiruvilaiakōyil*—
- 2.—*patti* of paddy, and whatever kind of *pōṇi*—
- 3.—the *Kaṭamai* (tax) received in old coin—
- 4.—Emperumānaḍiyārs and (others) of the different *gōtras*—
- 5.—prepared to conduct this *Pāñguni* (festival)—
- 6.—so as to celebrate (the festival), *Pāñdiya*(daraiyar)—

No. 98.

(No. 51—G. T.)

[On the north wall (inner side) of the Āṇḍal shrine in the first Prākāra of Sri Gōvindarājasyāmī Temple at Tirupati.]

Text

- 1.—^१ஆயிரத்து இருநூற்று முப்பதின் மெல்செல்லாகின்ற கீறகலை.
- 2.—^२[நா]ராயணச்சுரப்பெதிமங்கலத்து ஸ்ரீவீரபதிவாழுமுலக்சரி^३நெற்கு-
- 3.—பீவெலவீவுக்களாக் பதினாபாலைநட் பண்ணிக்ருதித்தயி. நிரு-
- 4.—^४தெவர் வணங்கவருவார[க்கு] சித்தப்படி அமுதுபடிக்கு நான் ஒன்றுக்கு சூரு-
- 5.—^५முது தீலையமுது சந்தனக்காப்படிக்குடி விபெபஷதிவலைங்க[ாா]-
- 6.—^६கத்திருஶாதபி மார்க்கித்திருஶாதபி வைங்குடி சித்திரை விஷாவ-
- 7.—^७ஒன்றும் செய்தருளும் நான் திருமஞ்சனம் செய்தருளியும் १०வை.
- 8.—களாஹுள்ள விபெபஷதிவலைங்களுக்கு தீவையும் ஒன்றுக்கு
- 9.—^८லையமுது சந்தனக்காப்படி திருவினிக்கு ஒன்றுக்கு.....
- 10.—^९வாராதனங்களுக்கு வெண்டுவிவைசித்திரக்கு.....^{१०}

Translation

In the (cyclic) year Kilaaka, current with the Śaka year 1230, we, the Śrivaishṇavas residing in Nerkū....., a hamlet of Sri Virasikhāmukhachchēri, (comprised) in Nārāyaṇachchaturvēdīmāngalam, have thus recorded on stone in favour ofDevarvāṇīgavaruvār :—

for the articles of daily provision, rice measured with the *Chāṇukki*(betel-) leaves and sandal-paste each day ;

-
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The beginning of the inscription
is covered by the sanctum of
Śri Āṇḍal. | 7. Read அடைக்காயமுது. |
| 2. Read கீறகலைவதூரத்து. | 8. Read வெசுரவிச்திரு- |
| 3. Read வீரநாராயணாதாவே-வி-
போ, மறுத்து. | 9. This may be read ஏவாசம். |
| 4. This may be read செற்குப்பை. | 10. Read ஸுபங்களாஹுள்ள. |
| 5. Read திருவேங்கடதேவர். | 11. Read தீலையமுது. |
| 6. Read சூருக்கியாலே. | 12. Read திருவாராதன— |
| | 13. The rest of the inscription is
covered by the base of Śri
Āṇḍal shrine. |

YĀDAVĀRĀYAS

on the special days, viz.,(Kaisi)ka-dvādasi, Mārgalī-dvādasi, (Makara-) Saṅkramam, Chittirai-Vishu, the *tirumāṇijasam* and the *snaapanam* (ablutions) shall be conducted;

on each of the special days.....leaves, sandal-paste, (oil) for the lamp, and the necessary articles of provision for the *tiruvārē lhanam* (oblations during worship).....

No. 99.

(No. 189—T. T.)

[On the east wall (outer side), south of first (inner) gopura in
Trumala Temple.]

Text

1. ஒவ்வொலி: திரிவுவனச்சக்ராவத்திகள் ஸ்ரீதிருவெங்கடநாத யாதவராயர்க்கு யான்டு 1அலிரு க்கு வதிராமாஸ்தி ஆடிமுறைத்து
2. ஒந்தான் இமச்சூரியன்னூயக்கர் பெரால் சிஸ்கருண்ணூயக்கர் கண்ட ஆடித்திருநாளைக்கும் நந்திக்குரும் இல்லதார்தாட்டு
3. பெராங்களுர் திருவெங்கடமுகடயாற்கு வைத்தோற்றுப் பிருவிவையாட்ட-மாக நாயனர் இன்னுள் முதல் கல்லிலும் சொம்பிலும் வெட்டிக்கொள்ளு.
4. வதாக குரித்தருளின நிருமுகப்படி இய்வுர் 1கு ஆடி மரதம் முதல் உள்ளுரு] 1 திருவிவையாட்டும் தெவதானங் பாத்தில் பிஞ்சு கிக்க பொன்வரி உன்விட்டு
5. பல பொன்வர்க்கழும் கடமை ஆயம் உள்ளிட்ட பல தானியவர்க்கழும் பான்டிவரி பலவரி காணிர்க்கை வெண்டுகொள்வரி மலைஅமஞ்சியும் அமஞ்சி கப்சு]
6. துலாம் வெட்டிப்புல் இருப்புக்கட்டி பத்திவரி இவை நாலு வரியும் கழித்துக்கொள்ளும் குதிரைவரி சிலைக்காணிர்க்கை நாட்டார் வைத்த காணிக்கை வழிசெடகாலிக்கை
7. நாட்டார் மாடையில் வருக்கும் காணிக்கை திருத்தாயார் காணிக்கை திருமருகனர் காணிக்கை பத்திவரி செட்டிகள் வரணிக; செனையங்காடியார் கொயிலங்காடியார்
8. பெர்க்கடமை அச்சுத்தறி செனியத்தறி சாலியத்தறி பறைத்தறி செக்குருக்கடமை சங்களன்னை இ[**]வகைகளுக்கு கொள்ளும் புறக்கலைன விருத்து வகை மாவடை
9. மரவடை 4வரிமின்பாட்டம் 5கொழுற்றவப்பெறு பலதவி நாட்டுவரி மற்றும் எப்பெர்ப்பட்ட அமஞ்சிவகைகளும் பலதவிக்கு நாட்டார் மாடையில் வருக்கும் வகை[யும்]
10. மற்றும் நாம் வாசசில் பிரக்கும் பழவரி புதுவரியும் உட்பட சஂதிராதித்தவரையும் வைத்தோன்றைக் குடுத்தோம் இப்படிக்குத் தாழ்வற நட்சதிக்கொள்வதாகச் சொன்னேனும் [**]

1. This symbol stands for எட்டாவது— 4. Read வரிமின்-

2. Read—இன்னூயக்கர் = இங்காயகர். 5. Read கொழுற்றவப்பேறு.

3. Read ஒன்பதாவது.

Translation

Hail, Prosperity! On a certain day in the month of Āḍi in the 8th year of the reign, opposite year 1, of Tribhuvanachakravartigaṇ Śri Tiruveṅkaṭanātha Yādavarāyār, as per the *tirumūḍham* (edict) issued by Nāyanār this day making Poṅgalūr in Illattūr-nādu a *sarvamāṇya* grant to God Tiruveṅkaṭamūḍaiyājān (to serve) for the Āḍi-tirunāṭ and the *sandhi* instituted by Siṅgaya-Daṇḍayakkār in the name of Rēchaya-Daṇḍayakkār (and directing it) to be engraved on stone and copper, (this deed is registered, to wit,)

We have granted, so as to last as long as the moon and the sun endure (to take effect) from the month of Āḍi in the 9th year, after deducting 5 out of 10 (shares) being the *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* (grant) to the local deity, this village (of Poṅgalūr) as *sarvamāṇya* including the various gold taxes comprising *Ponvari*, &c., the various grain taxes comprising *Kaṭamai-āyam*, &c., other taxes relating to free service (*Amañji-vagai*), other taxes levied from the assembly of the *Nāṭṭar* for different purposes, and those other old and new taxes which are promulgated from our Court. We have declared it to be conducted without halt or diminution.

(The following are the taxes exempted)

Ponvargam including Ponvari, &c.,	Śettikal,
Dhānyavargam including Kaṭamai-āyam, &c.,	Vāṅikar, Sēnaiyaṅgāqiyār Pērkkaṭamai, Kōyilaṅgāqiyār
Pāṇḍivari,	Achchuttarā,
Palavari,	Sēniyattarā,
Kāṇikkai,	Sāliyattarā, the Pugakkalanai Vēṇḍukōṭivari,
Malai-amañji,	Paṭṭaitarā, collected in this Amañji-Tachchutulām } these four Veṭṭippul } taxes, behalf, Iruppukkaṭṭi Pattivari
Kaṭittukkollum—Kudiraivari,	Śekkukkaṭamai, Suṅga-eṇnai, Viruttuvagai,
Nilaikkāṇikkai,	Māvaḍai,
Nāṭṭarvaitta-kāṇikkai,	Maravaḍai,
Vaiṇaḍai-kāṇikkai,	Ērimīnpāṭṭam,
Nāṭṭar-māḍaiyil-vagukkum-kāṇikkai,	Kōmurravappēru,
Tiruttāyār-kāṇikkai,	Palatajī,
Tirumaruganār-kāṇikkai,	Nāṭṭuvari,
Pattivari,	and other kinds of Amañji-vagaigaṇ, Palatajikku-Nāṭṭar-Māḍaiyil-vagukkum- vagai, and Palavari } that are promulgated from and our Court. Puduvari

YĀDAVĀRAYĀS

No. 100.

(No. 11—G. T.)

[On the north wall in the first prākāra of Śrī Gōvindarāja's Temple
in Tirupati.]

Text

- 1.—^१ திருவானை அகுவதீசன்^२ பூரி(^३) திருப்பெங்கட்சாதக(^४) யாதவாராயக்கு யாகம்^५
எர.. நெங் வது மங்குணிமாத[து^६] தொருநாள் திருநமத்துக்காலி
திருப்பதி ஸவ-ஞாந்திமாக
- 2.—^७ன திருமுகத்துப்படிக்கு திருமலையில்(^த) தானத்தார்க்கு கிளைய் திரு-
வெங்கடமுடையான் திருவினையாட்டம் திருநாமத்துக்காலி திருப்-
பதி ‘பன்னிரண்டு-
- 3.—^८திருவாதம் முதல் நாம் கொள்ளும் பாண்டி வரி பஸவி காணிக்கை
வெண்டுகொள்வரி மலைஅங்கு சுதிருவரை கணக்கமொலை நாடுவரி
ஷிலைக்காலி^९-
- 4.—^{१०}டார் வைத்த காணிக்கை வழிநடைகாலிக்கை அக்கன்காலிக்கை காத்-
திகைக்காலிக்கை பற்றிவரி சிருத்துவ[கை] பலதளிக்கு மாடையில்
கொள்ளுங் ^{११}[வ]-
- 5.—^{१२}டார்மாடையில் வருக்கும் வரி வஸ்லாவதேவர்வரி ஸாசல்(^{१३})பவார்-
தலைப்பணம் நிச்சையிப்பு முகங்பார்வை படியாரிமொலை முகங்பார-
வைச் ^{१४}சம்மா-
- 6.—கை சங்படச்சங்மாநம் செட்டிகன் வாணிகர் செனைஅங்காடியர் செக்ரு-
குடுமக்கள் பெர்க்குத் கொள்ளும் புறக்கீன வகை கைக்கொளர்
பெர-
- 7.—இல் சுங்கவ[ரி] கொள்ளுங் வகை சுங்கன்னீண் பீன்ஜோகன்க[—]
- 8.—^{१५}நாராயணன்சங்கிக்கு அமுதுபடி சாத்துப்படிக்கு அடங்கலும் அநூரித்திர்-
வரை ஸவ-ஞாந்திமாக ரூத்தொம் இன்னுள் முதல் இந்த திருவாரா-
தனம் தாழ்வற நடக்கவும்
- 9.—.....கல்லிலும் செம்பிலும் ^{१६}வெ[ட்டி].....

Translation

On a certain day in the month of Paiguni in the 12th year of the reign of Tribhuvanachakravartiga! Śrī Tiruveṅkaṭanātha Yādavarayar, intimation (is hereby given) to the Sthānattār of Tirumala, in pursuance of the

1. The beginning of each line in this inscription is covered by a stone pillar.
2. Read—அகுவதீசன்.
3. Read குடுத்தருளின.
4. Read பன்னிரண்டாவது.
5. Read சித்திரை—
6. Read—காணிக்கை.
7. Read காட்டார்.
8. Read வரி.
9. Read காட்டார்—
10. Read சம்மாதம்.
11. This may be read யாதவாராயணன்—
12. The end of the inscription is lost.

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royal edict converting as *sarvamāṇya* (the village of) Tirupati (previously) granted to (God) Tiruvēñkaṭamudaiyān as *tiruvīdaiyāṭam-tirunāmattukkūṇi*.

The (following) taxes which we are accustomed to collect (from the said village are hereby remitted) from the month of Chittirai in the 12th year, (and ordered to be utilised) for the articles of *amidupati* and *sāttuppati*, during the *Nārāyaṇa-sandhi*, thus converting the said village (of Tirupati) into a *sarvamāṇya*, so as to last as long as the moon and the sun last. This *tiruvārādhanaṁ* (propitiatory service) shall proceed from this day onwards without break or diminution. (This edict shall be) engraved on stone and copper.

(The following are the taxes remitted)

Pāṇḍivari,	Vāśal-paṇam,
Palavari,	Talaippaṇam,
Kāṇikkai,	Niśchayippu,
Vēñḍukōlvari,	Mukampārvai,
Malai-amaṇji,	Paḍiyārimōvai,
Kudiraivari,	Mukampārvayaichchammādam
Kaṇakkamōvai,
Nāṭṭuvari,	Sambādačchammādam,
Nilaikkāṇikkai,	Sēṭikāl,
Nāṭṭārvaitta-kāṇikkai,	Vāṇikar,
Vaijinaqai-kāṇikkai,	Sēnai-aṅgāḍiyāṛ, } Pērkukkollum-
Akkān-kāṇikkai,	Sēkkukkuḍimakkāl, }
Kārtikai-kāṇikkai,	Kaikkōlar-pēr.....,
Pattivari,
Viruttuvakai,	Sūṅgavari-kolūṇuvagai,
Palatalikku-māḍaiyil-kollum-(vari)	Sūṅga-eṇṇai,
Nāṭṭār-māḍaiyil-vagukkum-vari,	Pillaikal-kāṇikai.
Vallāḍadevar-vari,	

No. 101.

(No. 40—G. T.)

[On the south wall in the first prākāra of Śrī Gōvindarāja's Temple in Tirupati.]

Text

1. வெளிப்பீடு தீலாவநாகுலதீகள் பூர்திருப்பவங்கடநாதயாதவராயற்கு யாண்டு மூட பண்ணிரண்டாவது பங்குனிமாதத்தெருநாள் திருப்பதி வை-ச-ஊங்கிமாக குடுத்தருளின் திருமுகப்படி திருமலையில் [தாந்தார்க்கு]
2. தினப்பு திருவங்கட[முடையான் திரு]சிவையாட்டம் திருநாமத்துக்காணி திருப்பதியில் பண்ணிரண்டாவது சித்திரை மாதமுதல் நாம் கொள்ளும் பாண்டிவரி [பல]வரி காணிக்கை வெண்டுகொள்வரி மலை அமஞ்சி குதிரை.....

1. A copy of No. 100 above (No. 11—G. T.)

YADAVARAYAS

- 3 [ஈர]க்காணிக்கை நாட்டுவரி [நிலை]காணிக்கை முகம்பார்வைக்காணிக்கை வழிநடைகாணிக்கை அத்தன்காணிக்கை காத்திகைக்காணிக்கை பத்தி வரி [ஏருத்துவமை] பல்[தனிமாண்ட]யில் கோள்ளும் வரி.....
 4மாண்டயில்.....

Translation

Vide Translation of No. 100 above (No. 11—G. T.).

No. 102.

(No. 195—T. T.)

[On the east wall (outer side) to the south of first (inner) gopura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 ஷஸ்திப்ரீ : திருமலையில் ஸ்ரூபநத்தார் ஶ்ரீவராத[தெறி] ஶ்ரீநாமா-வழானிகள்²
 2 இம்மதி ராகுத்தராயன் சிங்சமீடுக்னையக்கன்³ விண்ணப்பாஞ்ச் செப்ப-
 3 ப்பெற திருவெங்கடமுனையாலுக்கு இந்தச் சிங்க*ய(து)ம் வழியக்கர் திருநாமத்தாலே
 4 நாம் கண்ட திருவாடித் திருநாளைக்கும் சிதகரகண்டன் சந்திக்கும் மருச்சனா-
 5 திருவெங்கடநாதபாதவராயர் பல உபாதிகளும் உள்பட வை-சோந்த்தாக நமக்குத் தந்த
 6 இல்லத்துராந்தட்டு போங்கலுமான சிங்கணங்லூர் திருநிடையட்டமாக திருவாழிக்-
 7 கல்லு நாட்டிக்கொண்டு இல்லுரில் உள்ள முதல் கொண்டு திருநாளும் எழுந்தருளு-
 8 வித்து சிதகரகண்டன் சந்திரம் அமுதுசெய்வித்து திருப்பதியில் விராம- சிங்கபெரு-
 9 மாநாக்கும் திருமங்கைஆழவார்க்கும் சிசதம் ஒரு திருப்பொனகழும் அமுதுசெய்வித்து
 10 சிதகரககண்டன் மடத்திலை முப்பத்திரண்டு ஶ்ரீவெவாலைவர்களை அமுதுசெய்ய பண்ணுவிக்க-
 11 வும் இது பொக்கி நின்ற முதல் திருநாதவாழுமாக தண்ணிர்பாந்தலும் மற்றும் நம்பெராலே
 12 திருமலையெலை வெண்டும் [த]ருமங்களும் நடத்திப்பொதவும் இப்படிக்கு அஞ்சாதிதழி-
 13 வரையும் செல்ல கல்லிலும் செம்பிலும் வெட்டி நடத்திஅருளவும்
 14 விண்ணப்பமாவது இது ஶ்ரீவெவாலைவர்களை⁽¹⁾ வ-

1. The rest of the inscription is 3. Read—நின்னையக்கன்.
 much damaged.

2. Read—வழானிகள்.

4. மருச்சனா=மருமக்னார்.

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Translation

Hail, Prosperity ! (This is) the request (made) to the Council of the Sthānattār at Tirumala by Śrīman Mahāpradhānigaṭ :

as per the petition of Singaya-Dāṇḍyakkan entitled Immaḍi-Rāhuttārāyan, we have presented as *tiruvīdaiyūṭi m*, for the *Ādi-tirumāṭ* and the *Sitakaragāṇḍu-sandhi* instituted by us for Tiruvēkaṭamudiyān in the name of the said Sīngaya-Dāṇḍyākār (the village of) Poṅgalūr alias Sīṅgāṇallūr in Illattūr-nādu, granted to us as *sarvamāṭya* including all taxes by (our) son-in-law Tiruvēkaṭamāṭha Yādavarāyar (and desired that) stones with (the mark of Vishṇu)-Chakra be planted; that, with the entire produce collected from this village, the festival be caused to be celebrated and the *Sitakaragāṇḍu-sandhi (prasādām)* be caused to be offered (at Tirumala), that one *tiruppōnakam* be caused to be offered daily in Tirupati to Vira-Nārasīṅga-Perumāl and Tirumāngai-Ālvār, and that 32 Śrīvaishṇavas be fed in the *Sitakaragāṇḍu-Matham*; that, with the balance remaining after these items (of expenditure), a flower-garden, a water-shed and other necessary charities be carried on in our name at Tirumala; and that this (arrangement) be recorded on stone and copper so that it may last as long as the moon and the sun endure and (likewise) conducted.

The protection of the Śrīvaishṇavas (is sought for) this.

No. 103.

(No. 115—G. T.)

[In the niche on the proper right side below the first (inner) gopura in Śrī Gōvindarāja's Temple in Tirupati.]

Text

1. ஒழுவீசிப்பி [திருவானச்ச]க்கரவத்திகள் பீ[ஸ.உ.நா]-
2. த(ந)பாதவாயர்க்கு யாணடு ந ஒந்து ஆவணி மாதம்
3. முதல் திருவெங்கடமுடையான் திருநாமத்துக்காணியா-
4. ந திருப்பதிபில் 1பெரியெரில் வடக்கில் தூம்பாலெ எ-
5. மெப்ருமானுர் 2திருவுடையாட்டப் பூட்டைசிலங்கள் (க)
6. காடாய்க்கடவுதாக திருவெங்கடமுடையானுக்கு திருமுன்-
7. காணிக்கைக்கு நிச்சயித்து இட்ட பணம் இந்தாற்ற[க்குந்]
8.எரிசிர் பாயக்கடவுதாகவும் எரிசில்.....
9. காலெரி நிருண்டானால் சிலவிழுக்காட்டுக்கு உள்ள[சிர]
10. பாயக்கடவுதாகவும் இறைப்பானாலும் [சிலவிழுக்கா]-
11. ட இறைச்சக்கொள்ளவும் இப்பூட்டை சில-
12. [ம] முன்(ம)பு நடந்தபடியில் வை-ஓ[ஹி]மாக நடக்-
13. கக்கடவுதாகவும் சொன்னெனும் இப்படிக்கு [பீவை]-
14. ஏவர்கெஷ் க

1. Read பெரிய எரிசில்.

2. Read திருவிடையாட்ட—

3. இறைச்ச=இறைத்து.

YADAVARAYAS

Translation

Hail, Prosperity! From the Āvai month in the 3rd year of the reign of Tribhuvanachakravartigal Śrīraṅganātha Yādavarāya, we have ordered that, in as much as the *pūṭi* lands granted to Emperumānār, situated at the north sluice of the big tank in Tirupati which is a *tirumānuuttukkāṇi* of Tiruveṅkaṭamūḍaiyān, have become overgrown with jungle, for the 200 *panam* determined and presented as *tirumunkāṇikkai* to Tiruveṅkaṭamūḍaiyān... full supply of water from the (big) tank be allowed to flow (to the said lands); proportional quantity of water be allowed to flow in cases of limited proportional supply by turns; proportional supply be baled out, if water is to be baled out; and these *pūṭi* lands shall continue as *sarvamāriyā* as of old.

The protection of the Śrīvaishṇavas (is sought) for these (arrangements).

No. 104.

(No. 354—T. T.)

[On the east wall (outer side) to the north of first gopura in
Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1.—*திரிவனச்சக்கவத்திரன் சூரியகாதபாதவராயர்க்கு யான்டி சு இஸ்மாக்காதாரம் முதல் திருமலைமல் அரிசாடுவையன் திருநங்கு-*
- 2.—*திருமலைமல் மட்டும் திருப்புதில் மட்டும் ஸ்ரீமது மஹால்புதானி இம்மதி ராகுத்தாயன் மாதப்பான் சிங்கபடின்னுமக்கர் கு-*
- 3.—*சியர்களில் சியதும் ஜீபர் ஆயிரம் பணம் கைக்கொண்டு இந்த மட்டங்களுக் கிருநங்கவனரும் தமக்கு குடுக்கக்காரில் தமக்குத் தண்மை*
- 4.—*வரை நடக்கிக்கொள்ளக்கடவராகவும் நடக்கும் இத்து இந்த சிராஜும் ஜீபர் பயிரீ அவலனாக்காவும் தாம் வைக்க*
- 5.—*லை வாதி-சுக்கடவராகவும் இவர்க்கு பின்பு தின்னுயக்கக்கு எலி நாங்கள் இட்டா[க] ஒரு தெப்பாந்திரி திருவெங்கழுடை-*
- 6.—*கல் வெட்டுவபடி தெப்பாந்திரிகள் மியாதி நாலுறை பணம் சிபண்டாரத்துக்கு நிறுக்கித் தாம் வைத்த ஜீவனம் கொண்டு*
- 7.—*நக்குவனத்திலே திருஞாட்களிலே நாலாக்கிருநான் நாச்சிமாருடனும் எறித்ருளிச் சிறப்புக் திருப்பாவடை அழுதுசெய்யும்போது⁹*
- 8.—*திருந்துவனத்துக்கும்¹⁰ திருத் வட்டாத்திருநான் வண்டடெகாபன் திரு-*
- ¹¹கந்துவனத்துக்கும் அழுதுபடி சாத்துப்பாடு ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலே விட-*

1. Read ஸ்ரீஸ்வாமிநாகுவாசி-கன்.
2. Read ஸ்ரீஸ்வாமிநாய—
3. Read திருக்கவன—
4. Read மஹால்புதானி.
5. Read ஜீயர்களில்.
6. Read யீ-சமாக.
7. Read அங்குதித்தீவரா.
8. This may be read நக்வனத்திலே.
9. Read செம்யுவிடத்து.
- 10 and 11 Read நக்வன—

- 9.—^१படி கெப்அமுத பருப்புஅழுது உப்புஅழுது மினகுஅழுது அஸ்டக்காப்-அழுத இலைஅழுத சந்தக்கூப்புக் கற்பூரக்காப்பு திருவிளக்கு என்னை
 10.—[பெரு]ம்பாய் கூப் உள்பட்டனவ விட்டு அழுத செப்தருளப்பணக்கடவொமாரவும் இதுக்கு பொன்னியுட்டிக்கு ஒடுக்கின பூ [॥] இப்பணக்
 11.—ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்துக்கு ஒ[ட்*]ச்சுவித்து கெகாக்கு இந்த தண்மூல் இதில்
 நடந்துபொதும் சிறப்புகளும் சந்தூராதித்தவரை இங்கல் கெட்டினப்படி
 12.—^२வதாகவும் சொன்னெனும் இது ஸ்ரீவெந்தைவராக்கெந்தி ஏ

Translation

1.—From the *Masi* month in the 3rd year of the reign of Tribhuvana-chakravartigal *SriRāganātha Yādavarāyar*, the *Arisāñhalayan* flower-garden at Tirumala.....

2.—the *Maṭham* at Tirumala and the *Maṭham* in Tirupati.....
Śrīman Mahāpradhāni Immaṇi-Rāhuttariyan Mādappan-Siṅgaya-Daṇṇāyakkar ...

3.—while the *Śiyān* among the *Śiyārs* having accepted the 100^० *paṇam* of the *Jiyār* and given these *Maṭhams* and the *Nandavanams* to you (*Śiyārs*), for your merit.....

4.—You may continue to manage these as long as the moon and the sun last; while managing, *Śiyān* to the end of the life of the *Jiyār*.....
 that which you established.....

5.—that he might reside; after him reverting to the *Daṇṇāyakkar*, on our behalf we shall appoint a *Dēśāntari* (for) *Tiruvekātāmuqaiyān*'s (service)...

6.—as per the (old) agreement engraved on stone paying 400 *paṇam* into the *Śrī-Bhaṇḍāram* as is the *Dēśāntari*'s custom and utilising the living you have settled.....

7.—in this *tirunandavanam* on the 4th festival day during the festivals, being seated together with *Nāchelūmār*, while being offered *śirappu* and *tiruppāvādai*.....

8.—in this *tirunandavanam* and also in the *Vaṇiṣṭhakōpan-nandavanam* on the hunting festival day, *amudupāḍi* and *sāttupāḍi* will be issued from the *Śrī-Bhaṇḍāram*.....

9.—rice, ghee, pulse, salt, pepper, areca-nuts and betel-leaves, sandal-paste, camphor and oil for the lamp.....

10.—big (bamboo) mats, (mud) pots and other articles shall be issued and *amudupāḍi* (holy food) shall be caused to be offered (to the deity); the capital invested at interest for this (purpose) is 100 *paṇam*.....

11.—this capital being credited to the *Śrī-Bhaṇḍāram* (towards) this said charity, the *śirappu* prepared from this shall continue to be offered, as long as the moon and the sun endure, in pursuance of this record on stone.

12.— Thus have we ordered. May this the *Śrīvaishṇavas* protect!

1. This may be read அழுதபடி.

3. Read யே-கும்.

2. This figure stands for எண்.

4. Read ஈட்கக்கடவதாகவும்.

YADAVARAYAS

No. 105.

(No. 521—T. T.)

[From the slab now preserved in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1 ஷ்வரீப்ரீ ^१ திரி—	4 டுடுப் பாடுவ—
2 டீர்மக்கா[த]—	5 திருமலை நா[ா] ^१ —
3 ^२ வெடு ^३ கா[வெடு] ^४ ஆவ—	

Translation

Hail, Prosperity ! In the Āvājī month of the 9th year of the reign of Tribhuvanachakravartigal Śrīraṅgānātha.....Pāḍiyā-(vēṭai) (festival).....at Tirumala.....

No. 106.

(No. 102—T. T.)

[On the north wall of Śri Varadarājasvāmī shrine in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1 ஷ்வரீப்ரீ ஶ்ரீஸ்ராந்துவதி ^१ நாயகர் சிரக்காத(ர்)யாதவாயற்து	
2 யாண்டு பிக ஒசு செ[தி]ராயன் திருப்பூமண்டபத்தில் திருநாள்-	
3 களில் நாலாந்திருநாள் மலைக்கிணியின்றபெருமானஞ் நாச[சி]-	
4 மாரும் எறிஅருளுகைவில் பொலிஜூட்டாக சிறைபடிக்கு மலை-	
5 கிணியின்றஞல் விழும் அழுதுபடி. கலமும் மாவெதுபும் செய்அழுது ^१ .ஏடு	
6 மினாகுஅழுது ^२ கா உப்பழுது ^३ .ஏடு கறிஅழுதும் அப்பெடி திருக்கணுமடையும் தி-	
7 ருளினக்கும் அடைக்காயழுது கா ஏ ^४ இலைஅழுது கா ஏ முறம் பெரும் பாய் கடை	
8 அனும் திருநாள்கள்தொறும் ஶ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலை விட்டுப்பொ[த]க்கடவாகவும்	
9 இவ்வகைக்கு ஶ்ரீபண்டாரத்துக்கு பாக்மயை ரமங்கலமுடையான் தழுவக்குழும[ந்தான்]	
10 ஆன பல்லவ ^५ ாயர் ஒடுக்கென ^६ கு சா இப்பணம் நானாற்றுக்கு விழும் அழுது-	
11 படி சாத்துப்படி ^७ உள்ளிட வகை கொயில்படி நாந்த விழுக்காடு விட்டு	

1. Read ஶ்ரீஸ்ராந்துவதி—

8. Read உழுக்கும்.

2. Read யாண்டு.

9. Read இருகாழியும்.

3. Read ஒன்பதாவது.

10. This symbol stands for ம்.

4. This may be read ஆவணி மாஸ—

11. Read—ஶாயர்.

5. The rest of the inscription is lost.

12. This figure stands for பணம்.

6. Read—அதுவதி—

13. Read உள்ளிட்ட.

7. This figure stands for மூன்னழு.

TIRUPATI DEVASTHANAM INSCRIPTIONS :—VOL. I

- 12 அமுதசெப்தருமிப் புறப்பட்ட உரவாதத்தில் நாலில் ஒன்று இவர் பெற்ற—
- 13 பொ[த]க்கடவராகவும் இப்பழக்கு அஞ்சித்திவரை அமுதபடி
- 14 உள்ளிட்ட வகை முப்பங்காரத்திலே விட்டுப்பொதக்கடவகா—
- 15 கரும் இது ஸ்ரீவெஷ்வராகென் எ—

Translation

Hail, Prosperity ! In the 19th year of the reign of Tribhuvanachakravarti Nāyanār Śrīraṅganātha Yādavarāyar, for the purpose of Malaikinīyaninā-Perumāl and Nāchchimār being seated in the *Chēdiyārāyan-Pūjanāṭapam* on the 4th day (during each) of the festivals and being propitiated with the full-measure offerings, viz., 1 *kalam* of rice measured with the *Malaikinīyaninān* (measure), and *mātrai*, 3 *nāli* of ghee, 1 *ulakku* of pepper, 2 *nāli* of salt, vegetables, 1 *appappaḍi*, 1 *tirukkāṇamālai*, lights, 600 betel-nuts and leaves, winnows and big mats, baskets and (mud) pots, to be supplied from the *Śri-Bhāṇḍāram* during each of the festivals, Taļuvakkujaindāu alias Pallava-rāyar, residing in Paramēśvara-māngalam, deposited 400 *pāṇam* in the *Śri-Bhāṇḍāram*, towards this arrangement.

The *amudupāḍi*, *sāttupāḍi* and other articles required to be supplied in consideration of this (deposited) sum of 400 *pāṇam* shall be issued as per the scale maintained in the temple and offered (to the deities); and of the *prasādam* taken out after being offered, he (the donor) shall be entitled to receive a quarter (share).

In this manner the rice and other articles shall continue to be supplied from the *Śri-Bhāṇḍāram*, as long as the moon and the sun last.

May this the Śrīvaishṇavas protect !

No. 107.

(No. 206—T. T.)¹

[On the south wall (inner side) of first gopura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 [ஸ்ரீஸ்ரீ] ஶ்ரீஹாவனச்சகூலத்தீ—
 - 2 ஸ்ரீநாயனுர் செம்கநாதபாதவராயர்நு பட—...
 - 3 வாக்ஷாபத்து காஞ்சிராராத்து பூவி-பெஷ்ட்து துப்ப.மியும் திங்—பெற்ற சௌரதிலினான்—
 - 4 குலதீவகச்சதுரவெதிமங்கல—
 - 5 செம்புர் கொட்டத்தில் சொழு—ஆன செதியராயன் பொாலை திரும—
-
1. This inscription is fragmentary and stones misplaced.
 2. Read ஶ்ரீஹாவனச்சகூலத்தீகள்.
 3. Read ஶ்ரீஸ்ரீநாய—
 4. Read யாண்டு.
 5. Read காவகெலாசத்து.
 6. Read திங்க்கிழுமையும்.

YADAVARAYAS

- 6 அமுதாஷி. சாத்துப்பாடி १२—இவையிற் துக்கு[ம்*] வெண்டுமிகவு .. ஹாவ-
னோக்கும் திருநாள்கள்பொறும—
- 7 ஒ[சே]ப்புஅருள நிச்சயித்த திருப்போனகம்—திருவாசலில் அமுதசெய்து-
அரு—
- 8 திருவாய்மொழி கெட்டருளும் பத்து—ல்^३ எனிஅருளி அமுதசெய்து-
அருஞங்கும்

Translation

1-3. Hail ! On the day of the star Rōhiṇī corresponding to Monday, the 10th lunar day of the bright half of the month of Kumbha, in the year (of the reign) of Tribhuvanachakravarti.....Śrī Nāyanār..... Śrīraṅga-
nātha Yādavarāyar,.....

4. Kulatilakachchaturvēdimaṅgala.....
 - 5-6. in Seyyūr-kōṭṭam, i.e. in the name of Śōla-(Vilupparaiyan) alias Chēdiyarāyan,..... for amudupati and sattuṛīṇgi.....for these and other necessary things.....for macerating (condiments) during festivals.....
 7. the tirupīṭhanakam stipulated to be offered.....for offering at the entrance to the temple
 8. on hearing (the recitation) of the Tiruvāyāmoḷi.....for offering when seated.....
-

No. 108.

(No. 225—G. T.)

[On the west wall of the Vāhana-maṇḍapa in Tīruchāṇṭar.]

Text

- 1 [ஸ்ரீ]பன்டாரத்துக்கு குடித்து.....
- 2 [எமு]க்தருஞாக்கக்கடவாராகச் சாம்பித்து உ[னைய]ப் பைக்கொண்ட—
- 3 பையதும் யாதவாயவிழுப்பரையதும் சொழுமிழுப்பரையதுங் திரிகத்த-
யாயனு १०முன்னு—
- 4 த்துள்ள கைக்கொள்ளும் எம்பிப்புமான் அடியாரும் ११இல[னைவாம் உத-
வையில்[வீ]-
- 5 வாடிக்கை ஏ

1. Read உன்னிட்ட.
2. This may be read அமுதசெய்தருள.
3. Read—செய்தருளும்பொழுது.
4. This may be read பத்துகான்-
களில்.
5. This may be read மண்டபத்தில்.
6. This inscription stops with this.
7. This may be read கைக்கொண்ட-
பையம்.
8. This may be read—பல்லக்கர-
யலும்.
9. Read ஶ்ரீ.உத-சொயனும்.
10. Read முன்னுன்.
11. Read இய்வளைவாம்.
12. Read வெவழவ-
ஞா.

Translation

1. having paid into the treasury of the temple—
2. (we) agreed to conduct the festival and accepted the *ubhaiyam*—
3. Yādavarāya-Viluppāraiyan, Śoṣa-Viluppāraiyan, Trikartarāyan, in the past—
4. the *Kaikkōlār* and the *Emperumānadiyār*, we, all of us. The protection of the Vaishṇavas (is sought) for this (charity).

No. 109.

(No. 380—T. T.)

[On the door-jamb wall (front right side) of Paḍikāvali-gopura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 ஒ[சி]ராண்ட யாதவன் சிரங்க[நா]தன் சினமுடி த்து—²
- 2 [ஒருப]தின்[ஆ]ருண்டு எழுதப்பகைத்த மன்னர் பொரா[ல்]—
- 3 ஃஸப் பொன்னுடு விட்டு பெருப்படங்க ஃராண்ட மார்பில் அவன்—
- 4 ஊனெ பொதிந்த உடம்பை பொதின.....ற அல்லன்றுஞ்சென
தனக்கா—
- 5 யாத் தனமாக கனவண்டு குழ் ஃதென க[லந்த பொ]ழில் வெங்கடத்-
தான் சீ[ச]ல்வதி—
- 6 தம் மன்னுங.....கட்டினன் ஃரங்க[நா]த யாதவர்?கொனவனெ வ_

Translation

King Yādava Śrīraṅganātha of glorious reign, having appeased his wrath upon the kings who defied his orders by expelling them from their magnificent cities and making them settle on mountains, and having adorned with a flower-garland the beautiful chest of his (own) body filled (perforated) with wounds, as an imperishable wealth constructed, in his 16th regnal year, a royal mansion for himself on the Vēṅkāṭa Hill, abounding in flower-gardens filled with the honey-sucking bees, (this) king Śrīraṅganāha Yādavar.

1. Read சீரங்க.

2. A few letters are lost at the end of each line.

3. This may be read மன்னுங.

4. Read வராண்ட.

5. Read சீதேன.

6. Read சீரீபூம—

7. Read—கொனவனெ.

YADAVARAYAS

No. 110.

(No. 181—T. T.)

[On the south wall (inner side) to the south of first gopura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1.—^१ [శరాంతి] రామ్యా సామః ససబర్కుంటలైలక రసపొగ్రజ్జక-
- 2.—శూర్పతు ఎంపథితు రుణిర్హింబెల్ వికార్వసాటి-
- 3.—జ్యాపందికాష్ఠా దేశామృషమణిటలత్తతు
- 4.—లుషుషుటయాన్ కాపియాఖిరికప్రభింశో⁵

Translation

1.—a Rāma in battle, the ornament of the Lunar race, Chālukya (-Nārāyaṇa)

2.—Śaka (1) 181 current with the Vikāri year

3.—in Jayaṅkondā-Śōla-māṇḍalam

4....Kariyamāṇikkappillai, a native of (Paramēśvaramāṭgalam)

No. 111.

(No. 434—T. T.)

[From the slab now preserved in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 ఐషవీప్రీః | 4 త్రి రాగ్రజ్- | 7 త్రి-స్నేయ- |
| 2 చితకరకణ- | 5 తరాయణ- | 8 కంక మట- |
| 3 టన్ ఇంమి- | 6 ఇంకయ- | 9 మ ఉ |

Translation

Hail, Prosperity ! This is the *Matham* of Sitakaragāṇḍan Immadī-Rāhuttarāyan Śiṅgaya-Dāṇḍāyakkār.

No. 112.

(No. 676 — T. T.)

[On the south wall of the third prākāra in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1 ప్రీంచుంబా- | 5 ఉక్కయ్యిం- |
| 2 వ్యుత్తామి ఇం- | 6 గ్రైయకణం |
| 3 మాట రాగ్రజ్- | 7 చితకరకణ- |
| 4 తరాయణ తి- | 8 టన్ మట[*] |

1. This may be read—శిష్మంతి.

2. Read శాగ్రంకశాగ్రాయణ—

3. Read ఆపిష్టత్తత్తత్తు—

4. Read పరమేశ్వరమంకలమణుటయాన్.

5. The inscription is incomplete.

6. Read అప్యామి.

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Translation

This is the *Maṇḍam* of Śrīman Mahāpradhānī Immaḍi-Rāshuttarāyan Śiṅgaya-Daṇḍyakkan (entitled) *Sitakaragāṇḍau*.

No. 113.

(No. 337—T. T.)

[On the door-jamb wall (front left side) of paḍikāvali-gōpura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 ஹரி : ஒளிபூ—¹த்திகள் ஸ்ரீநாயனுர் யா-
- 2 தவராயற்கு—மாதம் உபரூ நீடி ஸ்ரீமஹநாய-
- 3 க்கர் பாலெஷிக்கு—கண்டன் ஏரமங்கி] பெரியபெ-
- 4 ம்மானுயக்கர் வஸந்ததுக்கு வந்து நீருபவங்கடமுடையாலுக்கு
- 5 திருந்தாவினக்கு க கு தீருப்பணிப்பாரத்தார் வசம் விளக்கு ஒன்று-
- 6 க்கு சிட்ட பசு கமில் பொலிங்குது க இப்பினக்கு க கு உள்ள கெய் திருங்க-
- 7 தாவினக்கு க கு எரிக்கக்கடவதாகவும் இது சூரூதித்யவரை செல்லக்கடவது
- 8 ஸ்ரீவெஷுவரவெக்கி ஒ

Translation

Harih! Hail, Prosperity! On the 29th day ofmonth in theyear of the reign of (Tribhuvanachakravar) tigai Śrī Nāyanār Yādavārāyar, Eṣamaachi Periya-Pemmā-Nāyakkar entitled Śrī Mahānāyakkar and Bhāshaik(*kutappuvarāyara*)*gāṇḍau*, having attended the *Vasanta* festival, presented 32 cows and 1 young (virile) bull, for one *nandāviṭakku* for Tiruvēkaṭamudaiyān (left) to the care of *Tiruppani-Bhaṇḍārattār* (Repairing Committee). The quantity of ghee derived thereby shall be utilised for this one perpetual light. This (charity) shall last as long as the moon and the sun endure. May this the Śrivaishṇavas protect!

1. This may be read ஸ்ரீஸ்ரீநாய-
2. This figure stands for செஷி.
3. This may be read ஹாவாக்குத்-
ஶக்குவதி-கள்.
4. Read ஒங்குக்கு.
5. Read அங்காதி-தா—

YADAVARAYAS

No. 114.

(No. 378—T.T.)

[On the door-jamb wall (front right side) of padikāvali-gopura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 வஸ்திப்பி^१ வஸா[வ २]^२—த்து^३ ஆடுமாதம் உடிசு இடு திருவெங்-
- 2 தா...முடையரது^४—விளக்கு க [ஞ] ஸ்ரீமண்ம(ர)ாநாயகன்காரி-
- 3 ய ஹாவெலூக்குத்த^५—[நா]யக்க^६ கங்ட[ஞ] பாப்புராயக்கர்
- 4 பெம்முகாயக்கர்—விளக்கு க ஞ விட்ட பச கடிச ரிஷி-
- 5 லடி க இந்த^७ விளா—வாரை^८ செல்லக்கடவது^९ இ^{१०}-

Translation

Hail, Prosperity ! On the 24th day of the Āḍi month of the year (Śārvari)..... Pappunāyakkar-Pemunu-Nāyakkar entitled Śrīman Mahānāyakāchārya and Bhāshaiikkuttappūvarāyaragāṇḍu presented 32 cows and 1 bull for 1 nandāvīṭakku for Tiruvēṅkaṭamudaiyān. This light shall continue (to be burnt) as long as the moon and the sun last.

No. 115.

(No. 80—T. T.)

[On the south wall (inner side) of first gopura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1.—நா[ந] யா[ந]வா[ந]ஜ[வெ]—
- 2.—வெந்தவெந்தி[ந]நா[ந]து[ந]—

Translation

1. named Yādavānīpa (Yādavarāja).....
2. excellent offerings with relishes.

1. This may be read பஸாவ ஶமி.
2. a few letters are lost in each line.
3. Read—வஸாவ ஶமி த்து.
4. This figure stands for தேதி.
5. Read திருவெங்கடமுடையாறுக்கு.
6. Read க்கு wherever this figure occurs in this inscription.
7. Read ஹாகாக்குத்தகப்புவ—
8. This seems to be a mistake for பாயர்.
9. Read ஓஷ்ஜம்.
10. Read விளக்கு.
11. Read அந்தாதித்திவரை.
12. The inscription stops with this.

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No. 116.

(No. 56—T. T.)

[On the south wall of the first prâkâra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1. அ— பாலுக்காம் [[*]]. கிளவைட்டானதூரேயில் வெங்கட்டில்லெஸ் கிளவைட்டி
செபானேஸ்பாடி காவைநிலை உப மாற்றத் துறையில் [ஏ] கிள் சாவைட் தொயா-
கிவ।

2. [[குதிரை]] செஹாவளி-யாட்டாவருத்திஸ்பக் கிளவைட் கிளக்கை மாச்செண்டு-கிள, கர்ஜா
செஹாவளி-லு-குவத்தின்-குத்தா கிளாவைட்டு கிள-இங்காடி; || க || *

Translation

May there be prosperity! King Hōbala, who is high-minded and blessed with the possession of virtuous qualities, with great devotion ordered Hōbala Yādava (for the presentation of) an ornament for the hand (of God) which delights the mind of the people.

That hand of Sauri (Vishnu), being adorned with the above ornament, as if highly applauding (the place), indicates this, (to wit), that *Vai&kuñthatvam* (pertains) to this Venkatagiri alone.

No. 117.

(No. 56, A-T. T.)

[On the south wall in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 ஓதுவனர் வண்ணமை மொபாக்காதங் தஞ்சை யாதவர்களான் வாழ்வினி-
தூமிபாக மருக்குலவர்க் கொலை
2 வட்டவெங்கடவாணர்க்குத் தீழ்க்கைகமலர் தந்தாந் திறந்து ஒ || க || *

NOTE 1 :—वृक्षणः “ Śabdakalpadruma ” extracts the following among other verses from the “ Pādmapurāṇa,” Uttarakhanda, Chapter 26, describing the qualities abiding in *Laukuntha* and the merits attaching to it, being the habitation of God Vishnu, :-

“अमृतं शाश्वतं नित्यमनन्तं परमं पदम् ।

हिरण्मयं सांक्षप्रदं ब्रह्मानन्दसखाहयम् ॥

एवमादिगणोपतं तद्विष्णोः परमं पदम् ।

यदत्वा न निवर्तन्ते तद्भास परमं ह्रेः ॥

न हि वर्णगितं शक्यं कल्पकोटित्वात् रपि ।

अपि इष्टमशक्यं तत ब्रह्मरुद्गादिदेवतंः ॥

ब्राह्मिन शास्यमधिंण दक्ष्यतं योगिपंगवे: ।

तस्यानुमपभेदव्यवयनवक्ष्यस्विनाम् ॥

श्रीशंघिभन्निसेवकरसामोगविवर्जिताः ।

महात्मानो महाभागः भगवत्तादसंवक्तः ॥

तद्विष्णोः परमं धाम यान्ति ब्रह्मसखप्रदम् ।

नानाजनपदाकीर्ण वैकुण्ठं तद्वरेः पदम् ॥

त्रं प्राप्य न विवर्तन्ते तस्मात्कोश उद्वाहयः ।

सोऽधं परं पदं लिंगसमतं विष्णुमन्दिरम् ॥

अधरं परगां धाम वैकण्ठं आश्रतं पदम् ।

निरुद्धं च परमव्याप्ति सज्जात्तत्रम् ॥

Note 2:—Read ~~2-52~~?

NOTE 3 :—The metre is $\frac{3}{10}$ of a yard.

NOTE 4 :—The metre is ~~one~~ eight; read as—

YADAVARAYAS

Translation

The Yādava king of Tañjai, Ūbalanāthan, who acquired increasing celebrity for learning, dedicated a *tirukkaimalar* to the Lord of the North Vēṅkaṭa Hill (i.e. Tirumala) which abounds in gardens of flourishing *Maru* (the fragrant shrubs and plants) that thrive pleasingly in consonance with the seasons,

No. 118.

(No. 221—G. T.)

[On the west wall of Vāhana-mandapa in Tiruchānūr.]

Text

1.—.....^१ நக்கு.....^२ நக்கா.....நடுபீமால்.....—
 2.—திருவினாஸ்காரில்பெறுமான கூர் ^३ சீகாய்தீங் திருக்துவாச—
 3.—.....குழஞ்சி....., விட்டெந்.....—

Translation

1—.....with the *nāli* (measure)—
 2—only those that conduct the affairs of Tiruvānkoiyil-Perumānaigal—
 3—presented *kalāñju* (of gold)—

No. 119.

(No. 228—G. T.)

[In the west verandah of the stone mandapa in the Friday garden, south of the temple. (Now preserved in the temple at Tiruchānūr.)]

Text

1—^१புரமாகங் குடித்து ஏறுமாட்டு கெங்கு[கெநு]—
 2—[கெநு] கெங்குமிகு[கெநு] [கெநுமிகு] ..
 3—திருவினாஸ்காயில்.....—
 4—கண்த்ராருள் கற்றுஶக்க—

Translation

1—granted as*puram*, on the south bank (of the Kāverī flowing) in Sōla-nādu—
 2—in Nenmali-nādu, the temple—
 3—*Tiruviṭaṅkōyil* (the sanctum)—
 4—the *Kāṛṭraṅgi* (the learned man) among the *Ganattār* (assembly)—

1. This may be read புராமாக்கு.

2. This may be read சாலுக்காராயணன்—

3. Read சீகாய்தீ.

4. This may be read திருவண்ணாபு-

கைப்புறமாக,

5. Read குடத்தென்.

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No. 120.

(No. 245—G. T.)

[On the south wall (outer side) of the Temple at Tiruchānūr.]

Text

- 1—வூராஜனார் உண்பதாக வெத்த சௌபரியன் பந்த—
- 2.—¹[கொ]வில்வெறுமானதி.களுக்கு திருவயண்ணுழிமிகை புறமாக குடுக்க வினா-
கக்கொட்ட[ன்டசேஷன்]—

Translation

- 1—.....the pure gold paid for feeding the Brāhmaṇas is 10 *Pon*—
- 2—.....Viṭākakkūṭṭaicheru (land) (is given) as the *Tiruvanuṇṇūlīkaipuram* to Tiruviṭākōyil-Perumānaḍigal.....

No. 121.

(No. 224—G. T.)

[On the west wall of Vāhana-maṇḍapa in Tiruchānūr.]

Text

- 1—நாம்பாலை முப்புகிண்[கல]—
- 2—²ந்தக்டமைக்கு பட்ட குறைக்கு—
- 3—[ஸ்ரீ]பண்டாரத்துக்கு இக்கொ[யில்]—
- 4—³இலு[னார்] கைக்கொள்ளுக் கு—
- 5—த்திருநாள் சிபண்டாரத்திலை—

Translation

- 1—30 *kalam* measured with the *tambu* (*marakkal*) (measure)—
- 2—for the deficit arising in the taxes paid in gold (*Porkaḍamai*)—
- 3—for the temple-treasury, this temple—
- 4—the townsmen (*Padinjär*) and the servants of the temple (*Kaikkōlkar*)—
- 5—the festival, from the temple-treasury—

1. Read திருவிழக்கோயில்—
2. Read பொற்கடமைக்கு.

3. This may be read—பிலுங்கார்.
4. Read ஸ்ரீபண்டார—

MISCELLANEOUS FRAGMENTS

No. 122.

(No. 249—G. T.)

[On the east wall (south of first gopura) of Sri Padmavati-Amman's Temple at Tiruchanar.]

Text

Translation

1—ஏழுமார்—	1—7 mā {of gold by weight).
2—[த]குழில் இட்டுக்கூட்டக—	2—paid out into (his) hand...

No. 123.

(No. 630—T. T.)

[On a slab lying in front of the Tirumalarāya Maṇḍapa in Tirumala Temple. (Now preserved in a platform)]

Text

- 1—[த]துவை-சுப்பிமங்கலத்து மண்ணார்—
- 2—பாருகிற திருச்சுத்தினினக்காறுக்கு—
- 3—[இ]னா இருப்புநாம் சந்திரத்துவமா—

Translation

- 1—Maṇalūr in Chaturvēdi-maṇgalam.....
- 2—for the 6 lampstands.....
- 3—by weight 20, till the moon and the sun last.. ..

No. 124.

(No. 147—T. T.)

[On the north wall of Mukkōṭi-Pradakṣīṇam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1—.....தெவர்க்கு.....திருப்பதி.....—
- 2—.....யவர்க் குடி-இ[ரு*]ந்து இன்னுட்டில் நிலைகொ.....—
- 3—.....நடை.....அதுவெறல்லது.....—
- 4—.....—
- 5—.....முன்று—

Translation

- 1—.....for Devar (deity).....Tirupati.....
- 2—.....dwelling (here) and possessing land in this nādu.....
- 3—.....that alone and nothing else
- 4—.....
- 5—.....three.....

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No. 125.

(No. 135—T. T.)

[On the north wall of Mukkōti-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1—....ஆழ்வார்க்கு— | 1—.....for the Ālvār (deity)..... |
| 2—ப்பெரும்பசவாக — | 2—.....big cows..... |
| 3—பதக்கும் சிச்சல் ப— | 3—.....(milk) of one <i>padakkai</i> each day. |

Translation

No. 126.

(No. 142—T. T.)

[On the north wall of Mukkōti-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1—[த்தில்] ஜபகைண்டசூழ—
- 2—[ரு] ஸவெல்லாபா; [மதி]சந—
- 3—¹பொமே [கை]ப்பைணு ஆழ்வா—
- 4—²தித்தவஹ னடத்துவதெதன்[.று]—
- 5—³மாகோம் ஸ்ரீவைஷ்வ[.கள்ளாம்]—

Translation

- 1—Jayaṅkondā-Śōja—
- 2—*Sabhaiyār* having valued—
- 3—having received(for) Ālvār—
- 4—for conducting till (the moon and) the sun endure—
- 5—we, the Śrīvaishṇavas.

No. 127.

(No. 213—G. T.)

[From the slab now preserved in Tiruchānār Temple.]

Text

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1—நாற்[பதின்] கழஞ்ச.....கிரு— | 3—உட ஆவது நாள் உக்காம் . |
| 2—பதினெட்டு நாட்டு ஸ்ரீ[வை]— | 4—கு.....நத்துக்கு— |

Translation

- 1—40 *Kaḷañju*—
- 2—the Śrī (vaishṇavas) of the 18 *nāḍus*—
- 3—the 20th day—

1. Read ஸவெல்லையாமே.
2. Read அங்காஷித்தி—

3. Read நடத்தக்கடவோமானேம்.
4. Read ஸ்ரீவைஷ்வர்கள்—

MISCELLANEOUS FRAGMENTS

No. 128.

(No. 216—G. T.)

[On the east wall (south of padikāvali-gōpura) of Sri Padmavati-Amman Temple at Tiruchānūr.]

Text

1—^१யால் ^२பொன்[அ]—

2—[நி]வர்த்தங் செய்—

3—இது பதினட்டு—

4—^३வீவாசேகநி [॥*]

Translation

1—.....pon (gold).....

2—.....having arranged.....

3—.....this.....of the 18 (*nāṭus*).....

4—.....protection of the Vaishnavas.....

No. 129.

(No. 240—G. T.)

[On the east wall, north of Padikāvali-gōpura in Tiruchānūr.]

Text

1—தீவர்க்கு திருவண்ணமிழகமிலை நன்.....—

2—^१பொம் கொண்ட பொன் நாற்பதின் கழஞ்சி இப்பொன் நாற்—

3—^२கெட்டுநாட்டி எம்பெருமானத்யார் ஈசெகநி ஒ

Translation

1—(offering) for (Tiruvēṅkaṭā)dēvar in the *Sanctum*—

2—the *Pon* received by (us, the *Sabhaiyār* of Tiruchchukānūr) is 40 *Kaḷañju*. This gold of 40 *Kaḷañju*—

3—the protection of the devotees (resident) in the 18 *nāṭus* (sub-districts) (is sought for this charity).

No. 130.

(No. 631—T. T.)

[On the east wall (south of first gōpura) in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1—யானுக்கு திரிநுந்தா—

4—வரை செல்லக்கடவ—

2—விளக்கு ஒன்றுக்கு—

5—வாசசெகநி ஒ

3—[நி]வபம் ஒன்றும் இந்த—

1. This may be read பலிசையால்.

4. This may be read வாச்செலை ஓயாம்.

2. This may be read பொன் அடைத்த.

5. Read நாற்பதின்—

3. Read ஸ்ரீவைஷ்ணவ—

6. Read பதினட்டு—

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Translation

- 1—.....a perpetual light for (Tiruvēñkaṭamudai)yāñ.....
- 2—.....(the rate of deposit) for each light.....
- 3—.....(and) one bull.....this...
- 4—.....shall last until.....
- 5—.....protection.....

No. 131.

(No. 177—T. T.)

[On the east wall (inner side) behind of Śrī Varadarājasvāmi shrine in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1—ஓஷ்டம் ஒன்றுக்கும் விலைப்பட—
- 2—பணம் காலி இப்பணம் முன்னாற்று ஒருபதும்—
- 3—நந்தாவிளக்கு சென்றாலே வீராவீர செல்லக்கடவுதா[க]—

Translation

- 1—.....for 1 bull valued at.....
- 2—.....பாஷம் 310, this பாஷம் 310.....
- 3—.....that (this) nandāvilakku shall last (continue to burn) as long as the moon and the sun endure..

No. 132.

(No. 673—T. T.)

[On the south wall of the third prākāra in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1—எச்சுவை எச்சுவையானிங—
- 2—கடமுடையானுக்கு அ—
- 3—புப்பமாய் நடாலு சுடராக—

Translation

- 1—.....pleasantly (burning) with the flow (of oil).....
- 2—.....for (Tiruvēñkaṭamudai)yāñ.....
- 3—.....auspiciously as the four luminaries.....

1. Read அங்காநிதங்—

MISCELLANEOUS FRAGMENTS

No. 133.

(No. 74—T. T.)

[On the south wall of Mālam (pipers') room in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1—திருக்குத்துவிளக்கு இத—
- 2—திருவெங்கடமுடையா—
- 3—இது ஸ்ரீவைஷ்வரபெங்கி ஏ—

Translation

- 1—.....a lamp-stand containing a wick.....
- 2—.....Tiruvēṅkataṁudaiyān.....
- 3—.....(may) this the Śrīvaishṇavas protect !

No. 134.

(No. 114—T. T.)

[On the west wall of Mukkōṭi-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 ஸ்ரீவைஷ்வி ஶந்தலாவ[த]— | 4 நந்தாவிளக்கு எரிவ— |
| 2 யாண்டு மெ ஆவது— | 5[நா]ஸரம்வா— |
| 3 திருநாகிப்பிள்ளோபா— | |

Translation

1. Hail, Prosperity ! (The lord of) the three worlds—
2. the 12th year of reign—
3. Tirunāgippillaiyār—
4. to burn the *nandāviṭakku*—

No. 135.

[On the north wall of Mukkōṭi-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

(No. 147, A—T. T.)

(No. 147, B—T. T.)

Text

- 1—[ஸா]ஸ அாஜ செமாத்துத்—
- 2—க்கு ஒன்றுக்குத் திருக்கு—
- 3—து இன்னுள்முதல் பொ—

- 1—[ஓரு]மதலை—
- 2—ஊக்கொண்ட—
- 3—தஞ்சிவ—
- 4—செம்பு—

(No. 147, C—T. T.)

(No. 147, D—T. T.)

- 1—...ஸாதந—
- 2—ஸாதந...ஸீவாஸ—
- 3—த்திப்பெராத—

- 1—இது ஸ்ரீவைஷ்வரபெங்கி—
- 2—இப்பாட் செய்யும்—

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(No. 147, E—T. T.)

- 1—தும் து[w]—
- 2—விலம் [v:]—
- 3—தனுத—
- 4—ன்னாள்—
- 5—றும் விட—

(No. 147, G—T. T.)

- 1—வாகைக்குடி—
- 2—ஷட்டிரில்லிளா—
- 3—ஞன் பிற்குலப்ப—

(No. 147, F—T. T.)

- 1—முடையான்—
 - 2—கணக்கும்—
 - 3—அமைக்கா]—
 - 4—தாவிளக்கு—
- (No. 147, H—T. T.)
- 1—த்துங்கசொழுப்பிடவ—
 - 2—டியார்.....—
 - 3—ங்ம நாளை ஏழு நாளைக்கு...—
 - 4—இவன் தகையன் பெரும—

Translation

(No. 147, A.)

- 1—.....of the Bhāradvāja-gōtra
- 2—.....for 1 lamp.....—
- 3—.....from this day.....—

(No. 147, B—F.)

Some of the lines contain half-words which are unmeaning.

(No. 147, G and H.)

These are two fragments of the *Praśasti* of Kulöttunga-Chōla I, in the latter of which occurs the name of the king.

No. 136.

(No. 684—T. T.)

[On the south wall of the third prākāra in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1—இட்டு விரசிங்காசந்து உலகமு[யு*]துலேட—
- 2—டக்கொட்டட்துத் திரு.....—
- 3—லெய்த [கலகலுள்] எங்கன் விளம்பிகா—
- 4—.....ஆழ்வாதெதும் ஆசிராட்டு—

Translation

- 1—(seated) on the throne of heroes with Ulagamuļududai(yāl).
2—in (Tiruveṇka)ta-kōṭgam.....—
- 3—.....in our Vilambi-nāḍu.....—
- 4—I, Ālvān, of Ādi-nāḍu.....—

MISCELLANEOUS FRAGMENTS

No. 137.

(No. 244—G. T.)

Text

- 1—[ந]ம்பி அழகன் திருவிவாய்லைப்புருமானா^१ ஏஞ்சு திருவண்ணல்லூதை—
- 2—^१தொலில்பெருமானா^२ கஞ்சு திருவி ஸ்ரூபிலெகப்புறம் ^३திருவிவர்த்தா^४[செய்]—

Translation

Nambi Amudan (provided for) the propitiation of Tiruviṇṭakōyil-Perumānaḍigal in *Tiruvuṇṭṭūlīgaiபுரம்* (*Sanctum*)—

No. 138.

(No. 391—G. T.)

[On a pillar in Vāhana-maṇḍapa at Yōgi-Mallavaram.]

Text

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 இத்தாவன் | 4 மகன் அழகன் |
| 2 நராயண- | 5 ^३ கண்மம் [॥ *] |
| 3 விழுப்புவையன் | |

Translation

This (stone) pillar is the charity of Amudan, son of Nārāyaṇa-Viṭuppāraiyān.

No. 139.

(No. 241—G. T.)

[On the east wall, north of Paṭikāvali-gōpura in Tiruchānār.]

Text

- 1 வை—
 2 நட.....நெடுங்கித்...திருமான ஸ்ரீகண்டன் ^४வை—
 3 ^५னடு இப்பொன்னின் பலிகைசிறை நிசதப்பாடு ^६அட்டக்க—

Translation

Hail!.....with the interest (derived) from the *Pon* (gold) deposited by Śrikanṭhan shall be carried on the *nīśādappāli* (daily offerings).

1. Read திருவிளக்கோயில்—
2. Read திருவுதுசெய்ய.
3. Read வரமம்.

4. Read வைத்த.
5. Read தொண்டு.
6. Read அட்டக்கவை—

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No. 140.

(No. 243—G. T.)

[On the west wall of second prâkâra of the Temple at Tiruchânur.]

Text

- 1.—¹மாக நாற்றுக்கழஞ்சூ போன் திருச்சொகுனார் வைத்திலபா—
2.—³மாக ஜாரின்கிழை திருவுமிதி, முடிசூத்தாரி திரு—

Translation

1.the *Sabhaiyâr* (Assembly) of Tiruchchökunûr (received) the 100 *Kaļâñju* of gold.....
2.purchased paddy-growing land in the village and presented it.....

No. 141.

(No. 236—G. T.)

[On the west wall (inner-side) of the Temple of Śrî Padmâyati-Âmman at Tiruchânur.]

Text

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1.—எசாமுமண்ட[ல]— | 6.—.....திரு— |
| 2.—.....வெராலி...— | 7.—.....சிர— |
| 3.—முன்னன்...— | 8 and 9.—.....— |
| 4.—[ஒகா]ஸ்ட— | 10.—முடின— |
| 5.—[ஏ]த்தாவிளக்கு— | |

Translation

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1.—.....Śôla-mandala..... | 4.—.....received..... |
| 2.—.....Vesâli..... | 5.—..... <i>nandâvîlakkhu</i> |
| 3.—.....on a previous occasion..... | 6.—10—..... |

No. 142.

(No. 121—T. T.)

[On the west wall of Mukkötî-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1.—¹[தி]ஸ்திவளச்சக்கரவத்தி—
- 2.—ம் பெற்ற சதயத்து—
- 3.—விளக்கு இரண்டும் ஆழு[மா]—

Translation

- 1.—Tribhuvanachakravarti (the lord of the three worlds)—
- 2.—(the day) combined with Sataya (Satabhishak)—
- 3.—for two lights (in) the Ādi month—

1 and 3 probable reading டெத்து—
கோமா.

2. Read வைத்திலையார்.

4. Read திருவமுது.
5. Read ஶிலைவண்ணக்கவசி—

6. Read ஆழுமான—

MISCELLANEOUS FRAGMENTS

No. 143.

(No. 297—T. T.)

[From the slab now preserved in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 ஒய் வலி பூர்ணி திரிபுவனச்சக்கர—
- 2 ஏடு உபை. ஆகது திருவெங்க[ல]—
- 3 சந்திமாற்கம் பேராலியூட்ட[டாக]—
- 4 நின்று வ[ந்]து பூர்ண்டாரத[திலை]—
- 5 [தி]ருக்குத்துவினாக்கரு இரண் [தி]—

Translation

1. Hail, Prosperity ! Tribhuvanachakra(vartigai)—
2. in the 22nd year of reign, for Tiruvēñ(kaṭamūḍaiyāñ)—
3. provision for expenses from the interest till the moon and the sun (last)—
4. the balance remaining (to be credited) into the temple treasury—
5. lamp-stands two—

No. 144.

(No. 238—G. T.)

[On the west wall (inner side) of Vāhana-Maṇḍapa at Tiruchānūr.]

Text

- 1—[ஸௌற]க்து வாஸ்பா[பூரி]போகிளை—
- 2—ந்தபெருமாளுக்குரு நாராய[ண]—
- 3—சொழுமண்டலத்து திருவெங்க—
- 4—ஏடு திருவிளைக்காமில்—
- 5—க்ருடுத்தபாடு இவர்கள் அழிய—
- 6—பூர்ண்டாரத்து ஒடுக்கி[க]—

Translation

- 1—Vambālippillai of Egam.....
- 2—for (Gōvi)ndapperumāl and Nārāyana.....
- 3—Tiruvēñ(kaṭa-kōṭam) in.....Śōla-mandalam.....
- 4—Tiruviḷaiṅkōyil.....
- 5—as granted, these (persons) for Alagiya (perumāl).....
- 6—paid into the Śri-Bhaṇḍāram

1. Read திருவெங்காரத்துவிதி—
2. Read மாண்பு.

3. Read குாங்காக-ம்.

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No. 145.

(No. 392—G. T.)

[On a pillar of a Mandapa in front of Sri Parāśarāśvara's Temple at Yogi-Mallavaram near Tiruchānūr.]

Text

- 1.—பாடைக்க சுற்கமை விங்பலமும்.....அழுதுக்கு
- 2.—[நா]ழிபும் தாசிமுத குறவியும் ¹திடெய்அழுத நாழி
- 3.—ஞ்சில் அருப்திக் பலமுக் அருக்காரியிழக்க
- 4.—க்கு ஒருப்பதின் கழஞ்சும் வெற்றிலை அடைக்காயமுது
- 5.—திருமஞ்சந்ததுக்கு கலசமுன்விட்ட...க்ருக-
- 6.—க்ருஸர.....[அருச்சு].....க்கலமிட
- 7.—கெல்லு.....எழுந்தருள.....பள்ள.....
- 8.—த்து.....குறவியும்.....கொந்
- 9.—ரால்.....விப்[பலமுந]
- 10.—[வீபது].....நாழிபும்
- 11.—.....[வெ]ற்றிலை சுவ்வங்க உ.....
- 12.—இரண்டும் இ-
- 13.—தில் குறை க்கை
- 14.—மு தாணிது [||*]

Translation

- 1—5 *palam* of sugar for mixingfor offerings,
- 2—1 *nālī*, 1 *kurunji* of curds, 1 *nāli* of fresh ghee,
- 3—60 *palam*, for pounding the lime,
- 4—10 *kalaiñju*, betel-leaves and arecca-nuts,
- 5—*kalaisam* (a small round vessel) and other (articles) for *tirumañjanam* (holy bath)
- 6—mud pots
- 7—grain.....for procession.....
- 8—1 *kurunji*.....
- 9—5 *palam*.....
- 10—(50)1 *nāli*
- 11—betel-leaves and lime.....
- 12—two
- 13—14—the remaining² (portion) of this (inscription may be looked for on) the east pillar.

1. Read ஶஹு—

NOTE 2:—This is the direction given in the inscription for its continuation, which is not however traceable.

MISCELLANEOUS FRAGMENTS

No. 146.

(No. 237—G. T.)

[On the west wall of Vāhana-Maṇḍapa at Tiruchānūr.]

Text

- 1—வூடல் கொண்டு செலுத்து[மி]டத்து—
- 2—அடைக்காயமுது இலையமுது—
- 3—இரண்டும் ஊரொகொல்படி—
- 4—க்கு தெல்லண்டாது வட்டியுமளந்து—
- 5—க்கும் எண்ணோக்காப்பும் உள்ளிட்ட—

Translation

- 1—while paying the income collected.....
- 2—betel-nuts and leaves.....
- 3—the two, *urakōl-paṭi* (measure).....
- 4—by measuring 80 *vatti* of paddy.....
- 5—oil for smearing the body and other (articles).....

No. 147.

(No. 248—G. T.)

[On the east wall (south of first gopura) of Śri Padmāvatī-Amman Temple at Tiruchānūr.]

Text

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1—[பாருமு].....— | 3—ப்பெதிமக்கல— |
| 2—தனியூர் பச்சி— | |

Translation

- 1—.....
- 2—.....to the west of Taniyūr.....
- 3—.....(Charu)ppedimangala

No. 148.

(No. 146—T. T.)

[On the north wall of Mukkōṭi-pradakṣiṇam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1—வெஞ்சி [I *] வங— | 2— ¹ ஸ்ரீ செபங்கி— |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|

Translation

1. King.....
2. Śrisaila (i.e. the Tirumala) (Hill)—

1. The is the Sanskrit term for the Tamil word சிருமலை.

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No. 149.

(No. 529—T. T.)

[On a stone near the base of the Aināmahal in the second Prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1—தாய.....— | 4—பெண்றிய பற்ற— |
| 2—[தி]ருமலைசிதாங் முன்— | 5—நய்பன். ராட்ட— |
| 3—...னிய.....— | |

Translation

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1—..... | |
| 2—.....Tirumalai Śridharan..... | |

No. 150.

(No. 679—T. T.)

[On the south wall of the third Prākāra in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 ஷைவதிஶீ: விக்ன- | 4 ரஜிவன்றுன் திரு- |
| 2 ப்பஞ் செப்பும் தம்- | 5 மண்டபம் ஏ |
| 3 பிராண்மாரில் செ- | |

Translation

Hail, Prosperity ! (This is) the *māṇṭapam* of Chēranaivengān, one of the *Tambirānumār* discharging the *Vīṇāpāpam* service (i.e. of reporting the ceremonial and soliciting permission to commence the rites).

— — —

No. 151.

(No. 120—T. T.)

[On the west wall of Mukkōti-pradakshinām in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1—நாள் திருமலைமல்— | 3—[அ]ழுதுபடி கெய்துமுது...— |
| 2—நடகாண்டருளி அழுது— | 4—[ஏ]ஞ்சாதித்தீவரை நடக்கக்— |

Translation

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1—on the day at Tirumala..... | |
| 2—offering after receiving (ablutions)..... | |
| 3—rice and ghee..... | |
| 4—to last till the moon and the sun (endure)..... | |

MISCELLANEOUS FRAGMENTS

No. 152.

(No. 138—T. T.)

[On the north wall of Mukkōti-pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1—தீத்தவார நிற[வெங்கட—]
- 2—[ஒண். உடு] அமுது[படி—]
- 3—ன் உடச்சின பணம் நட. டா[று]—

Translation

- 1—till (the moon and the sun last), Tiruveṅkaṭa.....
 - 2—rice for one (offering).....
 - 3—paid *pāṇam* 400.....
-

No. 153.

(No. 528—T. T.)

[On a stone near the base of Aīnāmahal in the second Prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1—.....தம்முடைய | 3—வொலக்கம் ரூண்டு— |
| 2—[ஓகான்]டருளி அமுதுசும்— | 4—மண்டபத்து.....— |

Translation

- 1—yours.....
- 2—for offering after.....
- 3—(*tiru*)vōlakkam 1.....
- 4—at the *maṇṭapam*.....

No. 154.

(No. 478—T. T.)

[On the left side wall of Pūvula-bāvi in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1—முஞ்சில்பட்டை [கில]— | 3—பொனகத்துக்கும் நெய்து— |
| 2—[கி]லக்குழி இரண்டாமிருத்— | 4—முள்ளிட்ட [வெ]ஞ்சனத்து— |

Translation

- 1—land (known as) *Muñjilpattai*.....
- 2—2000 *kuṭṭi* of land.....
- 3—ghee for *pōnakam* (offering).....
- 4—for the sauce, etc.,.....

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No. 155.

(No. 133—T. T.)

[On the north wall of Mukkōti-pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1—[அவி]ட்டத்துநாள் முதல் சந்தி—	4—கன்.....—
2—முது அணக்காய் அமு—	5—[ந]த்தாவிளக்கு—
3—திருச்சின்றையூர்[பூவஸ]—	

Translation

1—the first offering on the day of Aviṭṭam (Dhanishṭha)
 2—areca-nuts
 3—Tiruningaiyūr-Dāsar
 4.....
 5—*nandāviṭakku* (a perpetual lamp).

No. 156.

(No. 479—T. T.)

[On the left side wall of the Pūvula-bāvi in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1—ஹர் காலுக்கு வா—	3—குச் செலுத்த இட்ட—
2—வானள.....—	4—த்து—

Translation

1—.....for the channel.....
 3—.....deposited for paying.....
 4—.....

No. 157.

(No. 227—G. T.)

[On the east wall of Vāhana-maṇḍapa in Tiruchānār.]

Text

1—[பொர]ற்கடமைபுமி—	4—[ப]க்ரதாந்பதாங் —
2—துத்திரக[பொர] ¹ —	5—[கூ]ம்புமுதான்விட்ட—
3—து சறியமுதாக—	6— ² ஞக்துக்கு எண்[ஃப]—

Translation

1—(the tax known as) *Poṅkāḍamai*—
 2—.....—
 3—for the vegetables—
 4—nineteenth—
 5—clarified butter (ghee), etc.,—
 6—oil for—

1. This may be read திருக்கொடி— 2. This may be read திருமஞ்சனங்கு.

MISCELLANEOUS FRAGMENTS

No. 158.

(No. 115—T. T.)

[On the west wall of Mukkōti-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1— ¹ வனச்சக்கமவுத்திகள் —	3—ரக்கரமாதர மகனார்—
2—[ஏட] சிமாஸத்தொருநாள்—	

Translation

1—(Tribhu)vanachakravartigal—
 2—on a day in the month of Māsi—
 3—daughter of Śakkaramādar—

No. 159.

(No. 145—T. T.)

[On the north wall of Mukkōti-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1—[க்ரு] இக்ரோட்டெத்துக் க—	3—க்ரு முப்பதினால் [மணக்கரு]—
2—ஈக்கன் திருவேஷகடமு—	4—...[லன] இவை ஸ்ரீதீவாழ்—

Translation

1—in the said district—
 2—Nakkan (gave for) Tiruvēṅkaṭamu(daiyān)—
 3—with thirty—
 4—this the Śrīvaishṇavas—

No. 160.

(No. 290—T. T.)

[On the slab now preserved in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1—.....[கலை]...—	3—வொள்ளத்திருவணை—
2—.....[வினாட்ப்பலம்]—	4—[ப]டைத்து நாட்டி னு[ன] 14.

Translation

2—.....Idaippalam
 3—having determined to conquer
 4—planted the pillar (of victory)

1. Read திலைவாந—

2. This may be read—தலைவாந.

3. Read ஸ்ரீவைஷ்வாஸகெங்கி.

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No. 161.

(No. 486—T. T.)

[On the north wall (left inner side) of the base of the Pañkävali-göpura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1[மதவதி வரப்பாலைநெ].....
 2 கட்டி மதிவாரகம்.....

Translation

- 1—.....the best king having deceased.....
2—.....the proper course being adopted.....

No. 162.

(No. 672—T. T.)

[On the south wall of the third Prākāra in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1—ஆவணிமாஸமுதல் திருமலை— 3—வாபராணம் பண்ணி சாதி[கு]—
2—யாந்தி முத்தில் உற்று டெட்டல்— 4—ஒக்கிகரங்களுக்கட்டுவர்க்கு—

Translation

- 1—from the month of *Avani*, Tirumala.....
 2—out of the income of the *Matham*.....
 3—having prepared jewels and decorated.....
 4—(we) shall be entitled to receive.....

No. 163.

(No. 113—T. T.)

[On the west wall of Mukkōti-pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- [திருமுகத்து]க்குப்படி இந்தாவது—
 - வத்திகள் திருவடிச்சார்ந்தாருண்டாகில் இ—
 - பு மடங் கைக்கொள்ளும் வயிகள் தி—
 - ல் ஒடுக்கி மடமும் திருந்தவனமும்—
 - இல் நடக்க.....—

Translation

- 1—as per the order (of the king), (dated in the) 5th year—
 - 2—in the case of the attaining of the Holy Feet (i e. death occurring)—
 - 3—the taxes (which) the *Matham* is entitled to collect—
 - 4—having paid, the *Matham* and the *Tiru-nandavanam*—
 - 5—for being conducted—

I and a Read ମୁଁ ଅଛି—ପାଇଁଲା.

MISCELLANEOUS FRAGMENTS

No. 164.

(No. 210—T. T.)

[On the east wall (inner side), south of first gopura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1—^१இடும் விவெசநிக்கும் நான்[தீரா.ந]’க் கூடும் திருவிளக்கு—
- 2—இடும் விவெசநியுமில் திருவிளக்கு எண்மைக்கும் இ—
- 3—காலை அபைக்கால் திருவிளக்குக்கு—
- 4—^२நீத்துக்கும் மற்றும் வெள்ளும் திரு[ப்ரக்ஷி]நீருக்கும் ^३திருவில—
- 5—ஏன்கிருக்கு.....இவை சுத்திரா[திரு]காவை—
- 6—ஆசு.....ஸவா[பாக்கியா] ஆக நட[க்க]—

Translation

- 1—for the alms to be given and for the oil-lamp to be lighted each day—
- 2—for the fistful of alms to be given and for oil for the lamp—
- 3—for the three-eighth (share) of the light—
- 4>..... and for the other necessary repair.....—
- 5—twelve.....these as long as the moon and the sun (endure)—
- 6—thus.....(it) shall continue as a *sarvamānya* (tax-free).—

No. 165.

(No. 130—T. T.)

[On the north wall of Mukkōti-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1—கன் ஸுய..... ஸ்ரீவீலாந்துவரையில் [விரும்பக்கான்]—
- 2—திருமலைஇல்லை திருவாந்தூரை திருவா—
- 3—நாட்கமை செறுத்துவதாகொம் [முக்கா]—

Translation

- 1.....a Perumakkal (respected person) among the Srīvaishṇavas—
- 2—at the foot of the Tirumala (Hill).....—
- 3—we shall discharge our obligation.....—

1. The inscription is much damaged and incomplete.
2. Read திருப்போனசத்துக்கும்.
3. This may be read திருவேங்குமாதாங்கு.
4. Read திருமலையில்.

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No. 166.

(No. 136—T. T.)

[On the north wall of Mukkōti-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 ஒவியீசு திரிபுவனச்சக்ர—
- 2 நாள் ஒன்றுக்கு ஒரு திருப்பொணகம்—
- 3 சு மாதம் ஆட்கணக்கு [ஆ].....—
- 4 [ஆ]ஒன்றுமாக கூத்தன் திருப்பாற்கால் [ஆ]—
- 5 பணம் முன்னுறுத் தூத் [வ]... —

Translation

1. Hail, Prosperity ! Tribhuvanachakra(vartigai)—
2. one *tiruppanakam* each day—
3. at the rate of one per month, for the servants—
4. Kūttan-Tiruppāṅkaḍai—
5. *pāṇam* three-hundred, totalling—

No. 167.

(No. 223—T. T.)

[On the north wall (inner side) of the first gōpura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1—இந்த திருக்கவனமும்— | 3—எ[த்தக]கடவென் ஆகவும்— |
| 2—ஆசு அதை திருத்தவரை— | 4—நடத்தும்படி தாம் ஏகா— |

Translation

- 1—this flower-garden—
- 2—thus as long as the moon and the sun (endure)—
- 3—I engage myself to conduct—
- 4—which you have stipulated to be conducted—

No. 168.

(No. 116—T. T.)

[On the west wall of Mukkōti-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1—சு யாண்டு பதினெழுமாவ—
- 2—மாதமுதல் திருவெ[ங்கட]—
- 3—[கொ]டைத்திருநாள் இத் திருப்புமணி—
- 4—பணம் சா இப்பணம் நா[நாறு]—

1. Read திருவென்னாதூவதி—
2. This may be read ஆள் ஒன்றுக்கு.
3. The rest of the inscription is lost.
4. Read அங்காநி
5. Read ஏட்டக—
6. This may be read கொடுத்த.
7. Read—மண்டபத்தில்.

MISCELLANEOUS FRAGMENTS

Translation

- 1—in the 17th year of the reign of—
- 2—from the month of, Tiruveṅkaṭam—
- 3—(during the) *Kōdai-tirunāṭi* (in) this *Tirupphū-maṇḍapam*—
- 4—*paṇam* 400, this (sum of) four-hundred *paṇam*—

No. 169.

(No. 205—T. T.)

[On the north basement of the kitchen in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1—^१த்ரு யான்டு பூச வது கண்ணிசாயற்று—பஞ்சமியும் நாயற்றுக்கிழுகமயும்
பெற்ற மூலத்துராள் மலைமண்டலத்து வெள்ளாப்பாட்டு மண்பாட்டு
பன்—
- 2—^२டையானுக்கு திருந்தாவிளக்கு ஒன்றுக்கு—பூச முப்பாத்திரங்கு [இ]தி, லாங்
ஒன்றும் ஒரு நிலை திருக்குத்திளக்கு ஒன்று ^३சந்திராதித்தியவரை
செல்லக்கடவது இது ஶ்ரீவைஷ்வரபெரை டு

Translation

- 1—On the day of the star Mūla corresponding to Sunday, the 5th lunar day of the month of Kanya in the 11th year of the reign of Manpāṭṭu in Veṭṭappa-nāḍu in Malai-maṇḍalam.....
- 2—the 32 cows and 1 bull and 1 lamp-stand with a single disc given for the one *tiru-nandīviṣṭakku* for (Tiruveṅkaṭamu)daiyān shall last as long as the moon and the sun (endure). May this (charity) the Śrīvaishṇavas protect !

No. 170.

(No. 242—G. T.)

[On the east wall, south of Paṭikāvali-gēpura, in Tiruchāṇūr.]

Text

- 1—...திருவெங்கடமுடையானுக்கு— [புதித்] ஊர்பு அழுகு[படு]
- 2—துக்கு வெண்டும் நெய்பழுது கரியழுது பஞ்சு ஏ.ப்பழுது—
- 3—[அ]ழுது தயிரமு[து*] அடைக்காயழுது இலைஅழுது சந்தனக்கார—
- 4—திருவிளக்கு வண்ணையும் விள்ளைப்பஞ் செப்பார்கள் கார்...—

-
1. Read—ஓடுவந்து.
 2. Read திருவெங்கடமுடையானுக்கு.
 3. Read ஒத்தலம்.
 4. Read அங்குநிதி—
 5. Read—சந்தனக்காப்பு.

Translation

- 1.....to *tūmbu* of rice for Tiruvēkātamuūiyān
 - 2.....ghee, vegetables, pulse, salt necessary for (*tiruppanakam* or *vyanjanam*).....
 - 3.....curds, betel-nuts and leaves, sandal-paste.....
 - 4.....oil for the lampthe *Vinayūphaniśyār*.....
-

No. 171.

(No. 224—T. T.)

[On the north wall (inner side) of the first gōpura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1—^१வைசுயின் ஏவு^२ உடையவ[ர்]—
- 2—^३ம வா^४க் கு^५ நடந்தக்கடல[ன்]—
- 3—அனந்தாம்பவான் ^६வெம்கடத்து—

Translation

- 1—so long the Uḍaiyavar (image installed by) me—
 - 2—I engage myself to carry on as the charity—
 - 3—Anandālvān Vēṅkaṭallugaivār—
-

No. 172.

(No. 232—T. T.)

[On the north base of the first gōpura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1— ^१ ஏவு ^२ க் கு ^३ மா ^४ கழிமா ^५ ஏவு ^६ — | 3—[ஏ ^७] கந்தக்ருளப்பர்வானி— |
| 2—கடம்பவான் ^८ ஓ ^९ (ம)ஏனு ^{१०} — | 4— ^{११} கு ^{१२} அமுதபடி ^{१३} சாத்து— |

Translation

- 1—in the Mārgaļi month of the year—
- 2—the grandson of (Anan)dālvān—
- 3—having installed —
- 4—*amudupati* (food-offerings) and *kāttupāti* (decoration with flowers or smearing of sandal) for—

1. Read அங்காம்பவான்.
2. This may be read என்னுகைய.
3. Read வெங்கடத்துவரவார்.
4. Read—வெங்காஷாத்து.

5. Read அகந்தாம்பவான்.
6. Read உடையவற்று.
7. Read சாத்துப்படி.

MISCELLANEOUS FRAGMENTS

No. 173.

(No. 233—T. T.)

[On the north base of the first gopura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1.—*குடும்பத்தில் அரசுமிகுதா—*
- 2.—*நூற்றன்னாலே வீகாத்து(வீதா) —*
- 3.—*நூற்றன்னால் குடும்பத்தில்[குதா]*

Translation

- 1—among the Āchāryapuruṣas of Tirupati—
 - 2—(Anandā)lvānpillai Vēkātattu(வீதா)—
 - 3—a flower-gardener at Tirumala—
-

No. 174.

(No. 235—T. T.)

[On the north base of the first gopura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1—[ஏ]—வெ[களாகவும் [கதி]—
- 2—*நூற்றன்னாலே வீதா—*
- 3—*ஏ மூடிய குடும்பத்திலை—*
- 4—*ஏ நூற்றன்னால் வீதா—*

Translation

- 1—they shall (carry on)—
 - 2—the receipt of the *prasādam* (offered holy food) in the temple—
 - 3—recorded on stone, Tirumala—
 - 4—that they might carry on—
-

No. 175.

(No. 236—T. T.)

[On the north base (front left side) of first gopura in the second prākāra of the Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1.—*குடும்பத்தில் என[கதி]—*
- 2.—*ஓ ஆரை இராமாநுஜ—*
- 3.—*ஓ ராமாநுஜ—*
- 4.—*ஓ ராமாநுஜ—*

Translation

- 1—ours in Tirumala—
- 2—Rāmānuja—
- 3—*Rāmānujan-tirumā(udāvānam)*—

1. Read ஆராமாநுஜ குடும்பத்தில்.
2. Read அனாநுஜ வார்ம்.
3. Read வெங்கடத்தாவறவார்.
4. Read குடும்பத்தில்.
5. Read எடத்தி—

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No. 176.

(No. 54—G. T.)

[On the east wall (outer side, north of entrance) of the Pārthaśārathisvāmi shrine (behind Āṇḍal shrine) in Sri Govindarājaśvāmi Temple at Tirupati.]

Text

- 1 திருப்பதிக்கும் அவுலானிக்கும் எல் 'ஈ' திருமை பிறந்தாடி.
- 2 திருப்பதிலில் பெயின்சில் தெற்க்குக் கரையில் கலி-
- 3 யிலிருங்கு தெற்க்கெ னட்ட எல்லைக்கல்லு முதலா-
- 4 க மெற்க்கு ஜியர் குழி யவாக னட்ட எல்லைக் கல்லுங் [| *]

Translation

This is the boundary line fixed between Tirupati and Avulāli, to wit, from the boundary stone planted to the south of the sluice (constructed) in the south bund of the *Periya-eri* (big tank) in Tirupati up to the boundary stone planted for the demarcation of the *Jiyar-kuli* on the west.

No. 177.

(No. 274—G. T.)

[On the west wall (inner side) of the Periyālvar shrine at Alipiri (foot of the hill of Tirupati).]

Text

- 1 ஏ 1கைப்ப[ய]லாம் கூ[வை]-
- 2 நகச் காமலில்[னி] சத்பகி-
- 3 நியப்பதுக்கு நத்பொலியுடு-
- 4 டாக்கிநான் ஒப்பாவாலை-
- 5 ஓங்களை மு'ப்புத்திர-
- 6 யூட்டமுங் கற்பித் [த]ன்ன-
- 7 ம்மை உ'விதலீன் இ

Translation

Kāmavilli (residing in) the beautiful Pāvai-nagaram dedicated to (God) Sarpagiriyappan (Śeśādrinātha, i.e., Sri Vēṅkāṭesvara abiding on the holy mountain of the shape of the serpent, Ādiśeṣa) the tank named after his unexcelled mother who taught (him) the virtue of the thirty-two³ acts of charity.

I. Metre வெண்பா.

2. Read ஏறி—

Note 3 :- Mr. V. Viswanatha Pillai thus enumerates the 32 acts of charity in his "Tamil-English Dictionary" under the word "Agam":

(1) building houses for the poor, (2) giving maintenance and education, (3) feeding persons of either of the six religious sects, (4) feeding cows, (5) feeding prisoners, (6) giving alms, (7) providing for travellers, (8) feeding the destitute, (9) rendering assistance in child-birth, (10) nourishing children, (11) giving milk to infants, (12) burning or burying the poor, (13) furnishing clothes to the destitute, (14) giving chunam to use with betel, (15) giving medicine to the sick, (16) paying for washing the clothes of the poor, (17) the same for shaving, (18) giving a looking glass, (19) giving eadijan or palmyra women for their ears, (20) giving black paint to women for their eyes, (21)

1 for the head, (22) aid to enjoy a woman, (23) redressing injuries, (24) keeping water pandals to give drink to the thirsty, (25) erecting inns or buildings for the reception of Brahmins, pilgrims, etc., (26) making tanks, (27) planting topes, groves, etc., (28) erecting stakes at which cows may rub themselves, (29) feeding all kinds of animals, (30) giving a bull for covering a cow, (31) giving money to save life, (32) giving assistance towards marriage.

Numerous references occur in the inscriptions to the charitable acts noted under the heads 24 to 27, viz., water pandals, inns, tanks and topes, as also Nos 6 and 7, viz., giving alms and providing for travellers.

VIJAYANAGARA INSCRIPTIONS

**VIJAYANAGARA INSCRIPTIONS
(FIRST DYNASTY)**

No. 178.

(No. 487—T. T.)

[On the door-jamb wall (right inner side) of Padikavali-gopura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | |
| 2 | పుక్కర్వసాయ కన్ము..... |
| 3 |పుక్కసాయ[३]..... |
| 4 | |
| 5 | శిక్షి.....శాం పొపిల్పటాక..... ఎల్లింకుసుపట్ల నింజెశిం పు- |
| 6 | అంగియ గ్రహి లెవ-చిలు[ఇంగిం] ఆం తిరుదివాంసుప్రమణయాఖాంకు
శ్రుతిభేతాం ఇంమ్రుకం దెశాంది [ఉత్త] తిరుదివాం- |
| 7 | కట్టమణయాఖాంకు..... తిరుప్పియానాం క ఆం కాంపాం ఏం పెండు
తిరుప్పియానాం..... |
| 8 | తిరుప్పియింధువిశా నటింకంచటవాతు ఆంకలుం ఇంత తాంమంకుంకు
పుండుపాం : నుండిం- |
| 9 | వాం కంఠకంకమయిలై కాంపాం కాంవాం లెకాంపుం పొవాంతిక పొపాం-
కట్టాం [*] లుంగుంకా[३] పుంయాం వ్యాంమాం లుంగుంకా[३] |
| 10 | వాంపుంకా[३] [*] లుంగుంకాపుం వ్యాంతా[३] పుంయాం[३] లుంగుం
[క *] |

Translation

1.
2. the chastiser of those kings who break (their word).....
3. Bukkarāya.....
4.
- 5 & 6. deducted.....for *Poliyātta*.....(we) have granted as a *sarvamāṇya* (the village).....comprising the *naījai* (wet), *puñjai* (dry) and other varieties of land within its bounds, to Tiruveṅkaṭamudaiyān.

6-8. With this income (from the village) shall be offered (conducted) two *tirupphōnakam* daily, including one *tirupphōnakam*, for this God Tiruveṅkaṭamudaiyān, as long as the moon and the sun last.

8 & 9. He who frustrates the conduct of this charity shall beget the sin of him who kills the tawny (coloured) cow on the bank of the Ganges.

9 & 10. The maintenance of the charity of others is twice as meritorious as instituting a charity by oneself; by the robbing of the gifts of others, one's own gifts become fruitless.

1. Read లూకాంకుంకప్పామా—
2. Read కంకుంశా—
3. Read పుంకుంశా—

4. Read ఇంపంథి—
5. Read శంధుంకింతింపామా—
6. Read లుంగుంకా—

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No. 179.

(No. 237—T. T.)

[On the north bāse (front left side) of inner gopura in the second prakara of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 స్విప్తిత్తి జమాన్ధునయి తొ [శ]
- 2 నాషిభూయి ఉంపాద | లోసుస్తోచి | వికా
- 3 ఓ సంవచర ఆపాథ కూడుతసు యు[ఱ]
- 4 నవారాష స్విప్తిత్తి | యు | స్తుపాయండ | లే|
- 5 శ్వర మాసరగండ మాగిచేసమాస
- 6 రాజులు తిసుమలదేశువు క
- 7 [టు] కిగగగు సుచుమ దిఖు
- 8 రమును ఎత్తిపుసు ముగుపు
- 9 మహా తీతీతీ

Translation

Hail, Prosperity ! On Saturday, the 10th (lunar) day of the bright fortnight in Ashāḍha in the (cyclic) year Vikāri, corresponding to the victorious Śaka year 1281, the illustrious Mahāmāṇḍalēśvara Misaraganda Maṅgideva Mahārāja fixed a golden sikhara (vase) over the Vimāna (dome) of Tirumaladeva (Tiruveṅgaṇanātha). May prosperity abide!

No. 180.

(No. 238—T. T.)

[On the north basement (front left side) of first gopura in the second prakara of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 ఉంగల్లి ప్రశ్నిమామాణి
- 2 భుషయి కలిపయితాన్ని ఉంకు
- 3 భుమామాపసమయు | భుమిపిబయు[ము*] | లు
- 4 కొపిలిఖుప్రాపా | పొపాన-
- 5 అంగ కెమ[చు]క పొర్కకాటు[ముగ]
- 6 గెపాత్తూ[మీ]క యుండ శ్రీ శ్రీ శ్రీ [| *]

Translation

Hail ! The illustrious Mahāmāṇḍalēśvara Misaraganda Maṅgadēva Mahārāja fixed the golden vase, having gilded the sanctum (of the God) at Tirumala. May this charity (beget) prosperity !

1. Read శ్రీమాత్తమామాణిప్రశ్నిమాణి.
2. Read కెమామాణి.

3. Read—స్తుపాయ.
4. Read గెపాత్తూ.

VIJAYANAGARA INSCRIPTIONS

No. 181.

(Nos. 373 and 485—T. T.)

[On the door-jamb wall (front right side) of pañikāvali-gopura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 வெள்ளிப்பீடு கிலாவைங்காலைஏத்து—
- 2 ஒன்றாண்டுக்கூடலையோ அமரியாய்விலாக—
- 3 १கண் பழீவிசு ரூபாரக்ட்ராம.நெடுர் २பெக்காடு—
- 4 ...திருவெங்கடமுடையாதுக்கு திருக்கந்தாக்கிலாச்சுக் கு ३வை க்கு விட்ட—
- 5 நட்சதி ஓ செந்தலடி ந இடு தாஞ்சாவித்தீயவெளை தென்லக்கு...நாயு இது பூதீவெ—
- 6 ஒருவர்க்கெலி (:) எ—

Translation

1. Hail! In the prosperous year Kīlaka⁶.....

2-5. The charity of 28 cows and 1 bull for seven-eighths of a *nandā-vilakku* for Tiruvēṅkātamuḍhiyān was made by the *Pekkādi* (minister) of Śrī Vīra-Kūmāra-Kampāna Uḍaiyar entitled *Māhāmaṇḍalīśvara*, *Arirāya-vibhāka* and (*Bhāshāikkuttappūvarāyara*)*gāṇḍa*.

5-6. This (charity) shall last as long as the moon and the sun endure. May this the Śrīvaishṇavas protect!

No. 182.

(No. 374—T. T.)

[On the door-jamb wall (front right side) of pañikāvali-gopura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 இவ்வாகைவைஏத்து மார்க்கி மாதம் விட்ட விளக்கு
- 2 १வை ஆக விளக்கு ச (:) எ—

Translation

One-eighth of a (*nandā*-)*vilakku* (oil-lamp) was added in the month of Mārgalī⁸ of this year, making a total of one full light.

NOTE :— The English equivalent date of No. 179 *ante*. is 6th July 1359 A.C.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. May be read முவராயா.மண்ண. | 6. = Śaka 1290 = 1368 A.C. |
| 2. Read பெக்காடு. | 7. Read அகரச்கால் = १. |
| 3 and 4 Read முக்கால் அகரச்கால். | 8. = December 1368 A.C. |
| 5. Read அங்கா | |

No. 183.

(No. 496—T. T.)

[On the door-jamb wall (back right side) of Pañikāvali-gopura in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 ஷால்திப்ரீ சம்புதுவக்சூவத்தி திருநால்விநாதன் சம்புது
- 2 மாயப்பெறுமான் திருவெங்கடமுடையாவுக்கு¹

Translation

Hail ! The illustrious Sumbhukulachakravarti Tirumallināthan Sambhuvarāyapperumāl (presented) to Tiruvēṅkaṭamūḍiyān—

No. 184.

(No. 61—T. T.)

[On the south wall in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 ஷால்திப்ரீ ஸகாபடி அழிய[த]து [மு]ன்னார்ட ஒன்றின் கொல் செல்லா-
கிள்ள வீராதித்தவைசௌத்து உகார்நாயர்ட வாலுக்கரக்கி[த்து]
வண்டியும் வெள்ளிக்கிழமையும் பெற்ற செவ்விகான் திருமலை-
- 2 கொல் அழகப்பிரானார் திருப்புமண்டபத்தில் திருநாட்கள்விராஸும் இரண்டாந்திராளில் [ரா]லை[கி]னிய[ய]னின்றபெறுமானும் நாக்சிமாரும் எறிஅருளிச் சிறப்பு ஆக அமுத[செய்]துஅருளும் மலைக்கிணியின்றுளுல் அமுதுபதி கலமும் திருக்-
- 3 கணமைட்கு அமுதுபதி நானுழியும் அப்பாராத்து அமுதுபதி எழு
நாழியும் மாத்தி]நூர்க்கு அரிசி இரு நாழியும் ஆக அமுதுபதி
கலனை குறுணி ஜெஞ்சாழியும் இவ்வகைக்கு கெப்அமுத ஜெஞ்சாழி
உரி ஆழக்கும் தயிர்அமுதம்
- 4 பருப்புஅமுத முன்னுழியும் சங்கரைஅமுத நானுழியும் உப்புஅமுத இரு
நாழியும் [மிளா]கு அமுத உழக்கு ஆழக்கும் க[றி] அமுதம் அடைக்காய்அமுத எழு நா உம் இலைஅமுத [எழு*]நா உம் சந்தனக்காப்பு
இரண்டுஅமைப்பலமும்
- 5 திருவினக்கு எண்ணோயும் பெரியபெறுமானாக்கு அமுதுபதி குறுணி[யும்]
.....பெருமானாக்கும் ஸ்ரீவாஸ்தாயனுற்கும் அமுதுபதி குறுணி-
யும் ஆக அமுதுபதி பதக்கும் கெப்அமுத உரியும் பருப்புஅமுத
தாநிர்அமுத கறிஅ-

1. The rest of the inscription is lost. 2. Read ஜெஞ்சாழி.

VIJAYANAGARA INSCRIPTIONS

- 6 முது திருப்பூமண்டபத்தில் எறிஅருளினால் திருமஞ்ச[ன]த்துக்கு திருமஞ்சனசாலையார் விதிம் எ.என்னைக்க: [ப்பு] உழக்கும் சர்தனக்காப்பு ஒன்றுஅறைப்பலமும் கந்தூரக்காப்பும் கலைநிக்காப்பும் குங்குமக்காப்பும் திருப்பூமண்டபத்-
- 7 துக்குக் கடை முறம் பெரும்பாயும் காலும் இவை அடங்கலும் ஆண்டுதொறும் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலே விட்டிப்பொதக்கடவுதாகவும் இதுக்கு பொலிசன்ட்டுஆகத் திருப்பதி ஸ்ரீவெஷ்வர்களில் அழகப்பிரானார்
- 8 திருக்கலைக்கிரிதாதர்¹ இற்றைனான் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்துக்கு ஒடுக்கண யு சாம் அப்பாடி திருக்கலைமடைக்கு ஒடுக்கண யு நிம ஆக யு சாக்கும் இப்பணம் நாலுற்று ஓஃப்தாம் ஒடுக்குசித்துக்கொண்ட அளவுக்கு இவ்வகை அடங்-
- 9 கலும் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலே 2.ஃ.ஃ.ஃ.தித்தவரை நடத்திப்பொதக்கடவுதாகவும் இப்படிக்கு ஸ்ரீவெஷ்வர்கள் பணியால் இவை கொலில்கணக்கு திருநின்றாள்[ர்] உடையான் எழுத்து இது ஸ்ரீவெஶ்வர்கள் ரவெக்கி ஏ-

Translation

Hail ! On Friday² combined with Revati (star), being the 5th lunar day of the earlier half of the Makara month in the Siddhārthi year, corresponding to the prosperous Śaka year 1301, it has been arranged to supply (the following articles for an offering), while Malaikinianinga-Perumāl and Nāchchimār are seated in the Tiruppā-mandapam of Alagappirānār at Tirumala on the 2nd day in each of the festivals, viz.,

1 Kalam of rice with the *Malaikinianinrān* (measure) to be propitiated as a *śrāppu*,

4 *Nāli* of rice for 1 *Tirukkāṭāmagai*,

7 *Nāli* of rice for 1 *Appa-padi*,

2 *Nāli* of rice for the *Mātrai*,

totalling 1 *Kalanai* 1 *Kuruṇi* and 5 *Nāli* ;

5 *Nāli* 1 *Uri* and 1 *Ālākku* of ghee for the above (items), curds,

3 *Nāli* of pulse,

4 *Nāli* of sugar,

2 *Nāli* of salt,

1 *Uṭakku* and 1 *Ālākku* of pepper,

vegetables,

700 areca-nuts,

700 betel-leaves,

2½ *Palam* of *Chandanam*,

oil for *tiruviṭakku* (lamps),

1 *Kuruṇi* of rice for Periya-Perumāl (presiding deity),

1 *Kuruṇi* of rice for..... Perumāl and Sri Varāha-Nāyanār,

total rice being 1 *Padakkku*,

1. Read—திருக்கலைக்கிரிதாஸர்.

2. Read அங்காஷத்தீர்—

NOTE 3 :—The equivalent English date is 13th January 1380 A.C.

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1 Uri of ghee,

pulse, curds and vegetables;

1 Ulakku of (gingelly) oil for the *tirumāñjanam* (holy bath) supplied by the *Tirumāñjanai-laiyār*, when (the deities) are seated in the (said) *Tiruppu manṭapam*,

1½ Palam of *Chandanam*,

camphor, musk and saffron;

baskets, winnows, big mats and pots (for use) in the *Tiruppu-manṭapam*;

these (above-named) articles as per the above account, from the *Sri-Bhāndāram* year after year;

as the interest-yielding capital towards these charges, the sum intrusted into the *Sri-Bhāndāram* this day by Alagappirānār Tirukkalikangidāsar, one of the Śrīvaishṇavas of Tirupati, is 400 *paṇam* and that intrusted for the *Appa-padi* and *Tirukkaṇāmaṇai* is 50 *paṇam*, aggregating to 450 *paṇam*.

In consideration of the receipt of this 450 *paṇam*, the above articles as per the above account shall be continued to be supplied from the *Sri-Bhāndāram*, till the lasting of the moon and the sun.

Thus with the permission of the Śrīvaishṇavas, this (document) is written by the temple-accountant Tiruninra-ār-uḍaiyān.

May this the Śrīvaishṇavas protect !

No. 185.

(No. 103—T. T.)

[On the north wall of Varadarājāsvāmi shrine in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1 ஒடுஸ்வராகவீரராத்து

2 சுரமிதமாராயன் பொரலெ கட்டின மாசித்திருநுறைக்கு கைம்மாஸ-

3 ம் உடிக. 1ஓ் பூங்களாட்டுல் முதலில் இந்த யூ-க்டி நடத்தும் முல்லை திருவெங்-

4 கடலீயர் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்தில் நடிக்கின 2ஃ ர இப்பணம் அாற்றுக்கும் பொலியூட்டா-

5 முற்பட்ட திருநாள்கள். மரிமாதி இத்திருநாளுக்கும் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலை அழுதுபடி சா-

6 த்தப்படி உப்பட்ட வரை நடத்தக்கடவுத்துக்கவும் இவை கொயில்கணக்கு திருத்தின்றவரு-

7 கையான் எழுத்து உ-

1. This figure stands for செதி.

2. Read பணம்.

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Translation

The sum of 100 *panam* was paid into the *Śrī-Bhaṇḍāraṇ* on the 23rd¹ day of the Tai month towards (the expenses of) the *Māsi-tirunāl* (which is to be conducted) in the year Prabhava (and which was) instituted in the name of Harihararāya, by Mullai-Tiruvekāṭa-Jiyar who executes this charity from the income of the village of Pūngōdu. As the debit against the interest (*poliyūtu*) on this sum of 100 *panam*, the *amudapadi*, *sāttuppaadi* and other articles shall be issued (for this festival) from the *Śrī-Bhaṇḍāram* in the manner of the festivals instituted previously.

This is the signature of the *Tiruninra-ur-udaiyān*, the temple-accountant.

No. 186.

(No. 103, A—T. T.)

[On the south wall in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1 பேன்பு கட்டின மாசித்திருமலைக்கு வூர்ஜோதா யாழ்ச்சி ஆவி மாதம் நூடிக்கின பு ஓ இதுக்கு இவ்வகைப்படி. நடக்கக்கூடவது ஆகவும் [|| *]

Translation

The money paid in the month of Āni² in the Pramodāta year for the *Māsi-tirunāl* previously instituted is 100 *panam*. For this (payment also) supplies will be arranged in the manner specified above.

No. 187.

(No. 57—T. T.)

[On the south wall in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1 ஷவிதீ ஶகாவடி ஆபிரத்து முன்னாற் ற ஒருபத்து இரண்டின் மெல் செல்லாகின்ற வூர்ஜோதாதலைச்சொர்த்து மார்கழி மாதம் மிக நீண் [நாள்] திருமலையில் வூர்ஜத்தாரோம் திருமலையில் அரிசானுலையன் திருநங்குவனாக்குக்குக் க-

2 டவ மூல்லைத் திருவெங்கட[ஜி]யர்க்கு ஶவில் பராஸனம் [பக்க]ணிக்குடித்த- படி திருமலைமெல் மலைக்கியின்றவெப்ருமாளும் [நா]ச்சிமாரும் மார்கழி மாதத்தில் கெட்டுஅருளும் திருப்பாவையில் நடுப்பத்து நாள் பத்துக்கு

NOTE 1 :—It falls on Saturday, the 18th January 1388 A.C.

2. Read வூர்ஜோதா

5. Read ஷாரத்தாரோம்.

3. =June 1390 A.C. (Saka 1312).

6. Read திருங்குவன—

4. This figure stands for தேவி.

- 3 நாள் ஒன்றுக்கு திருநூல்க்கத்துக்கு மலைக்கிப்பின்[ரூபம்]ல் அமுதுபடி கலமும் மாத்திரைக்கு அரிசி இருநாழியும் பெரியபெருமாளுக்கு அமுதுபடி குறுணியும் கெய்துமுது முன்னுழி உழக்கும் பருப்பு-அமுது முன்னுழியும்
- 4 உப்புஅமுது நாழி உரியும் மினருஅமுது உழக்கும் சந்தனக்காப்பு இ[ரு] பலமும் அடைக்காய்துமுது நாறும் இலைஅமுது நாறும் சாத்து-முறைநாள் விடும் அப்பப்படி ஒன்றும் திருக்கனும்மைட ஒன்றும் ஶ்ரீமோவிந்தப்பெருமாள் திரு-
- 5 வழிநீய* [நெத்தில்] [நாள்] திருநூலாலை நாள் பத்துக்கு நாள் ஒன்றுக்கு சாளுக்கினுரை[ஏ*]யணன்காலால் திருநூல்க்கத்துக்கு அமுதுபடி பன்னிரண்டு மரக்காலும் மாத்திரைக்கு அரிசி இரு நாழியும் பெரியபெருமாளுக்கு அமுதுபடி இரண்டு மரக்காலும் நெ-
- 6 [ய]அமுது நாழி முவழக்கும் பறுப்புஅமுது நாழி உரியும் உப்புஅமுது நாழியும் மினருஅமுது ஆழக்கும் சந்தனக்காப்பு ஒன்றைப்பலமும் அடைக்காய்துமுது ஐப்பது இலைஅமுது ஐப்பதும் சாத்துமுறைநாள் விடும் அப்பப்படி ஒன்றும் திருக்க-
- 7 மூமைட ஒன்றும் ஆக இந்த வகைப்படிக்கு பொலிஷாட்டி ஆக ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்துக்கு இற்றைநாள் ஆஸிக்ன பு தநா இப்பணார் ஆயிரத்து இருஞாற்றுக்கும் பலிசைக்குச் செலவாக அங்காரித்தீவரை ஆண்டுதொறும் ஸ்ரீ-
- 8 பண்டாரத்திலே இந்த வகைப்படியை விட்டுப்பொதக்கடவுது ஆகவும் திரு-மலைமெல் அமுதுசெய்த[ஆ]ருளின பூஸாதத்திலே தம்முடைய வூபாதி பூஸாதம் உயிர் வெ நந்த இதில் அரிசா[னு]லையன் மடத்துக்கு பெறவதே.
- 9 ஆக பெறும் பூஸாதம் யிரு வெ நந்த நிக்கி தாம் தாந்த்காற்கு குடுத்த பூஸாதம் [பதினெடு]ரூ நாழியும் தான்த்கார் திருப்பதி ஸ்ரீவைஷ்ணவர்கள் நிவாசாலாடி நிவாசாலாடி முன்றும் நம்பிமார் நிவாசாலாடி
- 10 மூன்றும் கொயில் கெட்க்கும் ஜீயர்கள் நிவாசாலாடி இரண்டும் கொயில்கணக்கு திருவின்றார்ஷடையார்கள் நிவாசாலாடி இரண்டும் ஆக இந்த பண்ணிரண்டு நிவாசாலாடி நிவாசாலாடி பெறக்கடவர்கள் ஆகவும் ஸ்ரீ-கொவிந்தப்பெரு-
- 11 மாள் அமுதுசெய்தருளின பூஸாதத்தில் தம்முடைய ஸ்முக்காடு பூஸாதம் யிரு வெ நந்த இதில் [இந்த] மடத்துக்கு பூஸாதம் கு வெ நந்த நிக்கி பூஸாதம் யிரு வெ ம் இந்த பண்ணிரண்டு நிவாசாலாடி நிவாசாலாடி பெறக்கடவுது ஆகவும் தம்முடைய

1. Read அங்காரித்தீ-

2. ஓபாதி = ஸ்ரீமா.

3. This figure stands for நாழிமுவழக்கு

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- 12 பெரிராவுதானத்துக்குப் பின்புற மூ-பெஸஷன்புலாதா இந்த மடம் கைக்-
கொய்ட வன்மாதி சீவை[ஏதி வர்] பெறுக்கடவரத்கவும் இப்புத்து
அரூபாதி,தீ வரை நடத்தக்கடவுத்துகவும் இப்புத்து சீவை[ஏதி வர்கள்]
பொனில் கொரில்கணச்சு
- 13 திருக்கிண்ணமார்ம-கூடையாக் கூடுத்து சீவை[ஏதி வர்] விடைக் கூடு

Translation

Hail ! On the 11thth day of the Mārgaśī month in the Pramōdāta year, current with the auspicious Śaka year 1312, this is the *śilāṣānam* executed by us, the *Sthānattār* of Tirumala, in favour of Mullai-Tiruvekāṭa-Jiyar, the manager of the *Ariśāṇālaiyan-tiruvālandavāzam* (flower-garden) at Tirumala :—

towards (the articles required for) the one *tirutt'akkan* on each of the middle ten days during the *Tiruppāvai* (psalm-singing festival) in the Mārgaśī month within the hearing of Malaikiniyalinga-Perumāl and Nāchchimār at Tirumala, viz ,

- 1 *kalam* of rice measured with the *Malaikiniyan:arāṇ-(kāl)*,
- 2 *nāli* of rice for the *mātrai*,
- 1 *kuruṇi* of rice for Periya-Perumāl,
- 3 *nāli* and 1 *ulakku* of ghee,
- 3 *nāli* of green gram,
- 1 *nāli* and 1 *uri* of salt,
- 1 *ulakku* of pepper,
- 2 *palam* of *Ghananam* (sandal paste),
- 100 areca-nuts,
- and 100 betel-leaves,

and one *appappaḍi* and 1 *tirukkaṇāmaḍi* to be prepared on the *Śattumurai* (last) day ;

and towards the articles required for one *tiruvōlakkam* on each of the ten days of the *Tiruppāvai* during the *Adhyayanotsavam* of Śrī Gōvindap-
erumāl, viz.,

- 12 *marakkal* of rice measured with the *Ghāṇukya-Nārāyaṇan-kā!*,
- 2 *nāli* of rice for the *mātrai*,
- 2 *marakkal* of rice for Periya-Perumāl (presiding deity),
- 1 *nāli* and 3 *ulakku* of ghee,
- 1 *nāli* and 1 *uri* of pulse,
- 1 *nāli* of salt,
- 1 *ulakku* of pepper,
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *palam* of *Ghananam*,
- 50 betel-nuts and 50 leaves,
- and 1 *appappaḍi* and 1 *tirukkaṇāmaḍi* to be prepared on the *Śattumurai* (last) day ;

1. Read பெரிராவுதான—

2. Read வன்காசி.

3. Read பணியால்.

4. =Thursday, 8th December 1390 A.C.

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for (the supply of) these articles the capital invested for interest by you this day in the temple-treasury is 1200 *paṇam*.

In the above manner the articles shall be supplied every year from the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram*, as the charge of the interest on the above 1200 *paṇam* as long as the moon and the sun last.

Of the *prasādam* offered (to God) at Tirumala, the 26 *nāḍi* and 3 *uṭakku* coming to your share shall be distributed as follows:—deducting 15 *nāḍi* and 3 *uṭakku* as the portion (*sēsham*) for the *Ariśāṇalaiyan-maṭham*, (the balance of) 11 *nāḍi* being the *prasādam* granted by you to the *Sthānattār*, the *Sthānattār* shall thus partake of it, as 4 *nirvāham* for the Tirupati Śri-vaishṇavas, 3 *nirvāham* for the *Sabhaiyār* of Tiruchchukarūr, 1 *nirvāham* for the *Nambīmār*, 2 *nirvāham* for the *Kōyil-kēṭakum-Jiyars*, and 2 *nirvāham* for the *Kōyil-kaṇakku Tiruninjā-ūr-uḍaiyārs*.

From the 17 *nāḍi* and 3 *uṭakku* falling to your share as the donor out of the *prasādam* offered to Śri Gōvindapperumāl, 5 *nāḍi* and 3 *uṭakku* shall be deducted for the said *Maṭham* and the (remaining) *prasādam* of 12 *nāḍi* shall be distributed among the 12 *nirvāham* above detailed.

After your body reaches its end (your demise), the Īkāki-Śri-vaishṇava who heads this *Maṭham* shall receive the *maṭha-sēsha-prasādam*. In this way it shall continue to be operative, as long as the moon and the sun last.

This is the writing of the temple-accountant Tiruningā-ūr-uḍaiyān, with the permission of the Śrīvaishṇavas. May the Śrīvaishṇavas protect (this)!

No. 188.

(No. 57, A—T. T.)

[On the south wall in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 இந்த மடபெரும்[மார] திருமலைமல் பூஸாதம்[பதின்]அஞ்சாழி முறைக்கு இதில் எகாகி ஸ்ரீவைஷ்வர்கள் பெறும் பூஸாதம் எட்டு நாடுமியும் ஸ்ரீமதோன்டிமெருமாள்காரமிலில் மடபெருமான பூஸாதி முன்னுழி நிக்கி உள்ள பூஸாதி அபசாணுலயன் மடபெரும் ஆகக் கொள்ளவும் ஏ
- 2 அஞ்சாழி முறைக்கு இதில் எகாகி ஸ்ரீவைஷ்வர்கள் பெறும் பூஸாதி முன்னுழி நிக்கி உள்ள பூஸாதி அபசாணுலயன் மடபெரும் ஆகக் கொள்ளவும் ஏ

Translation

Out of the *maṭha-sēsham* shall be issued 8 *nāḍi* *prasādam* which the Īkāki-Śrīvaishṇavas are (authorised) to receive from the 15 *nāḍi* and 3 *uṭakku* *prasādam* at Tirumala, and 3 *nāḍi* *prasādam* for the Īkāki-Śrīvaishṇavas from the 5 *nāḍi* and 3 *uṭakku* *prasādam* received as *maṭha-sēsham* from the temple of Śri Gōvindapperumāl; these being deducted, the remaining *prasādam* shall be received as the balance (*sēsham*) for the *Ariśāṇalaiyan-maṭham*.

1. பதின்.அஞ்சாழி=பதினெட்டுநாழி.

2. அஞ்சாழி=ஒங்காழி.

VIJAYALAGARA INSCRIPTIONS

No. 189.

(No. 52—G. T.)¹

[On the south wall (right of entrance) of Sri Parthasarathisvami shrine in Sri Govindarajasvami Temple at Tirupati.]

Text

1. வெளிப்பு பக்காவடி ஆயிரத்து மூன்றைஞ் தூ தூர்ப்பாடு இரண்டாம் செல்லாகின்ற பீருப்போ [ஒடு]காலை பொறுப்புத் து மார்புவி மாதம் யெ நீதி நாள் தீர்பாலையிட-
2. ஸ் தூர்ப்பத்தாபாம் தீர்பாலையில் அபோரையைப் போகு வகுக்கு கடவு மூல்கூசு பீருப்பக்காலையிரு பல்லாபாகனாம் பாக்கவிக்குத்தாய்
3. திருமலைமெல் மலைகளையகிள்ளபொருமானம் நாசிமொதைக் மார்புவி மாதத்தில் செட்டுஅரங்கு தீர்பாலையையில் நடுப்பத் தூ நாள் பாக்கத்துக்கு நாள்
4. ஒன்றுக்கு திருநூலக்கத்துக்கு மலைகளையகிள்ளதைக் கூடுதலாக கல்லும் மாதத்திறைக்கு அமுதயாடி இரு ஜூலையும் பொருமானக்கு அ[மு*]துபாடு(க) ருமதையை-
5. ம் கெவ்அழுது மூன்றைழி உயர்த்துப் பறுப்பாழுது மூன்றாவதிழாம் உப்பு அழுது நாழிலியும் மினகுஷமுதை உயர்த்துப் சந்தனக்காப்பு [ஓ]ரு பலமும் அடைக்காப் ஆழுது
6. நூறும் இலைஅழுது [நூறும்] சாத்துமுறைநாள் விவீக் அப்பாப்பாடி ஒன்றாம் திருக்கணுமடை ஒன்றும் ஸ்ரீவீராவித்துப்பெந்தாள் திருவ[தீ*]-[பா*]நத்தில் தீருப்பா-
7. வை [நாள் பக்கது]க்கு நாள் ஒன்றுக்கு சாலந்திலுரையனான்காலால் திருநூலக்கத்துக்கு அழுதயாடி பன்னிரண்டு மாங்காலாம் மாதத்திறைச்சு அரிசி இரு நாழியும்
8. [பெரிசு] பெருமானுக்கு அழுதயாடி இரண்டு மாங்காலாம் கெய் அழுது நாழில் முறை[மு]க்கும் பருப்புமுது நாழில் உபிழாம் உபிழாம் அழுது நாழியும் மினகுஅழுது ஆழாக்கும் சந்தனக்கா-
9. [ப்பு ஒன்]மதைப்பலமும் அடைக்காப்புமுது [பீ]ப்பது இலையழுது இப்பதும் சாத்துமுறைநாள் விவீக் அப்பாப்பாடி ஒன்றும் திருக்கணுமடை ஒன்றும் ஆக இந்த வகைப்படிக்கு
10. பொலின்ட்டாக ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்துக்கு இர்ணானாள் ஒடுக்கின பு சுவா இப்பணம் ஆயிரத்து இருநூற்றாக்கும் பலிசைக்குச் செல்வாக வைங்தாவித்தி வரை ஆண்டு-

1. This is a copy of No. 187 (No. 57 T.T.)

3. Read தூர்ப்பத்தாபாம்.

4. Read அங்காதிதீ -

2. This figure stands for செதி = Thursday, 8-12-1390 A.C.

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- 11 தொறும் ஸ்ரீவண்டாரத்திலே இந்த வகைப்படி.யே ஷிட்டுப்பொத்தடவது ஆகவும் திருவோலிமல் அழுதுசெப்தக்ருளின் பிரஸாதத்திலே தம்முடைய கூட்டுறவு
- 12 உபராதம் [பி. எ. 1] நந்த இதில் அரசானையைக் மட்டத்துக்கு பெஸ்தி ஆக பொறும் பிரஸாதம் யிரு எ நந்த சிக்கி தாம் காந்த்தாற்குக் குறித்த உபராதம் பதி[வினு] நநாபியும்
- 13 தானாற்கார் திருப்பாடி ஸ்ரீவண்டிவர்கள் நிவாரங்கி நாலூம் திருச்சகாபுரில் வைப்பாயார் நிவாரங்கி நாலூம் பூன்றும் நங்மோர் நிவாரங்கி நாலூம் கொயில்கூட்டும்
- 14 உதியார்கள் நிவாரங்கி இயங்கும் கொயிர்க்கவாக்கு திருக்கிண்றாள்க்கடையார்கள் நிவாரங்கி இயங்கும் நில[க] இந்த பண்ணிரண்டு நிவாரங்குத்திலூம் பெறக்கடவது
- 15 கலாகவும் ஸ்ரீகொவிந்துப்பெற்றுமாள் அழுதுசெப்தக்ருளின் பிரஸாதத்தில் தம் முடைய விழுர்காடு பிரஸாதம் யிரு எ நந்த இதில் இந்த மட்டத்துக்கு உபராதம் [பி. எ. 2] நந்த இந்த பண்ணிரண்டு நிவாரங்குத்திலூம் பெறக்கடவது ஆகவும் தம்முடைய பபரிராவாவானத்துக்கு பின்பும் மட-
- 16 சிக்கி பிரஸாதம் [பி. எ. 3] நந்த இந்த பண்ணிரண்டு நிவாரங்குத்திலூம் பெறக்கடவது ஆகவும் தம்முடைய பண்ணிரண்டு நிவாரங்குத்துக்கு பின்பும் மட-
- 17 பெஸல்புஸாதம் இந்த மட்டம் கைக்கொண்ட என்றாவி ஸ்ரீவண்டிவர் பெறக்கடவர் ஆகவும் இப்படிக்கு அரூபித்தில்வர நடக்க-
- 18 கடவது ஆகவும் இப்படிக்கு ஸ்ரீவண்டிவர்கள் பணி ஆல் கொயில்களைக்கு திருக்கிண்றாளருடையான் எழுத்து இது
- 19 ஸ்ரீவண்டிவர்களை எ

Translation

Vide Translation of No. 187 (No. 57—T.T.) of which it is a copy.

No. 190.

(No. 43—T. T.)

[On the west wall of the first prâkâra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 பெஸல்புஸாதம் ஆயிரத்து முன்னாற்ற ஒரு பத்து நாளின் மெல் செல்லாவின்ற ஆங்கிரைஸங்வற்றஸாத்து பங்குனி மாதம் [எ. நீ] நாள் திருமலையில் 10 தானந்த்தாரோம்

1. This figure stands for எழி முன்- வழக்கு.
2. Read சீயர்கள்.
3. Read சம்முடைய.
4. Read வாகாசி.
5. Read பணியால்.
6. Read எவ்விப்ரீ.
7. Read சகாரங்கி.
8. Read—வைவசைஏரத்து.
9. This figure stands for தேதி.
10. Read ஸ்ராந்த்தாரோம்.

VIJAYANAGARA INSCRIPTIONS

- 2 திருமலைமல் அரிசானுலையன் ¹திருக்குதுவனத்துக்கு கடவு மூல்லை திரு-
வெங்கடச்சியற்கு² ஸிறைபாஸாரநி பண்ணிகுடித்தபடி அ[ரி]சானுலை-
யன் திருப்புமண்டபத்தில்
- 3 திருநாள்(க)கள்வெதாறும் விடாயாற்[ரி]நாளில் மலைக்கிரியாநின்றப்பருமாளும்
நாச்சிமாரும் எவிஅருளிச் சிறப்பு அழுதுவெரப்பும்பிடுத்து மலை[கி]னிய-
ஙின்றுனுல் திருவூக்கத்துக்கு
- 4 அழுதுபடி கலமு[ம்*] மாவெதக்கு அழுதுவாடி இரு நாழியும் அப்ப-
டத்கு அழுதுபடி எழு நாழியும் திருக்கணுமடைக்கு அழுதுபடி
நானுழியும் [பெரிய]பெருமாளுக்கு அழுதுபடி குறையியும்
- 5 ஆக அழுதுபடி கலமெ பதக்கு ³பீஞ்ஞாழியும் நெங்அழுது ஜீஞ்ஞாழி
முழுமக்கு ஆழாக்கும் காவிச்சுமுதுக்கு பயறுஅழுது முன்னுழியும்
உப்புஅழுது நாழி ந.பியார் மினகுஅழுது உழுக்கும் அப்படிக்கு
மினகுஅழுது ஆழ[ா*]க்கும்
- 6 அப்படிக்கும் திருக்கணுமடைக்கும்(ச) சங்கரைஅழுது நானுழியும்
அடைக்காப்அழுது அறுறா தும் திருவாராதாந்துக்கு அடைக்காப்அ-
ழுது நாறு ஆக அடைக்கா[ம்*]அழுது எழுறாதும் இலைஅழுது
- 7 [எழு]தாதும் சன்தநகாப்பு இரண்டாசைப்பல்ரம் திருவிளக்கு எண்[கீன]
திருநாழியும் இதுக்கு கூடை முறம் பெருப்பாய் கூன் இது(கு)-
[வ*]ம் பொவிலாட்டுஆக திருநாள்(க)கள்வெதாறும் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலே
- 8 விடக்கடவுதுஆகவும் இதுக்கு பொவிலாட்டுஆர் ஆடிக்க ⁴விற்செயித்த ஏ
கூர இப்பணம் அறுநாறும் இற்கை நாள் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்துக்கு ஒடுக்கு
குளித்துக்கொண்டதுளவுக்கு இன்னுள் முதல்
- 9 திருநாள்(க)கள்வெதாறும் இவ்வகைப்படி அடங்கும் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலே
அஞ்சாதித்தவரை விட்டுப்பொதக்காவது ஆகவும் திருவலக்கத்தில்
அழுதுவெப்பனாஅருளின பூஷாதத்தில் நாளில்
- 10 ஆன்றுக்கு பூஷாதம் ஆகவும் பெரியபெருமாள் அழுதுவெய்துஅருளிங்க-
தில் பூஷாதம் பீஞ்ஞாழி முறமாக்கும் தாமை பெற்றுப்பொதக்கட-
வர்ஆகவும் “தட்டுடைய” ⁵சமிராவதானத்துக்கு பின்பும்
- 11 இந்த அரிசானுலையன் மடபெஸர்க் ஆக மா.ரி வகக்கொண்ட எகாக்
ஸ்ரீவைஷீவர் பேறக்கடவுர் ஆகவும் இப்பாடுக்கு அஞ்சாதி தவரை
நட[க்க][க*]கடவுர் ஆகவும் இப்பாடுக்கு ஸ்ரீவைஷீவர்கள்
- 12 பணித்துல் கொயில்கணாக்கு திருவிள்ளார்க்கடவுர் வடியான் வழுத்து ஸ்ரீ-
வைஷ்வரபெங்கி ஏ..

1. Read திருக்கவன—
2. Read—ஜீயற்கு.
3. Read ஜீஞ்ஞாழி.
4. Read நிபரிழத்த.
5. Read அஞ்சாதித்தி-

6. Read தம்முடைய.
7. Read பயரீராவவாண—
8. Read அஞ்சாதித்தி—
9. Read பணியால்.

Translation

Hail! On the 2nd¹ day of the Paiguni month in the Āgirasa year, corresponding to the auspicious Śaka year 1314, this is the *śilāśasanam* registered by the *Sthānattār* of Tirumala in favour of Mullai-Tiruvēṅkaṭā-Jiyar, who owns the *Ariśāṇḍalaiyan-tirumandavanam* at Tirumala :—

it has been stipulated to supply, from the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram*, from the interest on the capital, on the *viṣṭāyātti* day of each of the festivals, in the *Ariśāṇḍalaiyan-tiruppu-maṇṭapam* when Malaikiniyaninṭa-Perumāl and Nāchchimār are seated (therein) and propitiated with a *śirappu*, viz.,

1 *kalam* of rice with the *Malaikiniyaninṭan-(kāl)* for 1 *tiruvō'akkam*,
 2 *nāḍi* of rice for the *māṭrai*,
 7 *nāḍi* of rice for the *appa-pāḍi*,
 4 *nāḍi* of rice for the *tirukkaṇāmaḍai*,
 1 *kurutī* of rice for Periya-Perumāl,
 the total quantity of rice being 1 *kalam* 1 *padakku* and 5 *nāḍi* ;
 5 *nāḍi*, 3 *uṭṭakku* and 1 *āṭṭakku* of ghee ;
 3 *nāḍi* of green gram,
 1 *nāḍi* and 1 *uri* of salt,
 1 *uṭṭakku* of pepper for the vegetables (curry) ;
 1 *uṭṭakku* of pepper for the *appa-pāḍi* ;
 4 *nāḍi* of Jaggery for the *appa-pāḍi* and *tirukkaṇāmaḍai* ;
 600 areca-nuts (for distribution) and
 100 areca-nuts for *tiruvārḍhanam* (offering), totalling 700 nuts,
 700 betel-leaves,
 2½ *palam* of *Chandanam*,
 2 *nāḍi* of oil for the *tiruvīṭakku* (lamp),
 as well as baskets, winnows, big mats and pots for keeping the above (articles).

And the capital determined to be invested at interest for this (purpose) is 600 *paṇam*.

In consideration of the receipt as investment this day of this fund of 600 *paṇam* into the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* shall be issued henceforward from the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* during each of the festivals all the articles as per the above account, as long as the moon and the sun endure.

You will be entitled to receive 6 *prasādām* being a quarter of the *prasādām* offered during the *tiruvō'akkam*, and 5 *nāḍi* and 3 *uṭṭakku* *prasādām* from that offered to Periya-Perumāl.

After your body reaches its end (your death), the Ēkāki-Śrīvaishṇavas who acquire the possession of the *Maṭham* shall receive this *Ariśāṇḍalaiyan-maṭha-śesham* (*prasādām*).

This (arrangement) shall continue to be effective, as long as the moon and the sun endure.

On the order of the Śrīvaishṇavas, the temple-accountant Tirunīṅgā-ūr-uḍaiyān has written this (document). May the Śrīvaishṇavas protect (this) !

NOTE 1 :—This corresponds to Tuesday, the 25th February 1393 A.C.

VIJAYANAGARA INSCRIPTIONS

No. 191.

(No. 340—T. T.)

[On a slab near the tank in the Kāki-chauk at Tirumala Village
on the way to Chandragiri.]

Text

1	యెవిల్ పసకూల్ ల్	20	చొపుల్ వెళుతు మండటపం
2	శ్రీమత్తు గుణులూత్తు	21	ఎన్నెత్తు తీరుకుత్తాపంగ్రం
3	ఇ నృపత్తు శ్రీనింజెపుల్	22	అవ[త్తు] ఏంలు శ్రీక వాసింధి-
4	చెల్లానింర తారువాల్	23	ఓ [చు లూ] ఇప్పాలాం ఆత్తు-
5	గుణ్ణి మా[చు]కుమి మీ ఉణ్ణు[కు]	24	అ అమి పంచిలిక అంచిక్కు
6	శ్రుతపబ్లోర్తుత్తు లూ-	25	ఇంమండటప-
7	యంనాకం మికం లు-	26	తెల్లిలు గంఘా-
8	శాఖప్రకాపప[వుం]	27	ంత్తిరుకాంచి-
9	యాసిక్కు విమిల్లు లప్పిప[ం]-	28	ల అప్పుట్టా-
10	కణుక్కు కిరుమిశుషిల్ త్తా-	29	యమ ఏంట భె-
11	నత్తాప్రుణి పచ్చాలాపగ-	30	పంత్తిర్చిర్చు-
12	సంసాం పంసానిక్కుర్చిప్ప-	31	చిల్ల తిర్చుబో-
13	తుపట త్తిరుచుచుకునిత్తుత్తు-	32	లంకచిమప్ప-
14	వం ఎల్లిక్కుమ్ త్తిరుక్కుర్చ-	33	మ ఎంపిప-
15	శుర్పబిప్రుమాం ఎల్లులు[స్తు]పు	34	ప్రాపమ త్తా-
16	వటక్కు నలంతిక్కు నుప-	35	అవ తిరుచి-
17	యం ఎల్లిక్కు తెత్తుత్తు	36	స్తంహమ్ ను-
18	ద్రుగామాఱుచం వారిక్కు ద్వు-	37	ట్యాం ఎ
19	స్తక్కు కాలుక్కు కిమ్క్కు త్తా-	38	ముత్తు [*]

Translation

1-13. Hail! On the 21st⁵ day of the Mārgaśī month in the Tāraṇa year, corresponding to the prosperous Śaka year 1326, (this is) the document registered on stone in favour of Giridevappagal, younger brother of Sāntappa-Nāgappaṇan (who is) the son of Sāyanagagal of Āṭreya-gōtra, by the Sthānattār of Tirumala, to wit :—

13-38. 600 *pāṇam* is the value paid for the purchase of the *Lakshmi-Nārasimhan-maṇṭapam* constructed and the *nandavānam* planted to the north of the limits (of the gardens) of Tiruchchāngānitturāivan and Tirukkurugur-perumān, to the south (of the garden) of Nalantigal-Nāraṇan, to the west of the *Rāmānujan-ēri* and to the east of the channel ; and, in lieu of the payment of this capital of 600 *pāṇam*, shall be offered 1 *appapāṇi* on the 7th day during each of the festivals and 1 *tiruvolakkachchikāppu* during the *Kōṭai-tirunāl* at this *maṇṭapam*.

This is the writing of the Tiruningā-ār-uḍaiyān.

1. Read తుట్టు—

4. Read ఎల్లిక్కుమ్.

2. Read లూర్మత్తత్తాప్రోణ్ణ.

5. = Thursday, 18-12-1404 A.C.

3. This may be read తిరుచెచుక్కెనిత్తుత్తుత్తులును.

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No. 192

(No. 188—T. T.)

[On the Baṅgāru-vākili, i.e., door-jamb covered with gilded copper-plate,
at the entrance to the Central Shrine in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1. శ్రీజయాభ్వదయ శాలివా [హ]
2. [న] శకవరువ గుగుగ సేయ సాము' [సం]
3. [త] తృరద మాగెసిర సు గం సో లు
4. [శ్రీ]మతు తిరుమలె దేవరిగ శీమ[ఎ]
5. [మ]హరాణాధిరాజ రాజపరమే
6. [క్ష్య] ర [శ్రీ] విరపత్రావ దేవరాయ మహా [రా]
7. [య] రు పొడవట్టు కొట్టధంము—శాశనదే
8. . [కొ]సదింద చంద్రగిరియ భండారకెక.
9. . జాడిరాజ భండారప్రసాద లిసిషన.
10. . రహసావిరద యింనూరు చౌంసుచూద్ర
11. [గిరి[య భండారవాడద విక్రమాదిత్య మం
12. [గ]శ్ర్గ్రా గ చిఱుకూరకాలు సహ ఎళుం
13. [ప్రి]యుగ్రా గ ముంసదేవరిగ సంమజ[జోనా]
14. . కళ్లు విడ్డతె గ్రా గ అంస్తు గ్రా 3 కం.
15. . . సావిర హంసు ఉథయం వరహః ఎరడు
16. [సా]విరదయింసూతు హంసనునాహా ...
17. [చంగరి] మాడిద కట్టశై సంమహాన [ర]
18. నడవ అవసరకె జడి గ హరివా [ఽ]
19. 30 పాయసదహరివాణ గ అప్పదహా [రివా]
20. [ఽ] గ అంస్తు హరివాణ [33] సుగంధద్రవ్యాం.
21. . గ ఎరడు హిరియ త్రుపినసమష్టి
22. . కొట్ట అవసర గ ఆశ్వయజమానద?
23. . శునవును సక్కల ఆదయూగి స్వాతి సక్క [త]
24. . శీధువాగి నడవ తిరునాళగళ. ఆమిగ.
25. . యవరు సంపత్తియ సంస్థనినలుపంగె.

1. Read సాము.

3. Read ఆశ్వయజమానద.

2. Read హగ్గిగ శథ్యదక్షిణ సేమవారదలు.

VIJAYANAGARA INSCRIPTIONS

Translation

1-7. This is the *dharma-tāsana* (record of charity) issued for the propitious God of Tirumala (i.e. Śrī Venkatesvara) by Śrīman Mahārājadhīraja Rājaparamēśvara Śrī Virapratāpa Dēvarāya Mahārāya, after his visit, on Monday,¹ being the 10th lunar day of the bright fortnight of Mārgaśīra in the Saumya year, current with the victorious Śaka year 1351.

8.—to the *Bhāndāra* (treasury) of Chandragiri.....

9.—out of the income of the *Rāja-Bhāndāra*.....

10-14. thousand and two hundred honnu (*pon* or *varahā*), and the villages of Vikramādityamaṅgala, Elamāṇḍiya including Chīṭukurakālu belonging to the *Chandragiri-Bhāndaravāḍa*, and the village of Kājaru-vīḍale previously (granted) to God, totalling three villages.....

15-16. one thousand honnu, the two (gifts of) varahā together
making two thousand and two hundred honnu.....,

17-22. the arrangement stipulated, the *avasara* (offering) to be made in our name is 1 *padi*, 30 platefuls of.....*harīvāna* (offering) 1 plateful of

NOTE 1:—The equivalent English date is 5th December 1429 A.C.

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pāyasa (rice boiled in sweetened milk), 1 plateful of *appā* (sweet cakes), totalling 33 plates; for the holy water prepared of the fragrant herbs two big (cups) for offering *pūrṇgu* (civet) are presented.

22-34. a festival to be conducted during the month of Āśvayuja commencing from (the day of) the star Punarvasu to (the day of) Svāti star being the *tirthavāri* (day) with various platefuls of offerings during the different *sandhis* (occasions), (the expenses thereof being met) from the *hōnnu* now paid and (from the income of the villages) granted with gold through libations of water on the meritorious occasion, sacred to Hari (Viṣṇu), of the *Uththānadvādasi*¹ (day) in the bright fortnight of Kārtika in the Saumya year, so as to serve for the offering of (holy food), incense and civet for smearing (the holy body) during the festival.....

35-37. for the *hōnnu* shall continue to be offered platefuls (of holy food), platefuls of fresh food

38-44. This is the *dharma-kāsana* issued for the grant of the three villages as *sarvamānya* (tax-free) after a visit, so as to last as long as the moon and the sun endure.

No. 193.

(No. 99—T. T.)

[On the north wall (outer side, north of Baṅgāru-vākili, and opposite the Koppera or receptacle) in the first Prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 சபாகெ தூத்துப்பஸ்ராமாதாத்திமி—
- 2 தெ ஸாயிராவன சாபாத்த [குவா]-
- 3 ஏந்தை வரி,தவநி,பசு-தூத்துப்பஸ்ரீ பக்—
- 4 செந்தாசலாவோ யா-தெ | ரெட்டம் தூத்து.
- 5 ஸாவன ஓரதா-விரா லீவங்கட்டாதீ[தீ]ப்போ:
- 6 ஏப்பாரீவனேவந்தாயாத்தநம[;*] பதி[தி]பிர[தி]—
- 7 தூத்துவை: ||

Translation

On the auspicious Saturday¹ on which the star Viśākha has combined with the 10th lunar day of the bright fortnight of Āśāḍha in the cyclic year Sādhāraṇa, and in the Śaka year counted by eyes (2), arrows (5), Rāma (3), and Moon (1) (i.e. in the Śaka year 1352), Śrīgirīśvara, the son of Vissanā-Dēvarāya, presented a *pāṭīm*, newly made of gold and gems, to the God of Sri Vēṅkaṭa Hill (Śrī Vēṅkaṭādri-prabhu, i.e., Śrī Vēṅkaṭēśvara).

NOTE 1:— On this day God Viṣṇu is believed to wake up to activity after His four months' repose.

The English date is Tuesday, the 8th November 1429 A.C.

2. Metre பாத-தூத்திமீத்தி. 3. Read லீ.தீபாபஂதேத்துவை:.

NOTE 4:—The English date is 1st July 1430 A.C.

VIJAYANAGARA INSCRIPTIONS

No. 194.

(No. 92—T. T.)

[On the east wall (outer side), south of Baṅgaru-vākili, near the twin bells,
in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1 வெளிப்பீடு பஸ்மாவீடு குகங்கம் வீடு தோல்
 2 செல்லாறின்ற ஒக்டையாரியாசங்வாக்காரத்து ரீத்தா-
 3 யற்று குவாரபவாச்த்து ஸ்ராபபியும் புதுவிழுவாம-
 4 யும் பெற்ற அவிட்டத்துநாள் திருவூலையில் நீதாவ-
 5 த்தாசாராம் கொனிகாதபீப்பகள் பவிஷ்டர் சூரிமாதவா-
 6 நாளைர் ஆன வாணுகிரியில் மல்லண்ணகரஞ்சு
 7 பரிலாபாலைனம் பண்ணிக்குடுத்தபடி. திருவெங-
 8 கட்டுமுடையாந் திருவிடை-ஆட்டம் அவிலாலி-
 9 பில் எரிக்கு பொன முதிரி ஆற்றில் சின் ரூப் வந்தே
 10 வா-வெத்தக்கில் கால் இறக்கு பொய் புதுவை ஆக தா-மு-வா-
 11 ய கை(ப்)யில் பணம் இட்டு காலும் வெட்டினித்து வரிசிலை புதுக் கிளி-
 12 பிலிக்கு இந்த எரிக்கும் பழுப் பெய்க்கால் ஒழிக்கு காப்பா திருக்கில் பிப்பாயி-
 13 ரம் குழி பரிச் சூதா[க]யில் இதுக்கு தம்முடைய கை(ப்)யில் பணம் இட்டு கா-
 14 ஸ் வெட்டுவித்து அதிர்க்க^கம் ஆக முகல் இடுகையில் இந்த முதலுக்கு
 15 பொலினாட்டு ஆக தா-மு-வா-டைய பொலை அஞ்சாளித்தி வரை நட-
 16 க்க நாள் ஒன்றுக்கு திருப்பொனுகம் ஒன்றுக்கு மலையிய-
 17 நின்றஞல் அழுதுபடி நாகாழியும் பயற்றுஅழுது உப்புஅழுது
 18 மின்குவழுது தயிர்அழுதும் விட்டுப்பொதக்கடவோக்குக்கவ[ப்]
 19 செய்அழுது ஆழாக்கும் தம்முடைய பொலை இலிங் திருந-
 20 ந்தாவினாக்கு ஒன்றுக்கு கெப் சுமக்கு ஆழாக்கும் ஆக செய்
 21 உரிக்கும் நாம் விட்ட தி-
 22 ருவினாக்கு இரண்டுக்கு
 23 கன்று உட்டப் பாடு எ-
 24 ன்பக்கு இரண்டும் கைக்க-
 25 கொண்ட அளவுக்கு இந்த
 26 திருப்பொனுகமும் திருவி-
 27 னக்கும் அஞ்சாளித்தி வரை

1. Read பகாக்கி.
2. Read ஹாந்த்தாசோம்.
3. Read அங்குவியில்.

4 and 5 Read திருப்போனக்.

6. Read அங்குவித்தி—

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- 28 நடத்தக்கடவாம்சு-
- 29 கவும் ஸ்ரீவைஷ்வர்
- 30 பணிசூல் கொயிங்க-
- 31 னக்கு திருக்கிணறுமா-
- 32 உடையான் ஏழுக்கு இது
- 33 ஸ்ரீவைஷ்வரப்பெரு வ

Translation

Hail! On Wednesday,² the day of Aviṭṭam (Dhanishṭha), being the 12th lunar day of the dark fortnight of the Mīna month in the year Sarvadhāri, corresponding to the prosperous Śaka year 1330, we, the *Sthānattār* of Tirumala, have registered on stone in favour of Śrī Mādhavadasar alias Mallanāgaj, (a resident of) Chandragiri and a disciple of Gopināthayyaga] :—

Since you renewed at your own cost the old channel which runs from the Mudari river to the tank in Avilālī, a *tiruvīḍaiyāṭṭam* (a grant to the temple) of Tiruvēṅkaṭamūḍaiyān, and which became extinct, and connected it with the tank, and since you also dug a new channel at your own cost while the old small distributing channel disappeared, and 5000 *kuṭṭi* of land were levelled and cultivated, and their yield was thus increased, in lieu of the interest on the said investment we have agreed to supply 4 *nāṭṭi* of rice measured with the *Malaikinīyanīṅṭān*-(*kāl*), pulse, salt, pepper and curds, for one *tirup-pōnakam* daily, so as to be conducted (offered) in your name, as long as the moon and the sun last.

In as much as we have received 82 cattle including calves given by you for 1 *ālākku* of ghee (for the *tirupphōnakam*) and 1 *uri* of ghee at the rate of 1 *ulakku* and 1 *ālākku* of ghee for 1 *nandūviṭṭakku* to be lighted in your name, thus for the 2 *tiruviṭṭakku* (lights) set up by you, we undertake to carry on the said *tirupphōnakam* and the *tiruviṭṭakku* (charities), as long as the moon and the sun endure.

(This is) the writing of the temple-accountant Tiruniṅga-ār-udaiyān on the orders of the Śrīvaishṇavas. May the Śrīvaishṇavas protect this (charity)

No. 195.

(No. 93—T. T.)

[On the east wall (outer side), south of Baṅgāru-vākili in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 ஸ்ரீஸ்வைங்கடநாயக- | 4 சுந்தரீவாந[வாந]- |
| 2 ய சுடுணாாதந்தீபெ- | 5 நவீயாநக டீபந [ச '] |
| 3 வார : । செதுவாதி- | |

1. Read பணியால்.

NOTE 2 :—The English date is 13th March 1409 A.C.

3. Metre சுதாய்தீர் and Read ஸ்ரீஹங்கட—

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Translation

Amātyaśekhara (chief minister) Mallapa provided a (sumptuous) *nāivēdyam* (oblation) and a splendid *nityadīpam* (perpetual light) for Śri Veṅkaṭanātha (Śri Veṅkaṭeśvara).

No. 196.

(No. 55—T. T.)

[On the north wall (outer side) of Record room (near Yāgasāla) in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 வைகிலீ பகாவடி துக்ராகாஸர் ன் மெல்செல்லாவின்ற வெற்றை-0[வீ]. வைவசெஸரத்து வீங்ரநாயகர்த்து
- 2 வாவசரகநித்து ஶாதபிபாடி புதன்கிழமையும் பெற்ற திருவொணத்து நாள் திருமலைமெல் திருமஹாமணிம-
- 3 ண்டபத்தில் ஶ்ரீகாயவதாஸர் திருரத்தின[ன]மந்தல் கல்கா]ம் ருமு முதல் வௌலவிபியந்தமாக உள் திருப்பணியும்
- 4 இதில்வரீஸில் மெய்க்கலும் சந்திரகிரியில் மல்லண்ணகளான பீங்காயவதாஸர் திருப்பணி [|| *]

Translation

Hail! On Wednesday,⁴ the day of Śravaṇam (star), being the 12th lunar day of the bright fortnight of the Siṁha month in the Hāmaḍambi (Hāviḍambi) year, corresponding to the auspicious Śaka year 1339, Mallappa alias Śri Mādhavādāśar residing in Chandragiri (dedicated to Śri Veṅkaṭeśa) the *Tirumahāmaṇi-nāṭapam* (front portico), comprising the *tirumūti-naṭandal* (beautiful flooring), *kaldāram* (stone-foundation), the decorative work extending from the *kuraḍu* (basement) up to the *sthāpi* (roof) and the *meyakkal* (sloping terrace) over this, as being his construction (*tirupphāṇi*).

No. 197.

(No. 64—T. T.)

[On the south wall of the first prākāra in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 [ஒல்லீ]பீ பகாவடி ஆரித்து மு[ன்]அற்ற அ[வ]பத்து ஆ[வ]ன் பெல் செல்லாவின்ற ரகாகுவிஸக்வசெஸரத்து ருலாநாயகர்து [அபச]-வகநித்து வரணமியும் வெள்ளிக்கிழமையும் பெற்ற [?T.3].

1. The old name for ஓல்லீஸூரி. 3. Read மேய்க்கல்லூர்.

2. Read இதின்மேல்.

NOTE 4.—The equivalent date of the Christian Era is 25th August 1417 A.C.

5. Read—வைவசெஸரத்து.

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- 2 [ஸ்ரீஷ்-த்து]காள் சந்திரகிரியில் தெவரசர் மகனுர் மல்ல[ண்டை]யர்க்கு திருமலையில் ¹தான்தாபாராம் வெளிலாவாஸராம் பண்ணிக்குடித்த(ப்)-படி திருவெங்கடமுடையா-
- 3 ஆக்கு தம்முடைய பெராலெ இரண்டு சந்தி நாள்வழி அமுதசெய்து-அருளுப்படிக்கு நிறுத்திலெ தலைப்பிசு நிட்டு திருவிடைஆடம் பாடியில் கொயி- .
- 4 ஸெலிப்பற்றில் அச்சக்கட்டு விலைத்திலெ சிர் பாயுப்படிக்கு ஆற்றக்கால் வெட்டுவிக்கையில் இந்த ஆற்றக்கால(ப்)பட்டடையில் விளைந்த முதலுக்குருச் செலவாக திருவெங்கடமுடையான் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலெ
- 5 நாள்வழி இரண்டு ²திருப்பனுக்கத்துக்கு மலைகினிய*]நின்றூன் காலால் விடும் அமுதபாடி இரண்டு மரக்காலும் செய்அமுத உழக்கும் மிள- [கரு] அ ஹரு பிடியும் உப்புமுது³.....அமுத உ-
- 6 [மு]க்கும் தமிழ் அமுத கறிஅமுதம் விட்டுப்பொதக்கடவுளுக்குவும் அமுத- செய்தகுளின் பூவாஸாதம் இரண்டும் வாலைச்-த்தில் [சு]ந்தி அடைப்ப- அ[லை] அழிக்குக்கொ]ள்ளக்கடவொம்தூக்வும் விட்டவன்] விழுக்கா-
- 7 டிடில் பிரயாதம் உள்ளநும் சந்தி ⁴அடைவிலெ பெற்றுப்பொதக்கடவுளு- ஆகவும் இப்பாடிக்குச் சௌநாதி-தீவரவரை தம்முடைய வைஞானபரம்பரை [கடத்துக்கடவுளுக்குவும் இப்படிக்கு ஸ்ரீ[வைவீரன்-கன் பரனி]யால் கொயில்- .
- 8 கணக்கு திருவின்றயாருடையான் எழுத்து ஸ்ரீவைவாரடெங்கி உ

Translation

Hail ! On Friday,⁷ the day of Mrigasirsha, being the 5th Innar day of the dark half of the Tulā month in the Raktākshi year, corresponding to the illustrious Śaka year 1366, this is the document executed on stone in favour of Mallapālaiyar, son of Dēvarasar, of Chandragiri, by the *Sthānattar* of Tirumala :—

Whereas you constructed from its source in the *Nari-ārū* a river-channel for irrigating the *achchukkai* lands in the (plot designated) *Kāyileripparai* in Pādi (village), a *tiruvividaiyātām* (grant to the temple), for the purpose of propitiating Tiruvēkātaṭamudaiyān with two *sandhi* daily in your name, as the items of expenditure for the produce growing on the *pāṭṭagai* (land) (irrigated) by the said *ārakkāl* (river-channel) shall be issued from the *Śri-Bhāndāram* (treasury) of Tiruvēkātaṭamudaiyān, for the two *tirup-ponakam* each day, 2 *marakkāl* of rice measured with the *Malaikiniyaninālākkāl*, 1 *ulakku* of ghee, 1 fistful of pepper, salt, 1 *ulakku* of curds and vegetables ;

-
- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. தான்தாபாராம்=ஸ்ரீநானத்தாபாராம். | 4. This gap may be filled by பயத். |
| 2. Read பெலைபாஸராம். | 5. அடைவிலே=அடைப்பிலே. |
| 3. Read திருப்போனகத்துக்கு. | 6. Read அங்நாதி-தீ- |

NOTE 7 :—This equates itself with the 2nd October 1444 A.C.

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the two offered *prasādam* shall be utilised during the time of the distribution in the *pūrva-sandhi* (forenoon offering hour); the due portion of the *prasādam* pertaining to the donor shall be received at the time of the distribution of the (said) *sandhi*; in this manner it shall continue to be effective, as long as the moon and the sun last, through the line of your descendants; wherefore this is written by the temple-accountant Tirunīṅgā-ār-udaiyān, with the permission of the Śrīvaishnavas. May this the Śrīvaishnavas protect!

No. 198.

(No. 235-T. T.)

[On the south wall of Mukkōti-Pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1—*ই*— উদ্বোধন পত্ৰ—

4—*தமிழ்நாடு*—

2—ஸ்ரீ ஈராதவதாதர்?

5.—.....*U. S. M. R.*—

3—³ல் [ஆ]வாந்து[வி]⁴—

Translation

1—.....being the disciple..... 4—.....executed.....

2—.....Śrī Mañhavadvāsar..... 5—.....panam.....

3—.....*Ananda-Vimāna*.....

No. 199.

(No. S9-T. T.)

[On the north wall (outer side) of the Record-room-verandah in the first prâkâra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1. சூதாகினி [ஸ்ரீ வைஷநாவராமாயிர்சாலை] சபாங் வர்த்தகை சு. அரசு மாத்துத்துவமினா-
பொறிக் குத்தாஸ்வையிர்சாலை

2 தாமரதெவமயைக்காஸயாக் கூறுதலிருந்து [ப]. பணியிலுள்ளார்கள் பகுதி வழி அடிக்காட்டு என்றும் உத்திரவு—

3 புரிசெமல் செல்லாதின் தொழிற்சாலையில் நியாயத்து விவரங்களையற்று விடக்கூடியது அன்றையில் நியாயத்து விவரங்களையற்று விடக்கூடியது

1. This may be read சு.நாவி.நாய்யர்.
 2. Read வாய்வாடாவர்.
 3. Read இருமலையில்.
 4. Read—வாண—
 5. Read—வரசுபைசு.
 6. Read தூதியன்—
 7. A few letters are lost at the end of the first and second lines.
 8. Read ஏப்பறி—
 9. Read ஓம்பத்தெந்தின்—
 10. Read வூராத்தி—
 11. Read வூராத்து—

- 4 யும் [பெற்ற] செவத்தியாள் திருக்கலையில் தான்தாரோம் திருப்பதி ஸ்ரீ-வைஷ்ணவர்களில் முதலியர் திருக்கலைகள்றிடாஸர் அகரமான ஸ்ரீ-வாஸ்புரத்.
- 5 தில் உணரசும் [இருபத்துநாலுபெர்க்கு] பள்ளுப்பாவாஸ்தாம் பண்ணிக்குடுத்தபடி ¹ திருவெங்கடம்-நடத்துவுக்கு ² பைகலமான வைபொகங்களும் உண்டா[பிரு].
- 6 க்க வெதபாராயனை[ம*] நடவாதிருந்தபடி-ஆலே திருக்கலைகள்றிடாஸர் அழகப்பிரானார் தெவராயமஹாராயர் தீ-மாக வெதபாராயனம் கடக்கவல்லும் என்று
- 7 உடையார் தெவணங்டையற்க்குச் சொல்ல வைகுந்தவளாட்டு கொட்டால்³ ஸ்ரீஸ்தில் சித்தக்குட்டையில் இராஜபங்காரப்பா.
- 8 தியும் பெருமீயாகத் தாம் வாங்கித் தங்கள் இருபத்து நாலு பெர்க்கும் குடித்து இந்த இருபத்து நாலு பெற்க்கும் ⁴ ஸ்ரீவனுத்தநக்குப்பொதாத-
- 9 படி-ஆலே ஸ்ரீபண்டாரப்பாதியும் தரவென்றும் என்று தானத்தாரைக் கெட்டு இந்த ஸ்ரீபண்டாரப்பாதியும் அடை[ப்பின்மதிகாரி] பணம் ஏற்ற
- 10 ப்பணம் இருநூற்றெட்டுக்கும் திருக்கலைகள்றிடாஸர் அழகப்பிரானார் திருவினைத்துட்ட ஊங்களிலே நியதமாக வருஷந்தொழுய்.

Translation

Hail! On the day of Rāvati combined with Sunday,⁷ the 10th lunar day of the bright half of the month of Viśchika in the year Pramādicha, current with the Śaka year 1355,

while Śrīnan Mahārājādhīrāja Rājaparamēśvara (Śrī Virapra)tāpa Dēvarāya Mahārāya, the lord of the eastern, southern, western and northern oceans, was ruling the earth,

(we), the Śthānattār of Tirumala, (register this deed), as per the stone record executed by Mudaliyār Tirukkalikanidāsar, one of the Śrīvaishṇavas of Tirupati, in favour of the 24 *Mahājanam* residing in Śrīnivāspuram which is an *agaram* (a village inhabited by Brāhmaṇas alone), to wit :—

since *Vēdāpārāyanam* (chanting of the *Vēdas*) (alone) ceased to be conducted, while grandeur subsisted for Tiruvēkaṭamudaiyān (through) all (other rites),

whereas Tirukkalikanidāsar Alagappirānār represented to Uḍaiyār Dēvaṇa-Uḍaiyār that *Vēdāpārāyanam* be resuscitated as the charity of Dēvarāya Mahārāya, and obtained as a śrōtriyyam (grant to Brāhmaṇas) the half share of

1. Read திருவெங்கடமுடையானுக்கு.
2. Read வைகலமான.
3. Read—ஸ்ரீஏத்தில்.
4. Read ஸ்ரீவநாயாரத்திற்கு.
5. Read போதாதபடியாலே.
6. Continued in the next No. 200.

NOTE 7 :—The date corresponds to 22nd November 1433 A.C.

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the *Rāja-Bhaṇḍāram* (royal treasury) in Siddhakūṭṭai (situated) in Kottāla-sthalam within Vaikunda-vaṭanāḍu, and made it over to you, the 24 persons,

and whereas it proved insufficient for the support of these 24 persons, and whereas they requested the *Sthānattar* that the (other) half share of the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* be also granted to them;

whereas (again) Tirukkalikangidāsar Alagappirāśār (arranged instead for the payment) from the *tiruvīdayūṭṭam* villages every year permanently of the 200 *pāṇam* which this half share of the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* yielded as assessed revenue,

No. 200.

(No. 162—T. T.)

[On the north wall (outer side) of the Record-room-verandah in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

(Continuation of No. 199 above.)

Text

1. நடக்குப்படிச்சு விராட்பூர்ம் இடுவித்துக் குதித்து விராட்பாராக்கு திரு-
விடைஆட்ட ஊர்களில் ஊபவர் கூவிலை பிழிப்பா-
2. டாரத்து முறியும் இடுவித்துக் குடுக்கையில் இந்தச் சித்தக்குட்டையில்
திருவிடைஆட்டம் பாதியில் உள்ள போன்வி உள்-
3. இட்ட பல இடென்னிக்கும் கடமை ஆயம் உள்ளிட்ட பல சீராங்கி-
வக்கும் மாவடை மரவடை ஓயியின் [ப்ரசிபா]-
4. ட்டம் மற்றும் உள்ள வகல உராதிகளும் உட்ப்பட தாங்கள் இருபத்து
நாலு பெர்க்கும் ஜீவனுத்தாங்க்குத் தாங்களை கை-
5. க்கொண்டு நாள்வழி இரண்டு பெர்கள் திரு[வெங்கடமுடை]யான் திரு-
முன்பெ வெதபாராயனாம் வின்னைப்பாஞ் செய்துவொதக்கடவர்களா-
6. கலம்.....[ஊரவர்] உள்ளிட்ட முறிப்பணம் திருவிடை[யாட்டம்] விரா-
ட[பு]டியெ ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்து-
7. ச்சு வருஷவருஷங்கொ.ஆம் 'அஞாதித்தீவரை திருவிடைஆட்ட ஊர்களிலை
தண்டிக்கொள்ளக்கடவொம் ஆசவம் இந்த
8. ச் சித்தக்குட்டை ஸ்ரீபண்டாரப்பாதியும் தங்களுக்கு 'குஅஞாக்கஸௌபி
குகத் தங்கள் வெஞாதபாஷுபவெரா
9. ணடக்கக்கடவதுஆகவும் இந்த யூத்துருக்கு யாதொருவர் காலிதம் பண-
னின பெர் உண்டாமாகில்

1. Read பொன்வ, 7-8 மும்.
2. Read யாநாவ, 7-8 மும்.
3. Read எரியின்.
4. ஜீவநாயாரத்துக்கு.
5. Read அங்காதித்தீவரை.
6. Read குஅஞாக-—

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- 10 १திருவெங்கடம்-நடைதூருஷ்டும் அச்சியாருக்கும் २[தப்பரும்] ஆக மங்கைக்கணப்பீல் தலைலீ
- 11 ப்ரசவை வழித்து தெரத்துவே சொக்கடவர்கள்துக்கும் இப்படி ஒன்றுக்கும் அஞ்சாமல்⁴

Translation

having obtained the *virātam* (agreement for donation) for its perpetuation and also secured the *muti* (the written deed) in favour of the *Sri-Bhāṇḍāram* from the villagers of the *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* villages on the basis of the (said) *virātam*,

we (the *Sthānuṭṭar*) (hereby authorise) you, the 24 *Mahājanam*, to take possession, for the (full) living of yours, of the *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* (portion), being the half in the said Siddhakkuttai, including the different *pon-vargam* (gold taxes) comprising *pon-vari*, &c.; the different *dhārya-vargam* (grain taxes) comprising *kādamai-āyam*, &c.; *māvaṭai*, *maravaṭai*, *ēri-min-ṭāsi-ṭāṭṭam*, and all other current taxes;

and enjoin you to render *Vēda-pāraṭayāṇam* through two persons (from among yourselves) each day in the presence of Tiravēṅkāṭamūḍiyān.

We shall collect the promised contribution by the villagers towards the *Sri-Bhāṇḍāram* from the *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* villages year after year, till the moon and the sun endure, in accordance with the *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam-virātam*.

This half share of the *Sri-Bhāṇḍāram* in Siddhakkuttai shall be enjoyed by you and your posterity as long perinantly as the moon and the sun (last).

If any one act wrongfully towards the above charity, he shall be deemed to have transgressed the word of Tiruvēṅkāṭamūḍiyān and Nāchchiyār and he shall incur the sin attaching to the killing of a tawny cow on the bank of the Ganges. If he sets at naught all these (injunctions).

No. 201.

(No. 149—T. T.)

[On the east wall (inner side) of the Yāgaśāla in front of the Kalyāṇa-Maṇḍapa in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1—‘ஸ்ரீநாராயா(இ)ப்ரதோ[ஆ]பாஜ [ஆ]பாஜ பாஜராசவைபூர் காறுவடி ப[நீத]குமினா-
பாஜி மத்து வைப்பாட்டாதி ஸ்ரீஸ்ரீபூர்தாவ தெவாயைதாராயா
உபதுளிராஜநி பட்டான்-

1. Read நிருவேங்கடமுகடயாதுக்கும்.
2. தப்பரும்=கட்டளையீரி? or தீரங்கிட-
ஏச்து?
3. Read கமிலை.
4. The rest of the inscription is
lost,
5. A few letters in each line are
covered by the stone wall of
the Yāgaśāla.
6. Read தகுமினா-வைப்பாஜி.
7. Read வாஜ-பாட்டாயிக்குதி.
8. Read பண்ணியருளாகின்ற.

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- 2—[எள்] சின்ற பொகாவழி ஆயிரத்து முன்னாற்று ² அஞ்சுத்து காட்சின் கீல் செல்லாகின்ற வூராதீசபாவக்ஷை [ஏத்து [வர்யாந்த]] கூறும் பூவை-வகைத்து டப்பமியும் நாயற்ற-
- 3—இமும் பெற்ற செவதிகாள் திருவெங்கடமுடையான் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்துக்குத் திருக்குடலூர் நாட்டில் முழுத்திருவிடை ஆட்ட ரார்க்கலில் நூவவரும் வை[கு]-
- 4—நாட்டில் முழுத்திருவிடைதூட்ட ரார்க்கலில் நூவவரும் இட்ட முறிப் படிக்கு சீலாபாபஸ்ரா³ பண்ணிக்குதித்தபடி திருவெங்கடமுடையான் திருமுன்பெ இராயர் தோட்டி ஆக
- 5—யணம் பண்ணுமிற பூரினிவாஸபுரத்தில் மாற[ா⁴]ஞாம் இருபத்து நாலு பெர்க்கும் ஆகத் திருமலையில் தாநக்தாரில் முதலியார் திருக்கவிகண், விதாதர் ⁵ அமுச-
- 6—ஏர் பெரிலெ பெருாதீய குத்தகைக்] குடித்து இருக்கும் வைகுந்தவா-நாட்டில் கோட்டாலைதாத்தில்⁶ சித்தக்குட்டை ஏவு ஸ்ரீநிவாஸபுரக்-கிழுமாம் ஒன்றுக்கு
- 7—¹ண்டாரப்பாதி ளீக்கி ஸ்ரீபண்டாரப்பாதி குடுக்கு இரு னாறு பணத்துக்கு பெருாதீயமாந குடித்து இருக்கவாயில் இந்தப்பணம்
- 8—நாங்கள் திருவெங்கட[முடை]யான் திருமுன்பெ வெதபாராயணம் பண்ணு-கிற ஸ்ரீனிவாஸபுரத்தில் உலாராஜாம் இருபத்து நாலு பெற்கும் ⁷உத்தானாதெதி ⁸பு-
- 9—த்திலெ திருவெங்கடமுடையா[ன் எ]நீதிவிலெ ⁹பாவிபுரி ரணிதீரத்திலெ இந்த இரு னாறு பணமும் ¹⁰இராயக்கு தோட்டி ஆக உதகம் பண-னிக்குடுத்த அளவுக்கு இந்த இரு ஹாம்
- 10—தங்கள் இரண்டு [பெற்குமாக] திருவிடைதூட்ட ரார்க்கலிலெ சிராடம் இடுக்கொண்டு ¹¹வூராதீசபாவக்ஷராடி முகஸக ¹²சன்திருக்கிய-வரை வருஷவருஷர்தொறும்
- 11—¹³ங்கடமுடையான் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்துக்கு இறுத்துவாக்கடவைம் ஆகவும் சித்தக்குட்டைதைன் ஸ்ரீநிவாஸபுரத்தில் ¹⁴[கீ]பூர்ணாற்று ¹⁵வை-வை வை-வான்தொகாக

1. Read பொகாவழி.

2. Read ஜம்பத்தைக்கின்.

3. Read வூராதீசவாங்வத்தைத்து-

4. Read—கிழமையும்.

5. Read வைகுந்தவன—

6. Read—பாராவநம்.

7. Read வேஷவாராயணம்.

8. Read—ஊவார்.

9. Read அழகப்பானார்.

10. Read வையுத்தில்.

11. Read ராப் ஜன்சார்-

12. Read முதாநாயகரி.

13. Read வாணித்தாலக்குத்திலே.

14. Read சூரியராஜபிரிவீ—

15. Read நாயற்க.

16. Read வூராதீசவாங்வத்தைம்.

17. Read அங்காதி,தீ-

18. Read திருவெங்கட—

19. Read சந்தாரபுராஜாநாற்று.

20. Read அங்காதி.

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- 12.—பயித்துக்கொள்ளக்டவர்களாகவும் இப்படி சம்மதித்து மூறி குடுத்தோம் திருவெங்கடமுடையான் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்துக்கு திருக்குடையர்ன்டில் திருவி-
- 13.—ட்டார்களில் ஊரவரும் வைகுந்தவளாநாட்டில் திருவிடைஆட்டங்களில் ஊரவரும் உள்ளிட்டாரராம் இந்த இரண்டு னுட்டில் திருவிடைஆட்டங்களில் ஊரவர் சொற்படி]-
- 14.—பெரியனுட்டுவெளான் எழுத்து அவிலாஸியில் ஊரவர் சொற்படிக்கு சின்னவெளார் பய்மான்டை எழுத்து குன்றபாக்கத்தில் ஊரவர் சொற்படிக்கு திருவெட்டுவெளார் [படி]-
- 15.—வெளான் எழுத்து பாடியில் ஊரவர் சொற்படிக்கு னுதவெளான் அங்காண்டை எழுத்து நிருவெங்கடநல்லூரில் ஊரவர் சொற்படிபார்க்கவைக்கு பொக்-
- 16.—எழுத்து கொற்றமங்கலத்தில் ஊரவர் சொற்படிக்கு இரட்டுவெளார் பாரான்டை எழுத்து ஆசித்தப்பள்ளில் ஊரவர் சொற்படிக்கு செல்வெளார்
- 17.—பாரான்டை எழுத்து பாணகத்தில் ஊரவர் சொற்படிக்கு னுதவெளார் அங்காண்டை எழுத்து கலிதிரமங்கலத்தில் ஊரவர் சொற்படிக்கு மலையவெளார் திம-
- 18.—கை எழுத்து இனமண்டயத்தில் ஊரவர் சொற்படிக்கு தெசியட்டியார் திப்மான்டை எழுத்து விதூசித்தன்மங்கலத்தில் வைபெலைஆரும் ஊரவரும் சொற்படிக்கு [பெரிய].
- 19.—வெளார் [பம்]மான்டை எழுத்து ||

Translation

(Hail !) On the day¹⁰ of Rēvati, combined with Sunday, the 10th lunar day of the bright half of the month of Viśchika in the (cyclic) year Pramādieha, current with the Śaka year 1355,

while Śrīman Mahārajādhirāja Rājaparamēśvara Śrī Virapratāpa Dēvarāya Mahārāya, the lord of the eastern, southern, western and northern oceans, was ruling the earth,

this is the *śilākāsanam* executed in favour of the *Śrī-Bhanḍāram* of Tiruvēṅkaṭamūquaiyān, in accordance with the *muri* (agreement) attested by the villagers of the full *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* villages in Tirukkuḍavār-nāḍu and the villagers of the full *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* villages in Vaikunda-vaļanāḍu, to wit,

1. Read தலைபவித்து—
2. Read திருவிடையாட்ட—
3. Read வடக்குவெளான்.
4. Read பொக்காயன்.
5. Read—பள்ளியில்.
- 6 and 7. These may be read திம்-மான்டை.
8. Read வைபெலையாரும்.
9. Read காட்டுவெளார்.

NOTE 10 :—The date is equivalent to 22nd November 1433 A.C.

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whereas the half share belonging to the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* to the exclusion of the half share of the *Rāja-Bhaṇḍāram* in Siddhakkuṭṭai alias Śrinivāsapuragrāmam, situated in Koṭṭalasthalam within Vaikunda-vaļanāḍu was granted as *īrōtriyam* for a *īrōtriyakuttakai* of 200 *paṇam* to Mudaliyār Tirukkalikangidāsar Alagappirānār, one of the *Sthānatār* of Tirumala, for the benefit of the 24 *Mahājanam* of Śrinivāsapuram engaged for *Vedaḍarāyaṇam* in the immediate presence of Tiruvēkaṭamudaiyān (revived) as the *dharmaṇam* of the *Rāya*,

and whereas we solemnly promised with the libation of water on the bank of the *Svāmi-pushkariṇi* in the presence of Tiruvēkaṭamudaiyān on the meritorious occasion of the *Uththānadvādaśi*¹ (to contribute) the abovesaid sum of 200 *paṇam*, for the merit of the *Rāya*, for (the benefit of) the 24 *Mahājanam* of Śrinivāsapuram rendering *Vedaḍarāyaṇam* before Tiruvēkaṭamudaiyān,

in pursuance thereof we (hereby) undertake to remit the above 200 *paṇam* to the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* of Tiruvēkaṭamudaiyān, by subscribing the sum, on behalf of both of you, from the *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* villages year after year commencing from the Pramādicha year till the moon and the sun (endure).

The *Mahābrāhmaṇas* of Siddhakkuṭṭai surnamed Śrinivāsapuram shall be entitled to enjoy (the land) as *sarvamānya* as long as the moon and the sun last.

Thus have we, the *ūravar* (residents) of the *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* villages in the Tirukkuḍavūr-nāḍu, the *ūravar* of the *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* villages in the Vaikunda-vaļanāḍu, and others, consented and executed the (above) deed in favour of the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* of Tiruvēkaṭamudaiyān.

This is the signature of the *Periya-nāṭṭu-viṭṭān* in pursuance of the consent of the *ūravar* of the *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* villages in the said two *nāṭṭus*.

This is the signature of Sinnavēlār Pammāṇḍai in token of the consent of the *ūravar* of Avilālī.

This is the signature of Vaḍakkuvēlān on the signification of the consent of the villagers of Kunrapākkam.

This is the signature of Nādavēlān Aṅgāṇḍai on the consent of the *ūravar* of Pāḍi.

This is the signature of Pokkarāyan, the village accountant, on the consent of the *ūravar* of Tiruvēkaṭanallūr.

This is the signature of Raṭṭivēlār Mārāṇḍai on the consent of the villagers of Koggamāngalam.

This of Sellavēlār Timmāṇḍai on the consent of the villagers of Āḍittappalli.

This of Nādavēlār Nāgāṇḍai on the consent of the villagers of Pāṇakam.

The signature of Malaiyavēlār Timmāṇḍai with the consent of the *ūravar* of Kalidhīramāngalam.

Note 1 :—Vide note 1 on page 184 ante.

It is the 12th lunar day of the bright fortnight of the Telugu month of Kūrtika in the Pramādicha year, which coincided with Sunday, the 25th October 1433 A.C.

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The signature of Dēsiyattiyār Timmāṇḍai with the consent of the *ūravar* of Ilamandiyam.

This is the signature of Periya-nāṭṭu-vēlār Pammāṇḍai on the significance of the consent of the *sabhaiyār* (village assembly) and the *ūravar* (villagers) of Vikramādittan-maṅgalam.

No. 202.

(No. 148—T. T.)

[On the south wall (inner side) of the Yāgasāla in front of the Kalyāṇa-Maṇḍapa in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 புரோ[டி]பூஸங்வகைஸஸத்துக் காத்திகை மாதம் உமிரு ஒன் சித்தக்குட்டைஆன ஸ்ரீ—ஜனம்
- 2 இருபத்து நாலுபெற்கும் திருவெங்கடமுடையான் திருமுனிபெ வெதபா—திருக்-
- 3 குடங்காட்டில் முழுத்திருவிடைஆட்ட ஊர்களில் ஊரவரும் வைகுந்த—
ருவிடை—
- 4 ஆட்ட ஊர்களில் ஊரவரும் உதகம் பண்ணித் திருவெங்கடமுடையான் ஸ்ரீபண—.....
- 5 ஆக முறி இட்டுக்குடுத்த யிராடப்படி ५ உரை டு வகை அயிலாஸியில்
- 6 சிகூஶித்தன்மங்கலம் ५ உடிக டு வசு பாடி ५ மங் ஸுஷ இளமண்டியம் ५ மங்—தூர் ५ [ம் ஜ பி]
- 7 கலிதிரமங்கலம் ५ மங் ப १ கொற்றமங்கலம் ५ [உடி பெரிய]பாணகம் ५ ம—.....வசு
- 8 பயின்டிப்பள்ளி ५ உடி வசு புதுப்பட்டு ५ குவசு...வாதுர் ५ டு வசு—.....
- 9 கொட்டாலம் ५ உடி १ வசு ஆதித்தப்பள்ளி ५ [ம் வசு] சிலவுக்குப்பள்ளி—[ஆக ५ உரை] இப்பணம்
- 10 இரு ஊரும் புரோயிபூஸங்வகைஸாடி முதலாக வௌன்திருத்தியவரை வருஷ¹⁰—திருவெங்கடமுடையாங்
- 11 ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்துக்கு இந்த வகைப்படி இடக்கடவோமாகவும் இந்த—
யாட்ட ஊர்களில்
- 12 ஊரவர் சொற்படிக்குப் பெரியாட்டுவளான் எழுத்து [|| *]

-
1. Read புரோ[டி]வாஸங்வகைஸஸத்து.
 2. Read காத்திகை.
 3. This symbol stands for தேதி.
 4. This may be read ஸ்ரீநிவாஸபுரம்
புராஜனம்.
 5. Read வெதுவாராயணடி.
 6. Read முழுத்திருவிடையாட்ட—
 7. Read திருவெங்கடங்களார்.
 8. Read புரோ[டி]வாஸங்வத்வாஸாடி.
 9. Read அங்கூஶிதஞ்சை.
 10. Read வருஷவருஷங்தொதும்.
 11. Read திருவிடையாட்ட—

VIJAYANAGARA INSCRIPTIONS

Translation

Dated on the 25th day¹ of the Kārtikai month in the Pramādīcha year, these are the particulars of the contribution for the 200 *paṇam* promised through a registered agreement to the Śri-Bhaṇḍāram of Tiruvēṅkaṭamūḍaiyān with libations of water by the *ūravar* (residents) of the villages which are grants to the full (to the deity) in Tirukudavūr-nādu and by the *ūravar* of the villages which are full grants (to the deity) in Vaikunda(-vaļanādu), towards (the maintenance of) the 24 *Mahājanam* of Siddhakkutṭai surnamed Śri(nivāsa-puram) (engaged for) the chanting of the *Vēdas* in the holy presence of Tiruvēṅkaṭamūḍaiyān, viz.,

(*paṇam*).....from Avilālī,
paṇam 21 and $\frac{1}{2}$from Vikramādittanmāngalam,
paṇam 13 and $\frac{1}{2}$from Pāḍi,
paṇam 13 and $\frac{1}{2}$from Ilamaṇṭiyam,
paṇam 10 and $\frac{1}{4}$from.....(Tiruvēṅkaṭanal)ūr.
paṇam 10 and $\frac{1}{4}$from Kalidhīramāngalam,
paṇam 20 from Koggamāngalam,
paṇam 10 from (Periya-) Pāṇakam,

paṇam 20 and $\frac{1}{2}$ from Payindippalli,
paṇam 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ from Puduppattu,
paṇam 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ from Vādūr,
.....
paṇam 21 and $\frac{1}{2}$ from Koṭṭalam,
paṇam 10 and $\frac{1}{2}$from Ādittappalli,
paṇam.....from Nilavukkuppalli,
the total being *paṇam* 200.

This *paṇam* 200 we undertake to remit in the above manner to the Śri-Bhaṇḍāram of Tiruvēṅkaṭamūḍaiyān year after year beginning from the Pramādīcha year and lasting till the moon and the sun (endure).

I, *Periya-nāṭṭu-vēlān*, attest this (deed) in token of the assent signified (thereto) by the *ūravar* of the *tiruvidaiyāṭṭam* villages.

No. 203.

(No. 161—T. T.)

[On the south wall (inner side) of the Yāgasāla in front of the Kalyāṇa-Mandapa in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 [இந்த] சித்தக்குட்டையில் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரப்பாதியும் தாங்களை கைக்கொண்டு வெதபாராயனாம் நான்வழி
- 2 இரண்டு பெர் விண்ணப்பங்கு செய்துபொக்கடவர்களாகவும் இப்படிக்கு ஸ்ரீநாராயங்கு பண்ணிக்குடு-

NOTE 1:—It corresponds to Monday, the 23rd November 1433 A.C.

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3. ததோம் திருமலையில் தான்த்தாரோம் [॥ *] ஷந்தாடி வராத்தாம் வா யொ
உரைாத வஸா—[யு]பாடி [*] ஷந்தி—[விட்சு]பா—வதிவோ—
4. மஹாநாளி விஶாயாடி ஸாபதெ கிரி : [॥ க || *] இப்படிக்கு ஸ்ரீவெஷ்வர்—
வர்கன் பணிதூல் கோயில்கணக்குத் திருநின்றஹா—
5. உடை—ஆன் எழுத்து இவை ஸ்ரீவெஷ்வரகெஷ்வர் எ—

Translation

You yourselves shall take possession of the half share (belonging to) the *Sri-Bhāṇḍāram* in the aforesaid Siddhakkūṭai and continue to render *Vēdaபாராயாநம்* daily through two persons (from among yourselves).

So have (we), the *Sthānattār* of Tirumala, executed this *இலாஶாநம்*.

Whoever seizes the land endowed either by himself or by others will (continue to) be reborn as worms for 60000 years.

On this wise is (this deed) written up under the instructions of the Śrīvaishṇavas by the temple-accountant Tirunīṅgā-பா-உடையān.

(With this intention of the perpetuation of the above service) this (arrangement is placed under) the protection of the Śrīvaishṇavas.

No. 204.

(No. 185—T. T.)

[On the north wall (outer side) of the kitchen in the first prākāra of
Tirumala Temple.]

Text

A.

- 1.—யமாதாராயற்குச் செல்லாகிங்ற பரகாவாடி ஆபிரத்து முன்னாற்று ஜிம்-
பத்து [அஞ்சின்]—
- 2.—கொண்டசேர்யுமண்டலத்தில் திருவெங்கடக்கொட்டத்து திருக்குடங்க-
நாட்டில் திருவெங்—
- 3.—....சடகொபநம்பி கொவிந்ததெனன் மனைகள் விலை ஏப்ரா—
- 4.—டைய சாத்துவாய.....ப்த்தர: கொண்டுடைய—
- 5.—தான.....எடுப்புடன் மனை ஆள்ளெற—
- 6.—விடைய ஸ்ரீ.....கெகாள்ளுகையில்—
- 7.—வட்பிலிகைசந்த விலைப்பொருள் அன்று[டி] நடக்கும்—
- 8.—தெகியார் மனை.....ஞக்கெகான்டு—ஞக்கா—
- 9.—“மெஷி வார் ५ [வார] திருமலைமெல் மேஷதிருவிதியில் —

1. Read வார—

4. Read சோவிந்தனேன்.

2. This may be read சே-வாய—

5. Read கன்மைனி நற்பணம்.

3. Read ஜயக்ராண—

VIJAYANAGARA INSCRIPTIONS

B.

- 1.—**ఒకాశ్రమ** పణు [సరిఅనుగూ] వింగర రో—
- 2.—నింఱ ప్రాయిజెలంవసెబస్తర్తు కుంకుక—
- 3.—అతితత్తవానులు జ్యాంకికె: ఎం చొయ్యమహాట[ల]—
- 4.—ఉటైయాం ప్రీపణుటారాత్తతుక్కు ఇమమహాటలత్తు—
- 5.—ప్రీచటకొపాంపిష్యుకప్రియాను కొవింధ[డెన]ను—
- 6.—పెరుమాం తెంతియార్కు లుం రాసుగు ఎంపుషిలు ఇ—
- 7.—ఉన్నాతు నాం వైకంకొంస్యుకుకువిలు ఇంక్కు ఎం—
- 8.—రత్నాక్కు కెవాంవాంతుయి: ఎంసౌకుంధన[ఎ]—
- 9.—టాం పట్టార్ మిసౌక్కు లెంత్రు సంపొరాద్ దిపియిపొన్నుమాం—
- 10.—వాం¹⁰ నింముగు ఉట్టంపట తమక్కు ఎం లుక్కుంత్తు నింకొ—
- 11.—దెమణి నం పు గు ఇంగుంప ఆపిర్చుగు అంగువును కు—
- 12.—పట్లా 11 లోగాసుగు పణుసుంక్కుత్తుకెశం నీర్చివాంపు—ముహం—

C.

- 1.—మినొఖన.....మినొ ముస్కాలుమ ఇతిలు ప్రాపుకు ను—
- 2.—[ఇ]సాంత విశ్లాపపొన్నును అంస్తు నొక్కును వాచి—
- 3.—చిఠికాస రెలవునుక కెకంకొాండ వింతు వింపుర్చాణ—
- 4.—¹² టారాత్తతుక్కు ప్రీచటకొపానుపి అమపియాను: కొవింతినెను—
- 5.—[ప]ణుమ ఆపిర్చుమ [విశ్లే ఆవతూకువమ] ఇతు అంలతు—
- 6.—¹³ వరుతిపెపారును చెలవునులు ఆవతుఆకువుమ ఇతు అంల—
- 7.—దెప్పునుఆకువుమ ఇతుక్కు వెవు ఉగ్ర కుఱుమ ఇల్లు—
- 8.—ఆకువుమ ఇతు మినాపిలు ఉంణ ఇంగతినిశెషిపాంపి—
- 9.—కురిత్తాకంకుతవతుఆకువుమ ఇతు మినొ తమక్కు వి—
- 10.—ఉత్తాకంకుతవతుఆకువుమ ఇన్కాలు ఆవతు ముస్కాలు ఆవతు—
- 11.—[ఇ]ంత పణుగు ఆపిర్చుమ విశ్లేఆవతుఆకువుమ ఇంతక [విశ్లే]—
- 12.—పిప్పారు ఆవతుమ ఇంటిక్కుస సంమతిత్తతు మినివిశ్లేపు—
- 13.—ను ప్రీపణుటారాత్తతుక్కు చటకొపానుపి అమపియాను: కొ—
- 14.—[ఇ]ంత విశ్లేప్పురాణపశ్యార్ణవాసంగు ఎర్మతినెను తిరుగుది
- 15.—యస్సుసాంశి విరుపుంపు...ఇంపాట అంచెను.—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Read ఎంపిల్లీ— | 9. Read ప్రీపణుటారాత్తతుక్కు— |
| 2. Read పపకావుట్టీ— | 10. Read నీంముమ. |
| 3. Read ప్రాథీఅంబులుత్తు— | 11. Read—పపాలునుమ. |
| 4. Read కుక్కుకు— | 12. Read ప్రీపణుటారాత్తతుక్కు. |
| 5. Read పెర్మ. | 13. Read బొరుంసావరుతీ— |
| 6. అతితత్తతు—ఐవునుత్తతుత్తతు. | 14. Read నీయి— |
| 7. Read తిరువెంకటముటైయాం. | 15. Read—పపాలునుమ. |
| 8. ఎన్నమిలె—ఇల్లాఘమయాంలే. | |

D.

- 1.—இந்த எடுப்புடன் மீன முக்காலாக் இதில் புழக்கடை வாஸ்தினாத்துக்கும் இந்தப் பணம்—
- 2.—வெறு விலை யென்று சொல்லப்பெறுதலூக்காம் இதுக்கு இதுவை பொருள்மாவறத்திற் போ[ருங்]—
- 3.—து வெறு பொருள்மாவறதிப் பொருள் சொலை ஒலை காட்டு ஓற்று என்று சொல்லப்பெறு—
- 4.—[க]லதுளவாய் தொற்றுப்படில் நானென முன்னிர்து கலங் திரிந்து குடுக்கக் கடவென்துகூறும்—
- 5.—வாராண கஷிணி குக்காலினி வரிஜ வாசியும் உள்ளிட்ட வகையும் தமக்கெடு உரித்—
- 6.—ஒற்றி புதிய ரயாய தானங்களுக்கும் எப்பொற்பட்ட ஸகலவுரைகளுக்கும் உரித்தா—
- 7.—து இந்த எடுப்புடன் மீன முக்காலாக்கும் புழக்கடை வாஸ் நிலத்துக்கும் இந்த—
- 8.—சுவியாரபாலானத்துக்கு எழுத்துப்பிழை வாசகப்பழுது காட்டு ஏற்று என்று சொல்லப்பெறு—
- 9.—இவை சட்கொபங்கி தொ[விந்தன்] எழுத்து [இப்படிக்கு] இவர் சொல்ல இந்த விலை—
- 10.—கணக்கு திருசின்றைருடையான் எழுத்து யூஷு தஷு ஸ்டீ சிமூர்...—
- 11.—ஞில் க[ர]ணப்பிள்ளை.....வெங்கடவாணன் [எழுத்து] [| *]

Translation

A

- 1.—In the Śaka year 1355 in the reign of (Dēva)rāya Mahārāya.....
 - 2.—Tiruvēṇa(kaṭa) in Tirukkuḍavūr-nāḍu in Tiruvēṇa-kaṭa-kōṭṭam within Jayañkōḍa-sōla-maṇḍalam.....
 - 3.—I, Saṭhakōpanambi Gōvindan, the sale deed (relating to) the house-sites.....
 - 4.—.....
 - 5.—One (and a half) of the house-site with building (thereon).....
 - 6.—..... while accepting
 - 7.—the price settled between us according to the prevailing value....
 - 8.—the house-site of Dēviyār.....having purchased.....
 - 9.—current *nāṭpaṇam* 700, in the west street in Tirumala.....
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Read வேறு. | 5. Read குமாரித்— |
| 2. Read ஏற்று. | 6. Read புதிசூய— |
| 3. Read தீர்த்து. | 7. Read தூய— |
| 4. This may be read ஜுதா-வாஷாண- | |

VIJAYANAGARA INSCRIPTIONS

B

- 1.—while (he) was ruling the earth.....
- 2.—the Karkaṭaka (month) in the Pramādīcha year ..
- 3.—the day of Hasta with which combined, (in) mandala.....
- 4.—to the Śri-Bhaṇḍāram of (Tiruveṅkaṭam)uḍaiyan, in the said maṇḍalam (province).....
- 5.—I, Śrīsaṭhakōpanambi Alagappirānār Gōvindan
- 6.—by reson of Perumāldeviyār being issueless
- 7.—while I took possession of the available (property), towards this...
- 8.—for the responsibility laid on me by Dēvaṇṇi-Uḍaiyar...
- 9.—west of Bhāṭṭar-mānai, Nambiyār Periyaperumāl.....
- 10.—(I) have sold to you with the full length (of the site).....
- 11.—the current *pariṇamam* 1000, this *panam* 1000, (at the) Āvanakkālārī (registration office) the same day
- 12.—(I) executed this *śilāśasanam* for Tiruveṅkaṭamudaiyā

- 1.—the house-site.....three-quarters of the house-site, and the back yard included in this.....
- 2.—the price settled at the prevailing rate, without more or less.....
- 3.—bearing the registration fee, sold for the price settled.....
- 4.—for the (*Śri-Bhaṇḍāram*, I, Śrīsaṭhakōpanambi Alagappirānār Gōvindan.....
- 5.—*panam* 1000 being the price settled, none but this.....
- 6.—(this) shall be the final conveyance deed, excepting this.....
- 7.—nothing else shall be recognised, no encumbrance attaches to this.....
- 8.—so shall be, mines and hidden treasure subsisting in this site.....
- 9.—(this) shall of right belong (to you), having sold this house-site to you.....
- 10.—shall by right belong (to you), (solemnly declared) a second time and a third time.....
- 11.—this *panam* 1000 being the price settled, this price.....
- 12.—nothing else shall be recognised, thus with (my) full consent this sale deed relating to the house-site.....
- 13.—(in favour of) the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram*, (I), Śaṭhakōpanambi Alagappirānār Gōvindan.....
- 14.—(I) of Tirumala wrote up the *śilāśasanam* pertaining to this sale deed.....
- 15.—(I), Viruppāṇa, witness this.....
(I) witness this transaction.....

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D

- 1.—this *panam* (is the price) of this three-quarters house-site with the house on it and of the back yard attached to this and the full length of the site
- 2.—agreeing not to demand a different price, this (deed) shall be the final document for this (transaction).....
- 3.—binding (ourselves) not to produce or execute a different second document.....
- 4.—If any encumbrance is found attaching (to this), I undertake to interpose to free (it) from the encumbrance.....
- 5.—(subsoil) stones, permanent properties, future acquisitions, readily available products, future developments and other things of ownership shall rightfully belong to you.....
- 6.—shall be rightfully fit for mortgage, exchange, division or inheritance and gift and for every kind of disposal.....
- 7.—this (money is the price) of the three-fourths house-site with the house on it, of the back yard and the full length of the site.....
- 8.—we agree not to point to omissions of letters or omissions of clauses (conditions) and thereby demand (a fresh) presentation and registration of the *tilakasanam*.....
- 9.—this is the signature of Śaṭhakōpanambi Gōvindan. This price (has been settled) in this manner at the instance of these persons.....
- 10.—the writing of the accountant Tirunīṅga-ūr-uḍaiyān. (I), Timmarawitness this (transaction).
- 11.—Karaṇappillai.....the signature of Vēṅkaṭavāṇan.

No. 205.

(No. 186—T. T.)

[On the north wall (outer side) of the kitchen in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

A.

- 1—வெதி பிரீராக்ஷஸ்தைப்பார (பி) மாண்பிராச (இ) மாஜ—
- 2—தப்புவராயரகண்ட வாலவ-3 ட[கி]னை வர்தை உத்த—
- 3—விலாட பாலேஷ்க்ரு—
- 4—தெவராய் சமராய—
- 5—அஞ்சின் மெல்வெல்லா—
- 6—[மெ]வாய்க்கீழமையும் பெற்ற—
- 7—குடும்பாட்டு திருவெங்கடம்—
- 8—திருக்கும் வெங்காந்திரிஸ்—

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- 9.—^१टार्तुकु तेवண्णैउत्तर्पक्कल नाऩ काणिक्कै कृदि [वर्त्तु] ...कोण्टतुकु इन्हेनाळ ना—
- 10.—५ उत्त तिरुप्पत्तियिल नदियिल तिरुवित्तियिल वटचिरक्किल मृपंत्तारमैनकु किम्कु तिरुमेमाधी—
- 11.—[म]ज्ञा मुक्कालुम् इतिल बुम्कक्कै वाल्किलमुम् उल्पत वित्तुक्कु ग्रुत्तुक्केलवत्ता—
- 12.—[कार]मैनक्कु तेत्तु अन्त्तनवेन्पर्नायिनु मैनक्कु वटक्कु ऎन्नुत्तय मैन—
- 13.—बुम्कक्कै...[मिल]प्पेरारुन अर नटक्कुम वासिप्पत्तात (१)नंमेमैन नर्त ५ शान्ति.....—
- 14.—.....कालुम् इतिल बुम्कक्कै वाल्किलमुम् उल्पत विलक्कुर वित्तुप बेरारुनरक्क तेक्क—

B.

- 1.—बेरुमाळ मैनक्कु किम्कु ऎन्न मैन आन—
 2.—केलवत्तान ऎम्मिल इसांत्त विल ए—
 3.—कारिये काट्टि ऎत्तरिक किम्भिकेक—
 4.—तेट्यान मृपंत्तारत्तुक्कु—

C.

- 1.—विलप्पेरारुन [अन्नरुमि] नटक्कुम वासिप्पत्तात नेन्मेमि नर्त ५ त्तुरा आक ऎउप्पुत्तन मैन—
 2.—कालुम् इतिल बुम्कक्कै वाल्किलमुम् उल्पत विलक्कुर वित्तुप बेरारुनरक्क तेक्केन्नु—
 3.—मृपंत्तारत्तुक्कु स्तकेपान्मि केलविन्त्तेन्न ऎउप्पुत्तनमैन इरान्नेट मुक्का—
 4.—तिरुवेलवक्कैलूत्यान मृपंत्तारत्तुक्कु वित्त लृत्तरि वृष्टि[कम त्राय] द्वानक्करुक्कु—
 5.—कालावतु मुक्कालावतु विलक्कुर वित्तुप बेरारुन —आद्वान्तित्यैश्वर —वित्तु विल—
 6.—तिवर्स केलालै इन्त मैन्याल विलप्पुराणेलाप्पालैर—
 7.—तिप्पाटि अर्विवेन तिरुप्पत्तित्तुरत्तिल आचारीयपुरु[ष]—
 8.—तिरुवेलवक्कैलूरिल वलुकेवेलार्क किम्मान्नेट—
 9.—एन्हीयेयै इप्पाटि अर्विवेन...[राक्केन] “अरचप्पिण्णीलाङ्ग इप्पाट—

D.

- 1.—इरान्नेट मुक्कालुम् इतिल बुम्कक्कै वाल्किलक्कुक्कुम् ५ [१,१२,१] इप्पाम् कालायिरत्तु इरुनुरत्तुक्कुम् इन्त ऎउप्पुत्तन मैन—

1. Read मृपंत्तारत्तुक्कु.
 2. Read वाल्किलमुम्.
 3. Read वृष्टिक्षय द्वाय—

4. Read मैनक्कै.
 5. Read अरचप्पिण्णीयैयैन.

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- 2.—இ அங்குவலைச்சுளிபி காட்டி 1 எத்ரி கிழிகைச் செலூறக் கைக்கொண்டு விலைப்பூராணபினாஸாஸநம் பண்ணிக்குறுத்தென—
- 3.—நூக்கு எப்பூற்பட்ட கலை[மில்லை], கலஞாவரம்த் தொற்றுப்படி நான் முன் நின்று கல்வீதித்து ருகிக்கட்டவேன் ஆகவும் இந்த—
- 4.—உரித்தாக்கடவுதாகவும் இந்தப் பணம் [ஶாலா] பிரத்து இருநூற்றுக்கும் இந்த எடுப்புடன் மனை இரவுப்பெட முக்காலும் இவையிற்றில் புதுக்கடை—
- 5... விலைப்பூராணப்பூராஸநம் பாங்கிக்குறுத்தென் திருவெங்க முகடையான் மீபவ்டாற்றுக்கு சுட்கொபநம்பி கொளித்தென் இப்படிக்கு இவை சுட்கொபநம்பி தொகின்தன் [ஏழுத்து]
- 6.—ல்கணக்கு திருக்கிளிந்துநூற்றயான் எழுத்து இப்படி அறிவென் திருப்பறி அகாத்தில் ஆசார்[ய*]புருஷ[ஏ*]களில் கக்கியபாடுவில் அல்லார் வெங்கடத்துறை—ஏங் எழுத்து [திரு]மலை—
- 7.—பெருமாளேன் இப்படி அறிவென் தொண்டபாடு அப்பவொனாகென் இப்படி அறிவென் ஆக்கசமுத்திரத்தில் வென்னமு(இ)பெட்டுயென் இப்படி அறி—திருமலைஆப்பன்—
- 8.—வியாபாரியிலில் கண—யன் அழகைபாராய்க்காற்றெண் இப்படி அறிவென் திருப்புகி வியாபாரியிலில் பேரிய—வெனாகென் இப்படி அறிவென்—
- 9.—இப்படி அறிவென் திருவெங்கடத்தட்டான் திருங்கை அக்கப்பிள்ளைன் இப்படி அறிவென் தட்டான் பெரியபெருமாள்—

Translation

A

- 1.—Hail ! Śīman Mahāmāṇḍaleśvara Rājādhirāja Rāja(paramēśvara)...
- 2.—punisher of kings who break (their word), (lord of) the eastern, southern, western and northern (oceans).....
- 3.—vibhāda, BhāshaiKKu.....
- 4.—Dēvarāya Mahārāya.....
- 5.—being current with (135)5.....
- 6.—combined with Tuesday.....
- 7.—Tiruvēṅkaṭa in Kuḍavūr-நல்லு.....
- 8.—among the respectable persons residing in.....
- 9.—I having paid the kāṇikkai (donary fee) into the Śri-Bhāṇḍāram through Dēvaṇṇa-Ulaiyār, for having received, this day.....
- 10.—பாணம் 2000, to the east of the house-site (belonging) to the Śri-Bhāṇḍāram in the north row in the central street in Tirupati, Tirumēji.....

1. Read ஏத்தி.
2. Read செத்துப்படி.
3. Read தீந்து.
4. Read தூமதுவாடைம்.
5. and 6 Read வியாபாரிகளில்.
7. Read அக்கப்பிள்ளையென்.

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- 11.—agreed to sell the house-site of three-quarters unit, including the back yard with the full length of the site.....
- 12.—south of the house-site of, north of Añjanaverparnāyinār's house-site, my house-site.....
- 13.—back yard.....settled the price for 450 non-fluctuating and full valued current *paṇam* (coin) of the time.....
- 14.—a quarter including in it the back yard with the full length having been sold for the price and having been taken possession of with full rights.....

B

- 1.—east of Perumāl's house-site, my house-site.....
- 2.—the price settled between us and accepted.....
- 3.—having presented and registered at the (*Āvānak*)*kaṭari*, the fee.....
- 4.—to the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* of (Tiruveṅkaṭamu)daiyān.....

C

- 1.—the house-site with the house standing on it is settled for 1500 non-fluctuating and full valued current *paṇam* of the time.....
- 2.—quarter, and including within it the back yard with the full length of the site, having been sold for the price and having been taken possession of with the full rights.....
- 3.—(I), Saṭhakōpanambi Gōvindan, (sold) to the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* the house-site of two and three-quarter units with the building on it.....
- 4.—(sold) to the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* of Tiruveṅkaṭamuḍaiyān (with the right) to sell, mortgage, exchange, partition and grant.....
- 5.—for a (second) time and a third time have (we) declared it to have been sold for the price settled and accepted with the full rightstill the moon and the sun (endure).....sold and the price.....
- 6.—at their instance (wrote up) the *śilāśasanam* pertaining to the sale-deed of these house-sites.....
- 7.—I, (one of) the *Āchāryapuruṣas* of Tirupati-agaram, witness this (transaction).....
- 8.—Vaḍugavēlān Timmāṇḍai of Tiruveṅkaṭanallūr.....
- 9.—I,Piṭṭai. I, (.....Rāṅgai)araśappiṭṭai, (witness) this.....

D

- 1.—*paṇam* 4200 for two and three-quarter units and for the back yard with the full length. For this *paṇam* 4200 this house-site with the building on it.....
- 2.—having on the same day presented (the deed) and registered (it) at the *Āvānakkaṭari* (registration office), and having accepted (the price money) including the registration fee, I have sold (it) and have executed the *śilāśasanam* relating to the sale-deed thereof.....

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- 3.—(the property is) devoid of encumbrances of any kind. If any encumbrance is found to attach (to it), I take the responsibility for its cancellation This.....
 - 4.—(you are) entitled to it. For this *panam* 4200 (has been sold) this house-site of two and three-fourth units with the building standing on it and the back yard belonging to it.....
 - 5.—(I), Śaṭhakōpanambi Gōvindan, executed the stone record for the sale deed in favour of the Śri-Bhaṇḍāram of Tiruvēkaṭamūḍiyān. With the above terms has this (document) been attested by Śaṭhakōpanambi Gōvindan.....
 - 6.—This writing (of the record is done by) the temple-accountant Tirunīṅra-ūr-uḍaiyān. This is the signature of mine, Āṇvar-Vēṅkaṭattuṛaivār of Kachchiyappāḍi, one of the Āchāryapuruṣas residing in Tirupati-agaram, who has witnessed this (transaction). Tirumala.....
 - 7.—(I), Perumāl. (I), Appavēḍān of Tonḍappāḍi, witness this. (I), Vennamu-Reddi of Durgasamudram, witness this. (I), Tirumalai-appan, witness this (transaction).....
 - 8.—(I) Aṭagaiyarāyakkāraṇi, one of the *Vyāpāris* (merchants). (I), Periyavēḍān, one of the *Vyāpāris* of Tirupati, witness this. I witness this.....
 - 9.—(I), Tiruveṅkaṭattāṭān (gold-smith of the temple?) Akkappiḷlai, witness this. (I), Tāṭān (gold-smith) Periyaperumāl witness this (transaction).
-

No. 206.

(No. 216—T. T.)

[On the north wall (outer side) of the kitchen in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1—பூவா-ஸ்ரூபி]னாவபர்த்தி[ம]உத்தரவை[முடியிவாதி ஸ்ரீவீரபூரதாவதெவராய—
- 2—[அயற்று] அபரபகுத்து டபமியும் [புதன்கிழுமை]யும் பெற்ற காத்தினை காள் சேயங்—
- 3—ததில் இன்னைடு.....திருப்புகிளுகரத்தில் இருக்கு—
- 4—.....தில் சிபாதம் தாங்குவர்.....தவர்கள் கொண்டு உ—
- 5—[ஆ]ன்னை மினகுறிப் ரூட்டத்து வளத்துக்கொள்ளுக்கையில்—
- 6—[ப]ட்டுலை அன்னை மஞ்சவிற் ரூட்டது வளத்துக்கொள்ளுக்கையில்—

1. Read ஸ்ரீவாழம்.

2. The rest of the inscription is lost.

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Translation

- 1.—Śrī Viśapratāpa Devarāya.....(who is) lord of the eastern, southern, western and northern oceans.....
 - 2.—on the day of Kārtikai (Krittika star), being Wednesday, the 10th lunar day of the dark half of the month.....in Jayam(*kondasōlamandalam*).....
 - 3.—residing in the Tirupati-agaram in the said *nāḍu* within (the said *kōṭṭam*) (district).....
 - 4.—the bearers of the image.....(they) having received.....
 - 5.—while the (adoptive) mother drank pepper-water (as an indication of adoption) and brought (her) up.....
 - 6.—while the mother drank turmeric-water and brought (her) up.....
-

No. 207.

(No. 187—T. T.)

[On the door-jamb (right side) of *Baigūru-vākili* in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 [புசா] ஸ்ரீவிஷ்வர் ஜெத்திமீ ஸகா[பு].
- 2 ஒ சுந அறுப்பு ன்வெல் [செ]-
- 3 ஸ்லாகிங் ற ஆகந்தஸங்வா[ஸ]-
- 4 ராத்து கக்சடக்ரநாயகர்.ஜி [கு]-
- 5 வட்வர்ணித்து ஸங்காரபவியு[ஈ]
- 6 வெள்ளிக்கிழமையும் பெற[ற]
- 7 ப[அநிமு]த்துநாள் திருப்பதி ஸ்ரீ[வை]-
- 8 ஜோவர்கனில் முதவியார் திருக்க[க]-
- 9 வீகன்றிடாவார் அழகன்பிரா[ஞர]-
- 10 க்கு திருமலையில் தானந்தா[ரோ]-
- 11 ம் பாலிலாபாபா,நடி பண்ணிக்குடித்த[டி]-
- 12 ஒ திருவெங்கடமாடையானு[க]-
- 13 குத் தம்முடைய பெராலே [ஸரா]-
- 14 ணோதையகாலத்திலெ பொவி[யு]-
- 15 ட்டாகச் சங்கி னடக்கும்படிக்கு
- 16 இவர் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரந்துக்கு இற்கற-
- 17 நாள் செலுந்தின நற் கு சாதி இப்ப-
- 18 னம் நாலாயிரத்துக்கும் பலிசை[க்கு]

1. அநிமும்=சுருடுராயா,நக்கித்தம்—
2. Read ஹாநத்தாரோம்.
3. Read—ஸாஹஸ,நடி.

4. Read ஸராட்சோநாய்.
5. Read காலாயிரம்.

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- 19 செல[வர]க ஸ்ருபன்டார[ததி]-
- 20 [வள] நடக்கும் வ[கை] அன-
- 21 வட்டம் ¹அருணசுதையத்-
- 22 திலெ திருவாராதனங் [தொ]-
- 23 ண்டருளி ஒசுவிலூபனம் [ஆ]-
- 24 று மாதமும் ஆடி மாத ஸு[தவ]
- 25 ²தியதி முதல் மார்கழி மா[தவரை]-
- 26 ச்சுப் பருப்புவியலுக்கு [நா]-
- 27 ஸ்வட்டம் அமுதுசெப்தறு-
- 28 ஞாம் ³திருப்பொனுகம் இர[ண]-
- 29 உக்கு மலைகினி*யனின்றுஞ்கா
- 30 லால் இராஜான் அமுதுபடி [இர]-
- 31 ணி மரக்காறும் ம[னி]ர-
- 32 ருப்பு இரு நாழியும் நெய்ய-
- 33 முது உரியும் மினகமுது இர-
- 34 [ண்டு] சொலகையும் உட்பொமுது
- 35 ஆமாக்கும் சக்கரைஅமுது
- 36 பதின் பலமும் கறியமுது தெங்-
- 37 காயமுது பொரிக்க செய்அமுது[ஆ]-
- 38 மாக்கும் ‘இம்மதி[காரி]’ இந்த
- 39 ஆறு மாதம் நடக்க.....
- 40 அருணசு(ன)தயகாலக்திலெ.....
- 41 ஆனி மாத முதல் மார்கழி வ-
- 42 ரைக்கு நாள் ஒன்றுக்கு இர-
- 43 [ண்டு].....அமுதுசெப்.....
- 44
- 45
- 46இரு பலமும்
- 47ம் கறியமுதும்.....
- 48 இந்த ஆறு மாதமும் [நா]-
- 49 ஸ்வழி திருமுகமண்டலத்துக்-
- 50 கு மெதிந்த புழுகுக்காப்பு[ம்]
- 51 திருவாராதனத்துக்கு ஆலத்திக்கு குடன்[கற்கு]-
- 52 ரம் கழஞ்சும் மெதித்த சாத்துப்படி
- 53 ⁵.....

1. Read அருணேதய—

4. இம்மதிகாரி=இவ்விதமாய்.

2. தியதி=தேதி.

5. The rest of the inscription cannot be traced.

3. Read திருப்போனகங்.

VIJAYANAGARA INSCRIPTIONS

Translation

May it be prosperous ! Hail ! On Friday,¹ the day of the Anūrādha (star), being the 11th lunar day of the bright fortnight of the Kārttikā month in the Ānanda year, corresponding to the Śaka year 1356, the following agreement was executed on stone in favour of Mudaliyār Tirukkaiangidāsar Alagappirānār, one of the Śrīvaishṇavas of Tirupati, by the *Sthānattar* of Tirumala :—

4000 *nāṭpaṇam* is the sum which he (you) paid into the *Śri-Bhāṇḍāram* this day for providing a *sandhi* for Tiruvēkaṭamudaiyān, in your name, at the hour of the sunrise, from the interest (thereon), (and) these are the items of expenditure commensurate (with that interest) which will be incurred from the *Śri-Bhāṇḍāram* :—

for the two *paruppu-iyal-tiruppōnakam* to be offered daily during the six months of the *Dakshināyanam*, (that is), from the first day of the Ādi month to the end of the Mārgalī month, at the time of the sunrise when (God) receives worship (*ārādhanaṁ*) each day,

rājāna (sorted full grains) rice of 2 *marakkāl*, measured with the *Malaikiniyaninān-kāl*,

maṇiparuppu (full grains of green gram) of 2 *nāli*,

ghee 1 *uri*,

pepper 2 *solagai*,

salt 1 *ālākku*,

sugar 10 *palam*,

vegetables,

cocoanuts, and

ghee 1 *ālākku* for seasoning ;

in this manner it shall be done (supplied) for these six months, at the hour of the sunrise, each day during the months from Āni to Mārgalī.....
2 per day.....offered 1 *palam*.....vegetablespowdered or pressed *puḷugukkappu* (refined camphor or civet squeezed of oil) for the holy face, 1 *kaṭañju* of camphor for the *ālatti* (*ārati*) (during the time) of the *tiruvārādhanaṁ*, and *sāttupphaṁ* (*chandanam*) made into a soft paste.

No. 208.

(No. 213—T. T.)

[On the east wall (inner side, north of first gopura) in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1—...மார்கழி மாதிரி திருப்பள்[எி]—

2—தங்கள் மணையில் கட்டுவித்த பூ—

3—ன் முத்தன் வைகாசித்திரநாள்—

4—ஆகப் படி சுடு³ அழகப்பொனு:—

5—ஞன் எல் திருநாள் சிடைப்படி ந—

6—இலயப்பர் ராமாபட்ட—ந.ம இடு திரு—

NOTE 1 :—It is the 18th day of the Ādi month and corresponds to 16th July 1434 A.C.

2. This figure stands for ம.

3. Read மணியப்பர்.

Translation

- 1.—*Tiruppalli* in the *Mārgalī* month—
- 2.—constructed on your site—
- 3.—Muttai (for) the *Vaikāsi* festival—
- 4.—total *padi* 4, *Aṅgappirānār*—
- 5.—*kūṭaippadi* 3 on the seventh festival day—
- 6.—Malaiyappar and Rāmābhāṭṭin, fifth festival—

No. 209.

(No. 100 —T. T.)

[On the wall adjoining the Koppera on its west.]

Text

1. స్వస్తి జయాభ్యుదయ శకవరష గృథ న దుంపభి సంవత్సరద మాఘ
2. ఈ గర ఇలు శ్రీమతు తిరుమలాదేవంగ ముదైయ నాయరు మక్కలు
3. తెప్పవ నాగేయ నాయక్కరు ప్రాడవట్లు కొట్ట ధుమ్ర శాసన ద్వానర
4. ०. దయవసవాగి ఇరుశ్శాగ 3000 హోన్నను కాణికెయును
5. ०. ఏరిదేణ దేవర అమృత పడిగ నూఱుహోన్ననిన వా
6. దియును సడసిబెంగ యిల్లియస్సానికరు సడసువె కట్ట
7. దేవరిగ ఎరదు వసమాతె ఎరదుహరివాణ ఉపార ఎంటు.
8. . యిష్ట ధుమ్ర సాణ్ణియాగి నషసిబురు ఆకాణికెయు మూలు
9. సావిర హోన్ననిగ మూలుచివాద హరివాణ మాణి, నాగు
10. యనాయర హోసరబుహనుబరనువిరి యిదమ్ర తిరుమ
11. ల దేవరు సాణ్ణియాగి సడసు విరి ||—

Translation

Hail ! This is the *dharma-kāśana* (record of charity) issued for the propitious God of Tirumala (Śrī Vēṅkāṭasvara) by Teppada Nāgeya-Nāyakkaru, son of Muddeya-Nāyara, during his visit, on the 11th day¹ of the bright fortnight of Māgha (month) in the Dundubhi year, current with the glorious and prosperous Śaka year 1364. After visiting the deity, 3000 *hōnnu* (*pon* or *varahā*) was paid as *kāṇike* (donation) besides 100 *hōnnu* for the divine offering daily. This arrangement the *Stānikaru* (*Sthānuattār*, managers) are enjoined to carry out as the witnesses to this charity, viz., the offering of two flower-garlands, two *hariwāṇa-upora* and eight.....For the *kāṇike* of 3000 *hōnnu* shall be prepared and presented three gold plates in the name of Nāgeya-Nāyara. This *dharma* (charity) shall be executed solemnly with God to witness.

NOTE 1 :—This 11th lunar day coincides with Saturday, the 12th January 1443 A.C.

VIJAYANAGARA INSCRIPTIONS

No. 210.

(No. 13—T. T.)

[On the north wall in the first prâkâra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1. శస్త్రాలులైస్ లెవెబిప్రీ శుంకాల్చి శుంకాకులు ఉండేమేలు చెంబలానింఱ
శేషియెసింబుషసెగ్రాత్తు త్రాలానాయ-
2. త్రయ అప్రాపక్షత్తు పణుమియుం తింకస్తుముషయుం దెప్రగ్ ర్యామాలీషిత్తు-
గుం తిర్కుప్లెపిల్
3. తానత్తాబోమ శ్రీచుండ్రమహాయుష్మిప్లాస్ మెక్కినిమిక్రకాంట్ కట్టారి-
శాన్నివు ఎంత్రభంప్లాచ్చుమాయాప్లాచ్చిం
4. *రుమా పెరిమల్లయిచ్చుమాయాప్లాచ్చుక్కు ర్యామియ్యసపామానమ పణుమిక్కుత్తుత్త-
పాట తిర్కుప్లెస్కటమంబెట్టుక్కు తామ ఇంత్రమానం శ్రీపణుమాయిత్తుక్కు
5. రాబెల నటక్కుమ పొంతుష్టుక్కు తామ ఇంత్రమానం శ్రీపణుమాయిత్తుక్కు
శ్రుతికెని నం కు శుం ఇంప్లామం ఆయిర-
6. తాంక్కుమ పణిశెస్కుస్ చెంబాక ఇంత్రమానం శుంల నాం వట్టమ
అముతుచెప్తుఅగ్రము తిర్కుప్లెపాన-
7. కం రున్తుక్కు మిలెచెసియ్[య]చింపుమానాలాం అముతుషాట శురు మర[క*]కాలుమ
బె[య]అముతు శ్రుమాక్కుమ ప[య]ంత్రమా
8. శ్రుమాక్కుమ తాపింఅముతు కానిఅమ్మా ఉప్పుఅమ్మా మినుతుఅముతు శుక
ఇంత్ర వశకంపాట నాంలుట్టమ శ్రీప-
9. షంటాపత్తిబె విట్టుప్లెపా[క]చ్చటవతు శుకవుమ అముతుచెసి[య]అముతునిని
ప్రుశాతమ విట్టావం విమ్ముక్కాట ఉట్ట-
10. పట ప్రుశాతమ నానామి[య]ం చం[థ]అంటెంప్రెలెల చెలవుమిక్కటవతు
శుకవుమ ఇంపటిక్కు తమలుమాప చం-
11. తాపమామం 10శుర్తుత్రిత్తవశవర నటక్కంచావురుశుక్కం ఇంపటిక్కు
శ్రీబెవ్వావించుకును 11పణుమాలు కొప్పిలుకునుక్కు
12. తిర్కుచింపుశురుటపాం శుముక్కు ఇంపు శ్రీబెవ్వావించుకును గ్రమెషు ఎ

Translation

May there be prosperity ! On Monday,¹² the day of Mrigasîrsha (star), being the 5th lunar day of the dark half of the Tulâ month in the year Kshaya, corresponding to the auspicious Śaka year 1368, this is the stone-record regis-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Read లైబిప్రీ; | 7. Read శుంప్లా— |
| 2. Read పంక్తాల్చి. | 8. Read తమ్ముటెయ. |
| 3. The old name for శమస్యి. | 9. Read తమ్ముణ్ణాయ. |
| 4. Read ర్యామియ్యి-శ— | 10. Read అంప్లాచ్చిత్తు— |
| 5. Read కుమారి. | 11. Read పణుమాలి. |
| 6. Read పెరిమల్లయిచ్చెస్— | |

NOTE 12 :—It corresponds to 10th October 1446 A.C.

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tered by the *Sthānātīrtha* of Tirumala in favour of Peri-Mallayadēva Mahārāja, son of Egakampayadēva Mahārāja, (entitled) *Śriman Mahāmanḍalēśvara, Medinimisaragam* and *Kaṭhāri-Sūlava* :—

1000 *panam* (is the capital which) you paid into the *Śri-Bhāndāram* this day for the *poliyātu* (service carried on from the interest) (intended) to be arranged for Tiruvākātamūlaiyān i. your name ; towards expense on the interest on this 1000 *panam*, shall be supplied each day from the *Śri-Bhāndāram* for 1 *tiruppōnakam* to be offered daily from this day forward

rice of 1 *marakkāl* measured with the *Malaikiniyaninūñān-kāl*,

ghee of 1 *āñākkku*,

pulse of 1 *āñākkku*,

curds, vegetables, salt and pepper ;

the offered *prasādām* (holy food) of 4 *nālli* including the share of the donor shall be distributed during the time of the *sandhi* ;

this wise it shall be continued throughout the succession of your progeny, as long as the moon and the sun last ;

this (document) the temple-accountant Tiruninxa-ār-udaiyān drew up, with the permission of the Śrīvaishṇavas. May this the Śrīvaishṇavas protect !

No. 211.

(No. 26—G. T.)

[On the west wall in the first prākāra of Śri Govindarājasvāmi Temple at Tirupati.]

Text

- 1 பயங்கரை யூவித்தி வகூலாடி ஆதாகமிசு [?] மென் செல்லாகின்ற ஒரு சமீபத்திலே வசூலார்த்து கக்டி-கநாயற்று வரவாவசீத்து சூழ்வியும் வெள்ளிக்கிழமையும் பெற்ற
- 2 உத்திரப்டாதிகான் திருமலையில் ஸ்ரோதத்தாமாம் திருப்பதி சாத்தாத ஸ்ரீவைந்தவர்களில் கருணாகர்த்தாவர்[க*]து பலிலாபாவாரநி. பண்ணிச்சுதி தீர்த்தபதி.
- 3 திருப்பதியில* ஸ்ரீமஹாயிந்தப்பெருமாளுக்கு இவர் பொலை இற்றைநாள் முதல் நாள் ஒன்றுக்கு ஒரு திருப்பொனகம் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலை பொலி-
- 4 ஊட்டதுக சிடுகைக்கு ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்துக்கு இற்றைநாள் ஒடுக்கின பொன் ர இர்த்தப் பொன் ஊற்றுக்கும் பலிசைக்கு இந்த ஆட்மாதம் முதல்

1. Read பகாவடி.

2. Read சூழ்வும்.

3. Read ஸ்ரோதத்தாமாம்.

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- 5 நாள்வட்டம் திருப்பொநகம் ஒன்றுக்கு சாருக்கிநாராயணன்காலால் அமுதபடி ஒரு மரக்காறும் செய்திமுது ஆழாக்கும் கறித்து உப்புஅமுது மிளகு-
- 6 அமுத இவை ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலெல அரூபித்தீவரை விட்டப்பொதக்கடவது ஆசவம் அமுதசெய்துஅருளின பூஸாதத்திலெல நாலில் ஒன்று பூஸாதம்
- 7 நாழியும் இவர் பெற்றுப்பொதக்கடவர்த்துகும் 1 இவர்கடைய 2 வாராத-வாட்சிவாரை நடக்கக்கடவதுஆகும் இப்படிக்கு அரூபித்தீவரை செல்லக்கட-
- 8 வதுஆகும் இப்படிக்கு ஸ்ரீவைஷ்வர்கள் 3 பணிதுல் கொயில்கணக்கு திருகிண்ணமூர்கடையார் எழுத்து ஸ்ரீவைஷ்வரசெல்லி எ

Translation

Hail! May it be prosperous! On Friday,⁴ the day of Uttirābhādi (Uttarābhādra star), being the 6th lunar day of the dark half of the Karkaṭaka month in the Dundubhi year, corresponding to the illustrious Śaka year 1364, the *Sthānāttār* of Tirumala registered this record on stone in favour of Karuṇākaraḍāśar, one of the *Śāttāda-Śrīvaishṇavas* of Tirupati.

For the purpose of providing, out of the interest on capital, from the *Śrī-Bhaṇḍāram*, one *tirup்போநகம்* each day in his name from this day forward for *Śrī Gōvindapperumāl* in Tirupati, the sum entrusted with the *Śrī-Bhaṇḍāram* this day is 100 *pon*. As a charge on the interest on this (sum of) 100 *pon* shall be supplied from the *Śrī-Bhaṇḍāram* for the (stipulated) one *tirup்போநகம்* each day, (commencing) from the 1st day of this *Ādi* month, till the lasting of the moon and the sun,

1 *marakkāl* of rice with the *Chālukyā-Nārāyaṇa-kāl*,
 1 *ūṭakku* of ghee,
 vegetables, salt, and pepper.

Out of the offered *prasādam*, he shall receive a quarter share being 1 *nāḍi*; and likewise it shall continue throughout the succession of his descendants and shall be effective as long as the moon and the sun endure.

This is written with the permission of the *Śrīvaishṇavas* by the temple-accountant Tirunīṅa-ār-udaiyān. May (this) the *Śrīvaishṇavas* protect!

1. Read இவருடைய.

2. Read வாராத—

3. Read பணியால்.

NOTE 4:.. It is the 1st day of the *Ādi* month, corresponding to the 29th June 1442 A.C.

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No. 212.

(No. 47—G. T.)

[On the south wall in the first prākāra of Sri Gōvindarājaśvāmi Temple at Tirupati.]

Text

- 1.—*[ளா]கின்ற பரகாவடி ஆபிரத்து முந்னூற்று அறுபத்து எழின் மெஸ் செல்லாகின்ற கொயற்காலங்கூர் த்து யநாந்-ஶாபத்து [பூல-கி]பகுத்து [அதாந்-ஸ்ரீமும் திங்கள்]கிழமையும் பெற்ற சீராமரீஷ்-த்தில்கள் திரு-மலையில் *ஸ்ரோனத்தாரோம் திருப்பதி பீரவைவீர்களில்
- 2.—[டை]யெப்ருமாள்முதலியாற்கும் ஆக இவ்விருவற்கும் திருமலையிற் கொயிற்கணக்குத் திருகின்றங்கருடையான் கொவிர்த[ன்] திரு[வன்றா]ழ்வாற்கும் மெற்படி கொவிந்தர் நாராயணப்பெருமாளுக்கும் ஆக இவ்வினைவற்கும் ஸ்ரிஞா-
- 3.—ம் பொனியூட்டுக்கு ஆழ்வார்-முதலியூரும் உலகுடைய பெருமாள் முதலியாரும் இற்ற[மாள் பீரி]பண்டாரத்துக்கு ஒடுக்கின சக்கர பூ கா ம் திருவனந்தாழ்வார் ஒடுக்கின சக்கர பூ கா ம் நாராயணப்பெருமாள் ஒடுக்கின
- 4.—[மா]ஸ்மாலஸ்தொறும் பீர்மொவிந்தப்பெருமாளுக்குத் திருஉத்திரப்படி க்கும் பிள்ளைக்கு சொல்லியிப்படிக்கும் ஆழ்வார்-முதலியாரும் உலகுடையபெருமாள் முதலியாரும் ஆக இவ்விருவர் பொறுங் கட்டின திரு-
5. உத்திரத்துநாள் பீர்மொவிந்தப்பெருமாள் திருமஞ்சனஞ் செய்தருள விட்ட சாலூக்கிநாராயணன்[காலால்] எண்ணைக்காப்பு ஆழாக்கு சந்தனக்காப்பு ஒரு பலம் திருப்பொனகம் இரண்டுக்கு அழுதபடி இரண்டு மரக்கால் செய்துமுது உழக்கு பயற்றமுது [உழக்கு கறி]அழுது உப்புஅழுது மினகமுது தயிர்[முழு]தும் பிள்ளைக்கு சொல்லி-
6. விரிநாள் திருமஞ்சனஞ் செய்தருள விட்ட எண்ணைக்காப்பு ஒரு பீட சந்தனக்காப்பு அரைப்பலம் திருப்பொனகம் ஒன்றுக்கு அழுதபடி ஒரு மரக்கால் செய்துமுது ஆழாக்கு பயற்றமுது ஆழாக்கு கறிஅழுது உப்புஅழுது மினகமுது தயிர்]அழுதும் ஆக இந்த வகைப்படி விட்டுப்பொதக்கடவதுஆ-
7. கவும் திருவனந்தாழ்வார் பொ[லை] நடக்கும் மார்கழிமாலம் முப்பது நாளுக் திருப்ப[ள்*]விரிமுச்சியிலை பீர்மொவிந்தப்பெருமாள் அழுது-
1. The beginning is lost for the first four lines.
 2. This may be read—பண்ணி அருளா-கின்ற.
 3. Read ஸ்ராநத்தாரோம்.
 4. This may be read உலகுடைய-பெருமாள்.
 5. Read—முதலியாரும்.

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- செப்தரனுக் திருக்கணுமடைக்கு நாள்வட்டங் திருக்கணுமடை ஒன்-
றக்கு அமுதபடி ஒரு மரக்கால் நெய்யமுது நாழிசு-றக்கு ஆழாக்கு
சக்கரைஅமுத ஜீபதின் பலமு
- 8 பழாமுத நாலும் இஞ்சிஅமுதம் ஆக முப்பது நாளும் விட்டுப்பொதக்-
சடவதுஆகவும் நாராயணப்பெருமான் பொலை ம.வமாஸந்தோஹம்
பூலாத்தத்திலே ஸ்ரீகொவிந்தப்பெருமாளுக்கு அமுதசெப்தருள
விடுங் திருக்கணுமடை ஒன்றுக்கு அமுதபடி [ஒரு மரக்கா] மூலம் நெய்-
அமுத நாழி உழக்கு ஆழாக்கும் சக்கரைஅமுத ஜீபதின்
- 9 பலமும் பழாமுத நாலும் ஆக விட்டுப்பொதக்கடவதுஆகவும் ஆக இந்த
வகைப்படி ஸ்ரீபண்டாராத்திலே அநூற்றீவரை விட்டுப்பொதக்கடவது-
ஆகவும் ஆக இந்த வகைப்படிய[னி]லே திருஷ்திரப்படியிலும்
பொறைனிரி நூம் அமுதசெப்துஅருளின் பூஸாதத்திலே நாளில்
ஒன்று பூஸாதம் ஆழ்வார்முதலியாரும் உலகுடைய-
- 10 பெருமாள்முதலியாரும் பெறக்கடவர்ஆகவும் மார்க்கழிமாஸாடி முப்பது
நாளும் அமுதசெப்தருளின் அக்காளிபூஸாதத்திலே நாளில் ஒன்று
அக்காளிபூஸாதம் திருவனந்தாழ்வார் பெறக்கடவர்ஆகவும் முல-
நாசு(த)த்திலே அமுதசெப்துஅருளின் அக்காளி[பூ]ஸாதம் நாளில்
ஒன்று நாராயணப்பெருமான் பெறக்கடவர்ஆகவும்
- 11 இப்படிக்கு இது தங்கள் வகைநபாம்பரை [அ]ஈாலிதழிவரை நடக்க-
கடவதுஆகவும் இப்படிக்கு ஸ்ரீவைஷ்வர்கள் பணியால் கொயில்கணக்குத் திருச்சின்றைவருடையான் எழுத்து இவை ஸ்ரீவைஷ்வரரெகை ஏ

Translation

1-2.On Monday,² the day of Mrigasirsha, being the 14th lunar day of the bright fortnight of the month of Dhanus in the year Krôdhana, corresponding to the Saka year 1367, the *Sthânattâr* of Tirumala executed a document on stone in favour of (Ālvâr-Mudaliyâr) and Ulaguðaiyaperumâl-Mudaliyâr of the Srivaishnavaś of Tirupati, these two individuals, and Gôvindan Tiruvanandâlvâr, a native of Tirunîrayâr and an accountant in the temple at Tirumala, and Gôvindar Nârâyanapperumâl of the above description, these above named individuals :-

3. (The money which) Ālvâr-Mudaliyâr and Ulaguðaiyaperumâl-Mudaliyâr deposited for interest with the *Sri-Bhândaram* this day is 100 *chakra-pânam*; (the money which) Tiruvanandâlvâr deposited is 300 *chakra-pânam*; the money deposited by Nârâyanapperumâl.....

4. Towards the *Uttira-pâdi* (offering on the day of the Uttara-Phalguni star) for Sri Gôvindapperumâl and the *Rohini-pâdi* (offering on the day of Rohini) for *Pillai* (i.e. Sri Krishna) arranged for every month in the name of the two persons, viz., Ālvâr-Mudaliyâr and Ulaguðaiyaperumâl-Mudaliyâr, shall be issued in the following manner,

1. Read—படிகளிலே.

NOTE 2:—The date is equivalent to 13th December 1445 A.C.

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5. on the Uttiram day for Śrī Gōvindapperumāl,
1 ăläkku of oil with the *Chālukya-Nārāyaṇa-käl* intended for the
tirumañjanam (holy bath),

1 *palam* of *chandanam* (sandal),
2 *marakkäl* of rice for 2 *tiruppōnakam*,
1 *uṭakku* of ghee,
1 *uṭakku* of green gram,
vegetables, salt, pepper, and curds;

5-6. and on the Rōhiṇi day for *Pillai* (Śrī Krishṇa)

1 *paḍi* of oil for *tirumañjanam*,
1 *palam* of *chandanam*,
1 *marakkäl* of rice for 1 *tiruppōnakam*,
1 *uṭakku* of ghee,
1 *uṭakku* of green gram,
vegetables, salt, pepper, and curds.

7-8. Towards the *tirukkaṇāmaḍai* arranged for offering to Śrī Gōvindapperumāl during the *Tiruppalli-eḍuchchi* on the 30 days of the Mārgaśī month in the name of Tiruvanandālŷār shall be supplied on each of the 30 days for each one *tirukkaṇāmaḍai*

1 *marakkäl* of rice,
1 *nāṭi* 1 *uṭakku* and 1 *uṭakku* of ghee,
50 *palam* of sugar,
4 (kinds of) fruits,
and ginger.

8-9. Towards the 1 *tirukkaṇāmaḍai* prepared to be offered to Śrī Gōvindapperumāl on (the day of) the Mūla star month after month, in the name of Nārāyaṇapperumāl, shall be supplied

1 *marakkäl* of rice,
1 *nāṭi* 1 *uṭakku* and 1 *uṭakku* of ghee,
50 *palam* of sugar,
and 4 fruits.

9. As per the above scale (these articles) shall be supplied from the *Śrī-Bhaṇḍāram* till the moon and the sun last.

9-10. Out of the several above-mentioned *paḍi*, Ālvār-Mudaliyār and Ulaguḍaiyaperumāl Mudaliyār will be entitled to receive a quarter of the *prasādam* offered as the *Uttira-paḍi* and *Rōhiṇi* (*paḍi*);

from the *akkāṭi-prasādam* offered on the 30 days of the Mārgaśī month, Tiruvanandālŷār will receive a quarter of the *akkāṭi-prasādam* ;

and from the *akkāṭi-prasādam* offered on the days of the Mūla star, Nārāyaṇapperumāl will receive a fourth part.

11. In this manner this (arrangement) shall continue to last throughout the succession of your heirs, till the lasting of the moon and the sun.

11. This is written by the temple-accountant Tiruninga-ūr-uḍaiyān with the permission of the Śrīvaishṇavās. May this the Śrīvaishṇavas protect !

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No. 213.

(No. 45—T. T.)

[On the west wall in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1. ஶா-ஹலை-த் ஸவீப்ரி ஶகாஸ்தி தநாகமின் ன்மெல் செல்லானின் ற
கூயு-நவாவஸ்ஸா-த்து ய-நா-ந-நா-த்து கவரவகா-த்து வ-யவெ-
யு-சு புதன்குமையும் பெற்ற புனர்ப்பத்துகாள் திருமலீ-பில் தா-ந-
தா-நா-ம் திருக்கனாரில்
 2. வெ-வெ-லயா-ரில் ரா-நா-நா-நா-ஸர் பெ-ரு-ம(ா)-க்கள் அன-க-ப-ய-ய-ற-கு ப-ய-ந-
நா-வ-ந-ந-டி ப-ன-ன-க-க-டு-த-க-டி திருவ-வ-க-டம்ல-ட-ட-ய-ா-ன் திரு-
க-க-க-ா-த-த-க-ர-ா-ள் எ-மு-ம் ஸ்ரீ-ம-ா-வ-ந-ப-ப-ய-ர-ம-ா-ள் திருக்க-க-ா-த-த-க-ர-
ந-ா-ள
 3. இ-ர-ண-ட-ம் ஆ-க-த் திரு-ா-ள் ஒ-ன-ப-த-ு-க-க-ு-த் திரு-ம-ள-ா-த-த-க-ர-ா-ள-்த-
த-ா-ம-ா-ன-ப-டி ஒ-ன-த-ு-ங் க-வ-ய-க-வ-ா-ர-ா-ள் க-வ-வ-வ-ல-ா-த-த-ா-ந-ா-ம-ப-ய-ர-ம-
த-ிர-ு-க-க-ன-ம-ட- ஒ-ன-த-ு-ம் ப-ய-வ-ங-ட-த-ு-க-த் திரு-ா-ட-க-ள் த-ோ-
 4. ர-ம் வ-ட-ட-வ-ர-ு-ம-ப-ட-க-கு இ-ற-ந-ந-ா-ள் இ-வ-ர் ஸ்ரீ-ப-ண-ட-ர-த-த-க-க-ு-ஷ-ட-க-ன-
ந-ற் க-ா- இ-ப-ண-ம் ம-ு-ன-ந-ா-ற-ம-க-ு-ம் ப-ஷ-க-ை-க-க-ு-ச் ச-ல-வ-ா-க
த-ி�-ர-ு-ம-ள-ா-த-த-க-ா-ட-க-ள-்த-
த-ா-ம-ம் த-ி�-ர-ு-க-வ-ி�-ய-ா-ண-ம் எ-மு-
 5. ந-த-ர-ு-ள-ி வ-ங-த-ு அ-ம-ு-த-ச-ய-ப-த-ர-ு-ள-ு-ம் ச-வ-ய-ன் ப-டி ஒ-ன-ந-ா-க-க-(ம்) ம-ல-
க-ி�-ன-ய-க-ி�-ன-ஞ-ா-ள-ா-ல-ல் அ-ம-ு-த-ப-டி ஒ-ர-ு ம-ர-க-க-ா-ல-ு-ம் ப-ய-ற-ம-த-ு ஒ-ர-ு
ம-ர-க-க-ா-ல-ு-ம் ச-க-க-ர-ா-அ-ம-த-ு ஸ-ம-ப-த-ின- ப-ல-ம-ு-ம் க-ய-ய-ம-த-ு ந-ா-ம-ிய-ம-
6. த-ெ-ங-க-ா-ய-அ-ம-த-ு த-ி�-ர-ு-வ-ல-க-க-த-்த-ில் வ-ர-ு-ல-ா-ர-ி-க-க- ச-ங-த-ன-க-க-ா-ப-பு ஸ-ம-
ப-ல-ம-ு-ம் அ-ட-ட-க-ா-ய-அ-ம-த-ு ஸ-இ-ஞ-ந-ா-ம-ம் இ-ல-ீ-அ-ம-த-ு ஸ-இ-ஞ-ந-ா-ம-ம்
த-ிட-ா-வ-ா-ர-ா-ள-் ச-ய-வ-வ-ல-ி�-த-த-அ-ர-ு-ஞ-ம-ப-ய-ர-ம-த-ு அ-ம-ு-த-ச-ய-ப-த-ர-ு-ள-ு-ம்
 7. த-ி�-ர-ு-க-க-ன-ம-ட- ஒ-ன-த-ு-க-க-ு ம-ல-க-ி�-ன-ய-க-ி�-ன-ஞ-ா-ள-ா-ல-ல் அ-ம-ு-த-ப-டி ஒ-ர-ு
ம-ர-க-க-ா-ல-ு-ம் ந-ெ-ய-ம-த-ு ஸ-இ-வ-வ-ம-க-க-ு ஆ-ம-ா-க-க-ு-ம் ச-க-க-ர-ா-அ-ம-த-ு ஸ-ம-
ப-த-ின- ப-ல-ம-ு-ம் இ-ந-த- வ-க-க-ப-ட-ி த-ி�-ர-ு-க-ா-ள-்த-
த-ா-ம-ம் இ-வ-ர-ெ ப-ய-ற-ம-ப-ப-ட- வ-க-ட-வ-ர-்
 8. அ-ம-ு-த-ச-ய-த-ு அ-ர-ு-ள-க-ட-வ-ர-ா-க-வ-ம் ச-வ-ய-ன-ப-டி ம-ண-ட-ப-ப-டி அ-ட-ட-ப-
அ-ல-ு-ம் த-ி�-ர-ு-க-க-ன-ம-ட-ச- ச-ங-த-இ-அ-ட-ப-ம-ிய-ம- அ-ழ-ிய-த-க-ா-ண-ட-
வ-ிட-்ட-வ-ன-் ச-ம-ு-க-க-ா-ட- இ-வ-ர-ெ ப-ய-ற-ம-ப-ப-ட- வ-க-ட-வ-ர-்
 9. ஆ-க-வ-ம் இ-ப-ட-க-க-ு அ-ந-ா-ந-த-க-வ-ர-ை இ-வ-ர் வ-ா-ந-வ-ர-ா-வ-ர-ை க-ட-க-
க-க-ட-வ-த-ு ஆ-க-வ-ம் இ-ப-ட-க-க-ு ஸ்ரீ-வ-வ-ங-வ-ர் ப-ண-ய-ர-ல் க-ோ-ய-இ-ல-
க-ா-க-க-ு த-ி�-ர-ு-ன-ின-ந-ஹ-ங-ர-ு-ட-ய-ா-ன் எ-மு-த-த-ு இ-ப-ட-க-க-ு இ-வ-வ-
 10. ஸ்ரீ-வ-வ-ங-வ-ர-ா-வ-க-ா-ஷ- ஏ
1. Read புனர்ப்பத்
 2. Read ஸ்ரீநாதத்தாரோம்.
 3. ச-வ-ய-ன-=வ-ா-வ-ய-ன்.
 4. Read தீதி-க-.
 5. Read ஜ-ந-ா-ம-ம்.
 6. ஜ-ங-வ-ம-க-ு=ஜ-ந-ா-ம-க-ு.

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Translation

1-2. May there be prosperity! Hail! On Wednesday,¹ the day of Puñarpūam (Punarvasu), being the 1st lunar day of the dark half of the month of Dhanus in the year Krōdhana, current with the illustrious Śaka year 1367, the *Sthānattār* of Tirumala executed a document on stone in favour of Anantaśayana, son of Rāmānujadāsar, one of the *Sabhaiyār* of Tiruchchukarūr, to wit,

2-4. 300 *narpaṇam* is the sum he paid into the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* this day as the *poliyūpu* for the supply of (the necessary articles for) 1 *sugiyapaṭi* on each seed-sowing day (*tirumulai-tirunāl*) and 1 *tirukkaṇāmaḍai* at the time of the *adhibāsam* (rest) on the *tirthavāri* (holy bath) day during each of the 9 festivals, comprising the 7 *tirukkodi-tirunāl* for Tiruvēṅkaṭamudaiyān and the 2 *tirukkodi-tirunāl* for Śri Gōvindapperumāl.

4-6. As the charge on (the interest of) this sum of 300 *paṇam* for the (necessary) ingredients, shall be supplied (articles) as per the appended scale during each of the festivals, (viz.,)

1 *marakkāl* of rice measured with the *Malaikinīyaninṛāu-kāl*,
 1 *marakkāl* of pulse,
 50 *palam* of jaggery,
 1 *nāḍi* of ghee, and
 1 cocoanut

for the 1 *sukhiyan-paṭi* to be offered on returning after the procession on each seed-sowing day;

5 *palam* of *chandanam*,
 500 areca-nuts, and
 500 betel-leaves

to be distributed during the *tiruvōlakkam* (*ūsthānam* or levee);

6-8. 1 *marakkāl* of rice measured with the *Malaikinīyaninṛāu-kāl*,
 5 *uṭakku* and 1 *āṭakku* of ghee, and
 50 *palam* of sugar

for the 1 *tirukkaṇāmaḍai* to be offered at the time of enjoying the *adhibāsam* on the *tirthavāri* day;

(and the preparations shall be) offered (to God).

8-9. The *sukhiyan-paṭi* being distributed at the time of the *maṇṭapaṭa-paṭi* (distribution), and the *tirukkaṇāmaḍai* at the time of the *sandhi* (distribution), he shall be entitled to receive the donor's share. This (arrangement) shall continue to be in force, as long as the moon and the sun last, through the succession of his descendants.

9-10. This is the writing of the temple-accountant Tiruninga-ūraḍaiyān with the permission of the Śrīvaishṇavas. Hence may this the Śrīvaishṇavas protect!

NOTE 1 :—The English date is 15th December 1445 A.C.

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No. 214.

(No. 45, A—T. T.)

[On the west wall in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1 శ్రీవేంకటాల్చుమిలిబెవ శితస్తోఽష్టోర్ధుభేపరా : ప్రమితమ్యుఛొసిల్-
వాన్మాటి । శ్రీమాన్మాణపాపేనా మాంగల్యుష్టోర్ధుభేషిల్చెత్తుస్తు శిక-
శూతమిపామవబెరణా యాస్తు(;) [|| న || *]

Translation

Śrīmān Anantāśayana perpetually offered (provided) an excellent *naivedyam* (holy food) prepared with jaggery and ghee together with sweet *apūpam* (pudding) to the Lord of Śrī Venkāṭadri on the first and last days of the augmented grand festivals.

No. 215.

(No. 17—G. T.)

[On the north wall in the first prākāra of Śrī Gōvindarājasaṁvāmi
Temple at Tirupati.]

Text

1 శ్యాఖిహూత ర్షైవతిశ్రీ శపకాల్మాట తునూకుమిత్ర ఞబెమల్ చెంలాచిన్ర
శంఖిపూంపాశిసాంతతు వ్యుపిత్తికూయిత్తు వాలువ్వపశ్చత్తు వణుచియ్యాట
పుతణ్ణిముముయుమ బెఱ్రా అషిట్-
2 తతునుల్ తిరుమలిషిల్ లేద్దానంతథాబామ తిరుచ్చకనురిల్ సబిలుయారిల్
వటమామల్చాలసర్ అమకర్ అప్పిళ్*] లొ తిరువనంతామువార్ పెరియ-
పెర్కుమాశుక్కు పశ్చిమపసాగాన్-
3 మ పణునీకుర్కిత్తపథత తిరుమలిషిమల్ మల్కినియిషిన్రబిపరుమాం ఎముంతరు-
నుమ తిరుక్కెకాటిత్తతిరుకాం తిరుముటకిరునాం ముతల్ సిత్తిశారత్తతిరు-
కాం వారా తిరునాం ఎమ్మితుమ తిరుప్పటి-
4 యిల్ ప్రీకొవింతప్పబిపరుమాం ఎముంతరునుమ వై(య)కాచిత్ తిరుకాం
ఆనిత్తతిరునాం తిరునాం ఇరాండా.తుమ శ్రుత తిరుకాం రుంపత్తితుమ
తిరుక్కెకాట ఆమువాం ఎమిఅరుణి తమముటయ బె-
5 రాబెల అముతబెచ్చుఅగునుమ తిరుప్పబెపాకం లుంతుమ తిరుక్కునొమట
ఎనుముమ పొణిఱ్చుట్టత్తుక నటక్కుమపుటక్కు తామ ఇంఱుంాం ప్రీపణ-
టారతుక్కు ర్లుషికునా ప్రాంది ఇ-

1. Metre వలశజతిశుకా.

3. The old name for the cyclic year

2. Read—శ్రీమాత—

శంఖియా.

4. Read శ్రీమాన్మాణపామ.

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- 6 ப்பணம் நூற்று திருபதுக்கும் பலிசைக்குச் செலவாக மலைகளியனின்ற பெருமான் எழுந்தருள்ள் இவ்வருஷடி மாசித்திருநாள் முதல் திருநாள் எழிலும் திருக்கொடி ஆழ்வா—
- 7 ச் சுற்றிருளி அமுதசெய்துஅருளும் திருநாள் ஒன்றுக்குத் திருப்பொனகம் ஒன்றுக்கும் திருக்கணுமடை ஒன்றுக்கும் மலைகளியனின்றுங்காலால் அமுதபடி இரண்டு மரக்கால் செய்-
- 8 அமுத நாழி உரி சக்கரைஅமுத சீம்பதின் பலமும் பயற்றமுது உழக்கும் பழுஅமுதும் உப்புஅமுத மினகுஅமுத தயிர்அமுதம் ஆகத் திருநாள் எழுக்கும் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலே சிட்டுப்பொதக்கடவுதூகவும் ஸ்ரீமானிடு—
- 9 பெருமான் எழுந்தருளும் வை(ய)காசித்திருநாள் ஆனித்திருநாள் இரண்டும் திருக்கொடி ஆழ்வான் எறியருளி அமுதசெய்துஅருளும் திருநாள் ஒன்றுக்கு திருப்பொனகம் ஒன்றுக்கும் திருக்கணுமடை ஒன்றுக்கும் சாஞக்கி—
- 10 நாராயணன்காலால் அமுதபடி இரண்டு மரக்கால் நெய்அமுத நாழி உரி சக்கரைஅமுத சீம்பதின் பலம் பயற்றமுது உழக்கும் உப்புஅமுத மினகுஅமுத கறிஅமுத தயிர்அமுத ஆகத் திருநாள் இரண்டுக்கும் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலே
- 11 சிட்டுப்பொதக்கடவுதூகவும் ஆகத் திருநாள் ஒன்பதுக்கும் இந்த மரியாதை வருஷவருஷ்தொறும் அநூரைத்தீவரை இவர் வங்காநவபாடுவரெலோ ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலே சிட்டுப்பொதக்கடவுதூகவும் அமுதசெய்துஅருளின ஸ்ரீஸாதம்]
- 12 இவர் விழுக்காடு நாலீல் ஒன்று நிக்கி நின்ற பூஸாதம் திருமலைமல் சந்தித்தைப்பிலும் திருப்பதியில் சந்தித்தைப்பிலும் அழித்துக்கொள்ளக்கடவுதூகவும் திப்படிக்கு ஸ்ரீவெஷ்வரர்
- 13 ¹பணிதூல் திருமலையில் கொயில்கணக்கு ²இாமாதுஞ்சாஸர் அனந்தன் எழுத்து இது ஸ்ரீவெஷ்வரர்கள் ரசெக்கி ஏ

Translation

1-3. May it be prosperous! Hail! On Wednesday,³ the day of Avittam (Dhanishtha), being the 5th lunar day of the bright half of the Viśchika month in the Kshaya year, current with the Śaka year 1368, the Sthānattār of Tirumala executed a sītālāsanam in favour of Vaḍamāmalaiśar Alagar-Appillai alias Tiruvanandālvār Periyaperumāl, one of the Sabhaiyār of Tiruchchukkanār, to wit,

3-5. for continuing (for all time) the offering of 1 tirup்போநகம் and 1 tirukkāñmādai as a poliyāttu in your name to the Tirukkoṭi-Ālvān

1. Read பணியால்.

2. Read ஸாரெ ஆஜ—

NOTE 3 :—The equivalent English date is 23rd November 1446 A.C.

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(Garuḍa figure painted on the flag) on being raised (to the top of the flag-staff) during the 7 festivals, being the *tirukkodi-tirunāl*, celebrated at Tirumala for Malaikiniyaninga-Perumāl, (counted) from the Āḍi festival to the Chittirai festival, and the 2 festivals conducted for Śri Gōvindapperumāl in Tirupati, viz., the Vaikāsi and Āni festivals, making a total of 9 festivals, the money (which) you paid this day into the Śri-Bhaṇḍāram is 120 *paṇam*.

6-8. As the debit for provisions against the interest on this sum of 120 *paṇam*, shall be supplied from the Śri-Bhaṇḍāram towards the 1 *tiruppōnakam* and the 1 *tirukkaṇāmadai* (stipulated) to be offered to the *Tirukkodi-Ālvān* after being hoisted in each of the 7 festivals celebrated for Malaikiniyaninga-Perumāl, so as to commence from the Māsi festival of this year,

rice of 2 *marakkāl* with the *Malaikiniyaninān-kāl*,
ghee of 1 *nāḍi* and 1 *uri*,
jaggery of 50 *palam*,
pulse of 1 *uṭakku*,
fruits, salt, pepper and curds ;

8-11. and shall also be supplied from the Śri-Bhaṇḍāram towards the 1 *tiruppōnakam* and the 1 *tirukkaṇāmadai* to be offered to the *Tirukkodi-Ālvān* after being hoisted in each of the 2 festivals, viz., the Vaikāsi and Āni festivals, celebrated for Śri Gōvindapperumāl,

rice of 2 *marakkāl* with the *Chāluṅkyā-Nārāyaṇan-kāl*,
ghee of 1 *nāḍi* and 1 *uri*,
jaggery of 50 *palam*,
pulse of 1 *uṭakku*,
salt, pepper, vegetables and curds.

11. This arrangement (scale) shall be maintained for supplies from the Śri-Bhaṇḍāram every year during the 9 festivals, throughout the succession of his descendants till the lasting of the moon and the sun.

11-12. Out of the offered *prasādam*, deducting his share of a quarter as the donor, the remainder will be distributed at the time of the *sandhi* at Tirumala and in Tirupati.

12-13. This is the writing of Rāmānujadāsar Anantan, the temple-accountant at Tirumala, under the direction of the Śrīvaishṇavas. May this the Śrīvaishṇavas protect !

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No. 216.

(No. 6—G. T.)

[On the south wall (inner side) of the dāsāntari room in the first prākāra of
Śrī Govindarājaśvāmi Temple at Tirupati.]

Text

- 1 பராஹஸ்தீ வெளிப்பி பகாவடி தந்ராகுமிது ன்மெல் செல்லானின்ற
க்ஷீயவூவசௌத்து வேபார்த்தநாயற்று சுவாராவசித்து தபாலியு
திங்க—
- 2 பெற்ற அத்தத்தாள் திருமலையில் தனத்தாரோம் திருச்சகஞானில்
வைதொயாரில் இராமாதுஜாராஸர் பெரும(ா)க்கள் அழகிய பெரு-
மா[னு]—
- 3 வைதம் பண்ணிக்குடுத்தபடி திருவெங்கடம்ஹடையானுக்கும் ஸ்ரீமாவி-
க்ஷப்பெருமானுக்கும் இவர் பொலை மார்கழிமாத[ம்]—
- 4 எழிச்சிதூக அமுதசெய்துஅருந்து திருப்பொனகம் இரண்டு[க்கும்] பூர்-
ப[ண்டா]ரத்திலே பொலி[னு]ட்டுதூக விடுகைக்கு ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்துக்கு
- 5 ஒடுக்கின ஏ உா இப்ப[ப]ணம் இரு நாற்றுக்கும் பலிசைக்கு செலவிட்டு
10[வ] வருஷி மார்கழிமாதம் முதல் தியதி முதல் முப்பது னஞ்சும்
11திருவெங்—
- 6 12ஆ[து]க்கு நாளொன்றுக்கு மலைகிணியனின்றுங்காலால் அமுதபடி ஒரு
மரக்காலும் ஸ்ரீமாவிழப்பெருமானுக்கு சாநாக்கி¹³நார[ம்*]யணன்—
- 7 14துடி ஒரு மரக்கால் ஆக அமுதபடி இரண்டு மரக்கால் நெய்அமுது
உமுக்கு பருப்புஅமுது உமுக்கு உப்புஅமுது மினகுஅமுது 15சக்க—
- 8 16முக்கு ஆக இந்த வைகப்படி மார்கழி மாத[ம்*] முப்பது நாளஞ்சும் ஸ்ரீ-
பண்டாரத்திலே விட்டுப்பொதக்கடவுதுதூகவும் மார்கழி மாத[ம்*]
முதல் தியதி 17து[வ]—

-
1. The old name for the year
க்ஷீய—
 2. This may be read திங்க்கிழமை-
யு.;
 3. The end of each line is covered
by a stone wall.
 4. அத்தத்து=ஹஸ்தாக்ஷித்தத்து.
 5. This may be read—பெருமானுக்கு.
 6. Read பரியாஸாலைனம்.
 7. Read ஸ்ரீதீமாவி—
 8. This may be read திருப்பண்ண-
சம்பக்கி—
 9. Read இஶ்வராள்.
 10. This letter stands for வருஷம்.
 - 11 and 12. Read திருவெங்கடமுடையா-
குக்கு.
 13. Read—நாராயணன்காலால்.
 14. Read அமுதபடி.
 15. Read சக்கரைமுது.
 16. Read உமுக்கு.
 17. Read தவக்கி.

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- 9 படி திருக்கணமடைக்கு அமுதுபடி ஒரு மரக்கால் நெய்துமது ¹ சீஞ்னாழி உழக்கு சக்கரைஅழுது இருஊற்று நாற்படிய் பலம் மின்கு அழுது உழக்கு—
- 10 ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலே சிட்டிப்பொதக்கடவுள்கவர் அழுதுசெய்தருளின வூஸாதத்திலே இவர் விழுக்காடு நாலில் ஸுன்று சிக்க நின்ற வூஸாதடி ²திரும்[லை]—
- 11 ³ப்படிலூம் திருப்பதியில் சங்கி அடைப்படிலூம் அழித்துக்கொள்ளக்கடவோம் ஆகவும் இப்படிக்கு இவர் பெருந்பரம்பரை அடிரித்திவரை நடக்கக்கடி—
- 12 ⁴படி⁵க்கு ஸ்ரீவெஷவர்கள் பவனிஜூல் திருமலையில் கோயில்கணக்குத் திருநின்றையர்உடைஆல் எழுத்து இன ஸ்ரீவெஷவர்ஸ்ரெகோ [ல]

Translation

1-3. May prosperity attend ! Hail ! On Monday,⁶ the day of Hasta (star), being the 10th lunar day of the dark half of the Vrischika month in the year Kshaya, corresponding to the illustrious Śaka year 1368, this is the *śilāśanam* issued by the *Sthānatār* of Tirumala in favour of Alagiyaperumāl, son of Rāmānujadāsar, and one of the *Sabhaiyār* of Tiruchchukanūr, viz. :—

3-5. for the purpose of supplying (articles) as *poliyātu* from the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* for the 2 *tiruppātakam* to be offered as the *Eṭuchi*-(-*paṭi*) in the Mārgaļi month (daily) to Tiruvēṅkaṭamudiyān and *Śri Gōvindapperumāl* in his name, the sum paid this day into the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* is 200 *paṇam*.

5-8. The interest on this sum of 200 *paṇam* shall be taken to the credit (of the articles), and the following articles shall be supplied daily from the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* year after year during the 30 days of the Mārgaļi month from its first day for all the 30 days, (viz.,

- 1 *marakkāl* of rice with the *Malaiκinīyaninṭān-kāl* for Tiruvēṅkaṭamudiyān,
- 1 *marakkāl* of rice with the *Ghaṭukya-Nārāyaṇan-kāl* for *Śri Gōvindapperumāl*,
- in all 2 *marakkāl* of rice,
- 1 *uṭakku* of ghee,
- 1 *uṭakku* of pulse,
- salt, pepper, sugar.....and 1 *uṭakku*.....

8-10. On the first day of the Mārgaļi month, being the *Tuvakkam-nāl*, shall also be supplied from the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* for 1 *tirukkāṇāmaṭai*

- 1 *marakkāl* of rice,
- 5 *nāṭi* and 1 *uṭakku* of ghee,

-
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Read ஜீஞ்னாழி. | 5. Read—கடவாகவும். |
| 2. Read திருமலையில். | 6. Read இப்படிக்கு. |
| 3. Read வூஸியடைப்படிலூம். | 7. Read பணியால். |
| 4. Read வூஸாத— | 8. Read—ஊருடையான். |

NOTE 9 :—The English date is 14th November 1446 A.G.

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240 *palam* of sugar, and

1 *ulakku*.... of pepper.

10-11. Deducting a quarter, being his share as the donor, from the offered *prasādam*, the balance we shall distribute during the *sandhi* time at Tirumala and in Tirupati.

11. This (practice) shall continue throughout the succession of his descendants, as long as the moon and the sun endure.

12. (This is) the writing of Tirunīṅga-ēr-udaiyān, the accountant of the Tirumala temple, with the permission of the Śrīvaishṇavas. This (is placed under) the protection of the Śrīvaishṇavas.

No. 217.

(No. 199—G. T.)

[On a slab fixed on the north platform of the Pedda-Bugga (big fountain) at the end of Śrī Gōvindarājavarman Sannidhi street in Tirupati.]

Text

- 1 ஸபாஸைஸூ ஷிவிஶ்ரீ ஸராஜாதி.சா-
- 2 ச ராஜவரஸைஸுர ஷிவிரபு.தா[ப]-
- 3 மல்லிதா.ஷ்ட-நூ.தலைமாராயர்
- 4 ஷபதி.விரா]கிளி.ம் பண்ணிஅருள-
- 5 ரான்ற ஸகாஸூ. நாக ர[எப]-
- 6 க [கு] செல்லாநின்ற ஸபாகு.சங்க-
- 7 சந்து மினக[ஏ]யற்று அபரபக-
- 8 நு ஷவழியும் புதவாரமும் பெற்ற அ-
- 9 அமதுனுன் ஜயங்கொண்-
- 10 டசோமண்டலத்தில் திருவெங்க-
- 11 டக்கொட்டத்தில் வைகுந்த[வள].நா-
- 12 டில் அடு.நிரிய[ல*]இருக்கும் நியோ-
- 13 கிகனிலெ லாசாமலிகம் செ-
- 14 னனப்புட்டையாற்கு ஷிம்மண்ட-
- 15 எத்தில் ஷிக்கொட்டத்தில் திரு-
- 16 ஷ்குடகாட்டில் திருப்பதிலில்
- 17 ஷ்ரீ.வை.ஷ்வர்களில் ஆழ்வார்மு-
- 18 தலியாரும் உலகுடையபிபருமான்
- 19 மு[க*]நியாரும் இவ்சிருவரோம் மன

1. Read ஸராஜாயிராச.

2. This may be read—க்குமேல்.

3. Read—ஸங்வஸஸாத்து.

4. Read ஷவழியும்.

5. A variation of திருக்குட

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- 20 விலை பூராணை பண்ணிக்குடுத்தப-
- 21 டி. திருப்பதியில் தென்[சிர்மையில்]
- 22 சிங்கர்கொயில் தெருவில் டி-
- 23 நிவாசபுரத்து அகாத்தில் வட-
- 24 க்கில் சுவரென்று ஞாராயணன்
- 25 மனைக்கு ரெற்கு மேலீக்கை-
- 26 கொளத்தெருவில் யெக.....
- 27 மஹாஜூநங்கள் மனையான மனை
- 28 விரண்டும் தமக்கு விந்துக்கொ-¹

Translation

1-9. May it be prosperous! On Wednesday,² the day of Arūḍha (star), being the 6th lunar day of the dark half of the month of Mīna in the year Śukla, current with the Śaka year 1371, while Śrī Rājādhirāja Rājaparamāśvāra Śrī Virapratāpa Mallikārjunadeva Mahārāya was ruling the earth,

9-20. this record registers the sale of the house-site to Lāchamālikam (Rāchamālikam, i.e., supplier of flower-garlands to royal personages) Chennappā-Uḍaiyār, one of the *Niyōgīs* (residing) in Chandragiri situated in Vaikunda-vajanādu in Tiruvēkāta-kōṭṭam in Jayaākondāsōla-maṇḍalam, by us both, viz., Ālvār-Mudaliyār and Ulagudaiyaperumāl-Mudaliyār, of the Śrīvaishṇavas (resident) in Tirupati (situated) in Tirukkuḍaga-nādu in the said kōṭṭam within the said maṇḍalam;

21-28. we have sold to you the two house-sites known as the *Mahājanāngal-maṇai*, situated to the west of the house-site of Śavaraeļlu Nārāyanan (lying) on the north side of the *agaram* (*agrahāram*) called Śrīnivāsapuram in the Śingarkoyil street (running) in the southern part of Tirupati,.....in the Melaikaikkōla street..... .

No. 218.

(No. 23—T. T.)

[On the north wall in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

ஸ-த-ஸ-ஸ- வைவிப்பு ஸகாஸு ஆயிரத்து முன்னாற்று எழுபத்து இரண்டின் மெல் செல்லாகின்ற வூரொத்தூவசௌவசௌவத்துக் கண்ணிராயற்று சுவரைவகீத்து நவமியும் திங்கள்கிழுமையும் பெற்ற திருவாதிராநாள்

1. The rest of the inscription is covered by a brick platform.

NOTE 2 :—The equivalent English date is 4th March 1450 A.C.

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- 2 தானத்தாரோம் ஸ்ரீநாறாவையூர் பெசிநிச்சரகண்ட கட்டாரி சாஞ்சு மலகங்கயதெவைக்கா(இ)ராஜாவின் குமார் சிறுமல்லையதெவை ராஷாராஜாவுக்கு ஸ்ரீயாபாஸாந்தி பண்ணிக்குடுத்தபடி திருவேங்கடப்பட்டைத்துவுக்கு தம்சட்டைய பெராலே நடக்கும் பொலி-
- 3 நாட்டுக்கு தாம் இற்றைகாள் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்துக்கு ஒடிக்கின நற் கு ராஞ்ச இப்பணம் ஆழிரத்து இருந்தாக்கும் பலிசைக்குச் செலவாக இற்றைகாள் முதல் நாள்வட்டம் அமுதசெப்துஅருஞும் திருப்பொனகம் நன்றாக்கு மலைகினியசின்றுன் காலால் அமுதபடி ஜரு மர-
- 4 சகாலும் செய்தமுது ஆழாக்கும் பயற்றமுது ஆழாக்கும் தயிர்அமுது கறிஅமுது உப்புஅமுது மின்குஅழுது ஆக இங்கோ [கோ] வகைப்படி நாள்வட்டம் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலே விட்டுப்பொக்கடவுளுகவும் அமுது-செய்துவருளினை பூசாதம் விட்டவன் ஸ்ரீக்காடு உட்படப் பூசாதம் நாகாழியடி-
- 5 பி இராயர்ச்சந்தி உட்பட இன்னாள் வகரக்குக் கட்டிச் சந்தி உட்பட பூசாதம் பெற்றவருகிற அடைவிலை பூசாதம் செலவழிக்கக்கடவுது ஆகவர்க் கிப்பாடுக்குத் தம்சடைய சந்தானபரம்பரை பபங்காதித்தவரை நடக்கக்கடவுது ஆகவர்க் கிப்பாடுக்கு ஸ்ரீவெங்கிவர்கள் பளிநிலுல்
- 6 கோவில்(ச)கணக்கு திருநின்றைருடையான் எழுத்து இவை ஸ்ரீவெங்கிவர்கள் ரகைகளை ஏ

Translation

1-2. May there be prosperity ! Hail ! On Monday⁹ combining with the Ārdrā (star), being the 9th lunar day of the dark half of the Kanya month in the Pramōdūta year, corresponding to the auspicious Śaka year 1372, the *Sthānattār* of Tirumala have executed a record on stone in favour of Śri-Mallaiyadeva Mahārāja, son of Malagaṅgayaḍeṣa Mahārāja, entitled *Śrīman Mahānandaleśvara, Mēdinīniśaragandhi* and *Kāthāri-Sāpūra*, to wit :—

2-4. the sum of money which you paid this day into the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* on account of the *poliyūpū* arranged for Tiruvēṅkaṭamudaiyāñ in your name is 1200 *nārpaṇam*. As the charges upon the interest on this sum of 1200 *paṇam* shall be supplied every day from this day forward, towards the one *tirupphōnakam* to be offered,

1 *marakkāl* of rice with the *Malaikīciyaniñrān-kā!*,
 1 *ālākku* of ghee,
 1 *ālākku* of pulse,
 curds, vegetables, salt and pepper,
 these articles, in the above manner, from the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* each day.

-
1. Read ஸ்ரீநாறாத்தாரோம்.
 2. Read திருவேங்கடமுடையாஜுக்கு.
 3. Read தம்முடைய.
 4. Read திருப்பேரனகம்.
 5. Read பூசாந்தி.
 6. Read தம்முடைய.
 7. Read அங்காதிதநீ—
 8. Read மணியால்.

NOTE 9 :—It corresponds to 31st August 1450 A.C.

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4-5. The 4 *nālī* of the offered *prasādam*, including the share of the donor, will be distributed at the time when the *prasādam* from the *sandhis* which have been provided for up-to-date, including also the *Rāyar-sandhi*, is received (for distribution).

5. This (practice) shall continue throughout the lineage of your descendants, as long as the moon and the sun last.

5-6. This is the writing of the temple-accountant Tirunenga-ār-udaiyān, based on the order of the Śrivaishṇavas. May the Śrivaishṇavas protect !

No. 219

(No. 106—G. T.)

[On the east wall (outer side) of Record room in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1. பயாலுவைக் கூவில்தி பயநாட்டு ஆரீரத்து முன்னாற் டு.....மெல் செல்லாநின்ற கொயினைவசீவஸர் தது யநா-
2. நாயற்று ஏருப்பாவகங்குத்து அதாட்-ச[ப்பி]யும் திங்கட்கிழமையும் பெற்ற சூரியேரி-தது[நா]ள் திருமலையில் தொன்த்தாரோம் திருமலைமல்
3. பங்கயச்செல்லிதிருந்தவன்தாக்குக் கடவு கோவில்வெழுவிலூன எம்பெரு- மானுர்ஜியத்து சுரியாபாவஸநடி பண்ணிக்-
4. குடுத்தபடி திருவெங்கடமுடையாலுக்குப் பொளிஜன்டுஆகத் தம்முடைய உடையமாக இற்றைாள் முதல் [நட]-
5. க்கும் சந்தி இரண்டுக்கு ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்துக்குக் தாம் இற்றைநாள் ஒதுக்கினா நற் கு ஒட்டு இப்பண்டு இரண்டாயிரத்துக்கும் பளி-
6. சைக்குச் செல்வாக நாள்வட்டம் பொக்கராயன் சுந்திலுக அமுதுசெய்து- அருளும் திருப்பொனகத்துடனே
7. அமுதுசெய்துஅருளுப்பட்டுக்குத் திருப்பொனகம் இரண்டுக்கு விடும் மலை- கனியின்றுங்காலால் அமுதுபடி இரண்டு
8. மரக்காலும் நெய்யமுது உழக்கும் பயற்றமுது உழக்கும் கறிஅமுது உப்பமுது மினகமுது தயிரமும் ஆக இந்த வகைப்-
9. பபடி. ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலே நாள்வட்டம் விட்டுப்பொதக்கடவதாகவும் அமுது செய்துஅருளின் பூவாடுத்திலே [விட்டவன் விழுக்கா]-
10. [இ] நாலில் ஒன்றும் [தாம்] தம்முடைய ஸர்வாவஸானத்தளவும் பெற்றுப்பொதக்கடவர்ஜுகவும் தமக்குப் பின்பு இந்தப் பங்கயச்செல்லி[ந]-
11. [ந்த]வனமும் மடமும் சைக்கொண்டவர்கள் பெற்றுவரக்கடவர்கள்ஜுகவும் இந்த [மடம் மண்]டபம் கைக்கொ.....

1. This gap may be filled up by 2. Read லூராநத்தாரோம்.
அதுபத்துஏழின்-
3. Read வொக்க —

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- 12நாழி ஒருவாழமும் தானத்தார் பகுந்துகொள்ளாமல் இந்தப் பங்க-
யக்செல்லசித்திருந்தவனம் பண்ணுகிற.....
- 13இப்படிக்கு அடிராஜித்தீவரை நடக்கக்கடவதாகவும் இப்படிக்கு
ஸ்ரீவெஷ்வர்கள் பணியால் கொழில்கணக்கு¹.....

Translation

1-4. Hail! May it be prosperous! On Monday,² the day of Mrigasîrsha (star), being the 14th lunar day of the bright half of the month of Dhanus in the Krôdhana year, current with the illustrious Saka year 1367, the *Sthânattâr* of Tirumala have executed a *śilâśasanam* in favour of Emperumânâr-Jiyar, the *Köyil-kâlvi* and the owner of the *Pânkayachchelli-tirunandavanam* at Tirumala, viz. :—

4-9. the money entrusted by you with the *Sri-Bhañdâram* this day for the 2 *sandhis* provided from this day forward as the *poliyâtu* for Tiruveñkâtañamûqaiyân (to be conducted) as your *ubhaiyam* is 2000 *nâpanam*. As the items of expenditure against the interest on this capital of 2000 *pañam* shall be supplied for the 2 *tiruppõnakam* (stipulated) to be offered in conjunction with the *tiruppõnakam* offered daily as the *Bukkarâyan-sandhi*,

2 *marakkâl* of rice with the *Malaikinîyaninrân-kâl*,

1 *ulakku* of ghee,

1 *ulakku* of green gram,

vegetables, salt, pepper and curds,

these articles, as per the above account, from the *Sri-Bhañdâram* each day.

9-12. You will be entitled to receive the donor's quarter share of the offered *prasâdam*, till the end of your life; and, after you, the possessors of the (said) *Pânkayachchelli-nandavanam* and the *Mañham* will be entitled to receive (the same). The (other) 1 *nâli* of the *prasâdam* (remaining after issuing 1 *nâli*) to the *Mañham* (will be issued) to the cultivators of this *Pânkayachchelli-tirunandavanam*, the *Sthânattâr* not taking a share of it.

13. This (practice) will continue to endure till the lasting of the moon and the sun.

13. (This deed is drawn up by) the temple-accountant *Tiruningâr-udaiyân*, with the permission of the *Srivaishnava*s.

1. The last few letters are badly damaged.

NOTE 2 :—The day corresponds to 13th December 1445 A.C.

VIJAYANAGARA INSCRIPTIONS

No. 220.

(No. 48—T. T.)

[On the west wall in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1. ஶாலைவோ வைவதிப்ரி பரகாலை^१ ஆயிரத்து முன் தூற்று அமுபத்து எழின் மெற் செல்லாகின்ற கொயறங்களைவசிலை^२ த்து காட்டலநாயற்று சவராவ[க்ளி]க்து வைவதையியும் வியாழக்கிழமையும் பெற்ற ^३ அநிமுத்தஞ்
2. நாள் திருமலையில் ^४ வீராணத்தானோம் திருமலைமெல் பங்கயக்கெல்லீதிருநங்தவனத்துக்குக் கடவு கொயில்கெழுவி எம்பெருமானார்ஜியத்து சரிதாஸாலை^५ ட. ஜனரிக்குடுத்தபடி திருவெங்கடம்லடையான் ஜிதாராவாஹ.
3. ணாடி பண்ணி எழுந்தருளும் திருஆடத்திருநாள் ராதல் சித்திரைத்திருநாள் வரை திருநாள் எழும் ஸ்ரீமௌவிஷப்பெருமாள் எழுந்தருளும் வைகாகித் திருநாள் ஆணித்திருநாள் இர[ண]டும் ஆகத் திருநாள் ஒன்பதிலும் திருமலைமெல் திருநா-
4. ட்களில் ஸ்ரீவாஸ்யாமத்துநாள் அழுதுசெய்துஅருளும் திருவொலக்கத்துக்கும் ஸ்ரீமௌவிஷப்பெருமாள் விடாயாற்றினாள் அழுதுசெய்துஅருளும் திருவொலக்கத்துக்கும் தம்முடைய பொலை பொள்ளடைக்கீடு ஆ-
5. முதுசெய்துஅருளும்படிக்கு இற்றைநாள் தாம் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்துக்கு ஒடுக்கன நற் ५ தா இப்பணம் ஆயிரத்துக்கும் பலிசைக்குச் செல்வாக இவ்வூட்டு பங்குனித்திருநாள் முதலாக ஸ்ரீவாஸ்யாமத்துநாள் மலைகளியின்றபெருமாள்
6. மண்டலத்திலெறி அருளித் திருவாய்மொழி கெட்டருளி வணங்வளிலை^६ அழுதுசெய்துஅருளின பின்பு நாச்சிமாரும் எறிஅருளித் திருவாராதனம் கொண்டருளி அழுதுசெய்துஅருளுக் கு திருவொலக்கம் ஒன்றுக்கு ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்தில் விடும் மலை-
7. சினியின்றுள்ளாலால் அழுபடி ஒரு வட்டி குலு மரக்காலும் திருக்கணுமடைக்கு அழுபடி ஒரு மரக்காலும் அப்பப்படிக்கு அழுதுபடி இரண்டு மரக்காலும் பெரியபெருமானாங்கு அழுபடி இரண்டு மரக்காலும் ஓரெதிர்க்கு அழுதுபடி
8. இரு நாழியும் ஆக அழுபடி ஒரு வட்டி ஒன்பது மரக்கால் இரு நாழியும் கெய்ச்சுமுத அநாழி ஆழாக்கு பயற்றமுத முன்னுழி உழக்கு மினகு அழுத உழக்கு ஆழாக்கு கறிஅழுத உப்புஅழுத சக்கரைஅழுத ஊற்று இருபதின் பலம் அடை-

1. Read அதுஷ்டத்து—

2. Read வீராநத்தாரோாம்.

3. Probably மண்டயம் is intended.

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- 9 க்காம்அமுத நாதம் இலைஅழுது இருநாறம் திருவாராதனத்துக்கு ச[ன]தனக்காப்பு அபை, பலமுங் திருவொலக்கத்தில் பூஸாதிக் கு இரு பலமும் ஆக இந்த வகைப்படி திருநாள் எழுக்கும் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலே வழி-வழி-ஒங்கதொறம் விட்டுப்பொ[த*]-
- 10 க்கடவுதூகவும் அமுதசெய்துஅதுளின் பூஸாதித்தில் விட்டவன் மிழுக்காடு நாலில் ரூன்.உக்கு வரஸாதி இருபத்து நாநாழியும் மட-பெயசீத்தில் பூஸாதி ஜிநாழி முறைக்கும் அக்காளிபூஸாதி இரு நாழியும் அப்பப்புஸாதி பதிநா-
- 11 அக்கும் பெறும் வகை எகாகி ஸ்ரீவெஷ்வர்கள் தொன்மையாக பெறும் பூஸாதி நாநாழியும் ஸ்ரீநான்தார் நிவாஶமடி பன்னிரண்டுக்கு பூஸாதி பன்னிராழியும் திருவாப்மொழி அனுவாயித்த ஸ்ரீ-வெஷ்வர்களுக்கு டூஸாதி எ-
- 12 டு நாழியும் அக்காளிபூஸாதி நாழி அப்பப்புஸாதி எழும் ஆக இந்த வகைப்படி பெற்றுவரக்கடவர்[கன்]ஆகவும் நிக்கித் தாம் பெறும் பூஸாதி ஜிநாழி முறைக்கும் அக்காளிபூஸாதி நாழியும் அப்ப-புஸாதி எழும் இ-
- 13 தில் தாம் எம்பெருமான்துடியாந்து தொன்மைஆகக் குட்கத பூஸாதி முறைக்கும் திருஅகம்படிக்கைக்கொள்ள்கு பூஸாதி நாழி ஆக பூஸாதி நாழி முறைக்கு நிக்கி பூஸாதி உள்ளது தம்முடைய சபரிராவஸாரந் தத்தவாவும் பெற்றுவரக்க-
- 14 டவராகவும் தமக்குப் பின்பு இந்தப் பங்கயச்செல்லிதிருங்கதவனமும் மட-மும் கைக்கொண்ட எகாகி ஸ்ரீவெஷ்வர்கள் பெற்றுவரக்கடவர்'க்கள் ஆகவும் ஸ்ரீஸ்ராஜிடப்பெருமாள் வைகாசித்திருநாள் ஆனித்திருநாளில் வித-
- 15 டாயாற்றினாள் விட்டுப்பொறும் திருமஞ்சனத்துக்கு எண்ணெக்காப்பு உழுக்கும் சந்தனக்காப்பு ஒன்றறைப்பலமும் திருவாராதனத்துக்குக் சந்தனக்காப்பு அரைப்பலம் திருவொலக்கத்தில் பூஸாதிக் கு பலமும் சாரங்க்கிறாய-
- 16 ணன்காலால் அமுதுபடி ஒரு வட்டி நாலு மரக்காலும் திருக்கனு- மடைக்கு அமுதுபடி ஒரு மரக்காலும் அப்பப்படிக்கு அமுதுபடி இரண்டு மரக்காலும் பெரியபெருமாளுக்கு அமுதுபடி இரண்டு மரக்காலும் திருநி-
- 17 ந்திருங்கபெருமாளுக்கு அமுதுபடி ஒரு மரக்கால் மாதெதைக்கு அமுது- படி இரு நாழியும் ஆக அமுதுபடி ஒரு வட்டிப் பத்து மரக்கால் இரு நாழியும் செங்கமுது அறு நாழி [உ]ழுக்கு பயற்றமுது முன- னழி உழுக்கு ஆழாக்கு மி-

1. Read திருவீற்றிருந்த-

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- 18 எகுஅமுத உழக்கு ஆழாக்கு கறிஅமுத உப்புஅமுத சக்கரைஅமுத அற்ற இருபதின் பலம் அடைக்காய்அமுத ஊற இலைஅமுத இரு ஊறம் ஆக இந்த வகைப்படி ஸ்ரீபண்டராத்திலே ஸிட்டுப் பொதக்கடவதாகவும்
- 19 அமுதசெப்துஅருளின பூஸாத்தில் ஸிட்டன் விழுக்காடு [நாளில்] ஒன்றக்கு பூஸாத்தி இருபத்து நாளாறியும் மட்பெஸ்தில் பூஸாத்தி வட்டு நாழி உரி ஆழாக்கு அக்காளிபூஸாத்தி இருநாழி அப்ப பூஸாத்தி பதின்மூன்றுக்கும் பெறும்(வ)
- 20 வகை ஸாந்ததார் ஸ்ரீதோஸ்தி பண்ணிருக்கு பூஸாத்தி [ப]ன்னிரு நாழியும் அப்பலுஸாத்தி பண்ணிருக்கு எகாகி ஸ்ரீவெஷ்வர்களுக்கு பூஸாத்தி நானுழி சிக்கித் தாம் பெறும் பூஸாத்தில் எம்பெருமாநாய்யாற்றுக் தொண்மைஜுக் குடி-
- 21 த்த பூஸாத்தி முவழக்கும் திருவக்ட்டாக்கைக்கொாற்கு பூஸாத்தி நாழி சிக்கி பூஸாத்தி பதினாறுழி முவழக்கு ஆழாக்கும் அக்காளிபூஸாத்தி இரு நாழி அப்பலுஸாத்தி ஒன்றும் தார்மடைய ஸஸ்ராவஸாநத்தொலும் பெற்றவர்க்கடவர்ஆகவும்
- 22 தமக்குர் பீன்பு இந்தப் பங்கயச்சல்லி[திரு;த்த]வனமும் மடமும் கைக்கொண்ட எகாகி ஸ்ரீவெஷ்வர்கள் பெற்றவரக்கடவர்கள்ஆகவும் இப்புக்கு அடுத்திதழி வரை நடக்கக்கடவதுஆகவும் இப்புக்கு
- 23 ஸ்ரீவெஷ்வர்கள் பணியால் கொயில்கண[க்கு] திருசின்றஹநநடையான எழுத்து இபெலை ஸ்ரீவெஷ்வர்வெக்கி ட-

Translation

1-2. Hail ! May prosperity attend ! On Thursday,¹ the day of அநாராத்தா (star), being the 7th lunar day of the dark half of the Kumbha month in the Krôdhana year, corresponding to the prosperous Saka year 1367, the *Sthânuatîr* of Tirumala registered the following document on stone in favour of கோயில்கெவி Emperumânâr-Jiyar, the owner of the *Pânkayachchelli-trunandavanam* (flower-garden) on Tirumala, viz. :—

2-5. *narpaṇam* 1000 is the sum you deposited this day in the *Śrî-Bhândâram* for the purpose of offering, during the 9 festivals as the *poliyūpam* in your name, one *tiruvôlakkam* on the *Pushpâyâgam* day at Tirumala during the 7 festivals conducted with the commencement of the *Dhvajârâhaṇam* (hoisting of the flag) for Tiruveikâtamudaiyân beginning from the *Ādi* festival to the Chittirai festival, and one *tiruvôlakkam* to *Śrî Gôvindapperumâl* on the *Vidâyâtri* day of (each of) the 2 festivals, viz., the *Vaikâsi* and *Āni* festivals.

5-10. As the charge upon the interest on this sum of 1000 *paṇam*, shall be supplied from the *Śrî-Bhândâram*, as usual, on the *Pushpâyâgam* day during all the 7 festivals every year on the (stipulated) scale, commencing (with effect) from the *Paâguni* festival of this year, (viz.,)

NOTE 1.—The date is equivalent to 17th February 1446 A.C.

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1 vaṭṭi and 4 marakkäl of rice measured with the *Malaikiniyaninrāṇ-käl* for the 1 *tiruvō!akkam*,

- 1 marakkäl of rice for 1 *tirukkaṇāmaḍai*,
- 2 marakkäl of rice for 1 *appa-paḍi*,
- 2 marakkäl of rice for *Periya-Perumāl* (stationary idol of the deity),
- 2 nāḍi of rice for the mātrai,
- totalling 1 vaṭṭi 9 marakkäl and 2 nāḍi of rice ;
- 6 nāḍi and 1 uṭṭakku of ghee,
- 3 nāḍi and 1 uṭṭakku of pulse,
- 1 uṭṭakku and 1 aṭṭakku of pepper,
- vegetables and salt,
- 120 *palam* of sugar,
- 100 areca-nuts,
- 200 betel-leaves,
- 1½ *palam* of sandal paste for the *tiruvārādhanam* (worship),
- 2 *palam* of sandal paste for distribution during the *tiruvōlakkam* (levee).

for being offered to Malaikiniyaninga-Perumāl and Nāchchimār, while seated in the *maṇṭapam* where He hears the *Tiruvāyamoḷi* (psalms) (recited), accepts the *Pañchahavis* thereafter and then Nāchchimār are seated also and all are worshipped (together).

10-14. The distribution of the donor's share of a quarter of the offered *prasādam*, being 24 nāḍi of *prasādam*, 5 nāḍi and 3 uṭṭakku of *prasādam* out of the *Maṭhaēsham*, 2 nāḍi of *akkāṭi-prasādam* and 14 *appa-prasādam*, shall be as follows :—

- 4 nāḍi of *prasādam* given gratis to the *Ēkāki-Śrivaishṇavas*,
- 12 nāḍi of *prasādam* for the 12 *nirvāham* of the *Sthānattār*,
- 8 nāḍi of *prasādam*
- 1 nāḍi of *akkāṭi-prasādam* and } for the *Śrivaishṇavas* who chant
7 *appa-prasādam* } the *Tiruvāyamoḷi* (psalms);

these shall be entitled to receive the *prasādam* in the above manner; these (shares being) deducted, from the balance of

- 5 nāḍi and 3 uṭṭakku of *prasādam*,
- 1 nāḍi of *akkāṭi-prasādam*, and
- 7 *appa-prasādam*,

which you are accustomed to receive, shall be issued

3 uṭṭakku of *prasādam* to the *Emperumānaḍiyār* (temple damsels) to whom you granted it out of (your) free will, and

- 1 nāḍi of *prasādam* to the *Tiru-akampaṭi-Kaikkōṭar*,

(the two) aggregating to 1 nāḍi and 3 uṭṭakku of *prasādam*;

and the net balance (you) will be entitled to receive till the end of your life; and, after you, the *Ēkāki-Śrivaishṇavas* who come to possess this *Pañkayachchelli-tirunandavanam* and the *Maṭham* shall be entitled to receive it.

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14-18. From the *Śrī-Bhanḍāram* shall also be supplied, as usual, on the *Viṣṭāyātti* day of the Vaikāsi and Āni festivals (celebrated) for Śri Gōvindapperumāl as per the following list :—

- 1 *uḷakku* of gingelly-oil for the *tirumañjanam* (holy bath),
- 1½ *palam* of *chandanam* (for the bath),
- ½ *palam* of *chandanam* for the *tiruvārāthanam* (worship),
- 2 *palam* of *chandanam* for distribution at the *tiruvolakkham*,
- 1 *vatti* and 4 *marakkal* of rice measured with the *Chāḍukya-Nārāyaṇan-*
kāl (for the *tiruvolakkappadī*),
- 1 *marakkal* of rice for the *tirukkaṇāmaḍai*,
- 2 *marakkal* of rice for the *appa-pagi*,
- 2 *marakkal* of rice for Periya-Perumāl,
- 1 *marakkal* of rice for Tiruviggrunda-Perumāl, and
- 2 *nāli* of rice for the *mātrai*,
- the total quantity of rice being 1 *vatti* 10 *marakkal* and 2 *nāli* ;
- 6 *nāli* and 1 *uḷakku* of ghee,
- 3 *nāli* 1 *uḷakku* and 1 *āḷakku* of pulse,
- 1 *uḷakku* and 1 *āḷakku* of pepper,
- vegetables and salt,
- 120 *palam* of sugar,
- 100 areca-nuts, and
- 200 betel-leaves.

19-22. The distribution of the donor's share of a quarter of the offered *prasādam*, being

- 24 *nāli* of *prasādam*,
 - 8 *nāli* 1 *uri* and 1 *āḷakku* of *Maṭhaśeṣha-prasādam*,
 - 2 *nāli* of *akkāli-prasādam*, and
 - 13 *appa-prasādam*,
- shall be effected in this manner, viz.,
- 12 *nāli* of *prasādam* {
and } for the 12 *nirvāham* of the *Sthānattar* and
 - 12 *appa-prasādam* }
 - 4 *nāli* of *prasādam* for the *Ēkāki-Śrīvaishṇavas*;

this being deducted, and out of the balance after issuing

- 3 *uḷakku* of *prasādam* granted free to the *Emperumānaṭiyār*, and
 - 1 *nāli* of *prasādam* to the *Tiruvakampaḍi-Kaikkōṭar*,
- the net balance of

- 14 *nāli* 3 *uḷakku* and 1 *āḷakku* of *prasādam*,
- 2 *nāli* of *akkāli-prasādam* and
- 1 *appa-prasādam*

you will be entitled to receive till the end of your life ;

and, after you, the *Ēkāki-Śrīvaishṇavas* who get possession of this *Pānkayach-chelli-tirunandavanam* and the *Maṭham* shall be entitled to receive it.

22. This (arrangement) shall continue to be in force till the lasting of the moon and the sun.

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22-23. This is written by the temple-accountant Tiruninra-*ār-udaiyān*, with the permission of the Śrīvaiṣṇavas. May this the Śrīvaiṣṇavas protect !

No. 221.

(No. 15—T. T.)

[On the north wall in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1. శస్త్రాశలు— లోబిప్రీ శసకాల్పు ఆయిరత్తు మున్నొర్తు అమపత్తు ఎట్టించెంద చెంలానించు కుట్టయవాంవసులార్తు లియోన్తొయార్తు వాల్వువశ్చత్తు తథ[త్తి]బెయియిం తింకసిముమెయిం బెఱ్రు మకత్తునాం తిర్మలిషిం ల్సార్తొబార్మాం
2. తిర్మలిమెం పంక్యయిచెల్లితిర్మానంతపణుక్కుక్క కటవ కొపిల్కెప్పి ఎంబెప్రమానుర్జియార్తు పెర్మిగ్రాపాల్సున్డ్రు పణునిప్రుత్తపది తిర్మవెంకటమ్మటయాను జ్ఞానాబాంధమైం పణుని ఎముంతర్మానుమ తిర్మాయిత్తిర్మానుల్లుతలు సిత్తి-
3. రెత్తిర్మానులవరా తిర్మాను ఎముం ప్రీమోవిషిప్పెప్రమాం వెవకాచిత్తిర్మాను ఆనిత్తిర్మాను ఇరణుంమ ఆకత తిర్మాను ఒన్పతిలుమ తిర్మమొత్తిర్మానుకసిలి తమ్ముటెయ బెప్రాబెల పొవిషిట్తిఖుక నటక్కుమ తిర్మాలికప్పటిక్కుక్క తాం ఇంఱాను ప్రీప-
4. కొటారత్తుక్క ఐకుకెన నర్ కు త ఇప్పనమ ఆయిరత్తుక్కుమ పణిచెక్కుచు చెలవాక తిర్మమొత్తిర్మానుకసిలి మిలికినియిషించెప్రామాం లొవర్(ఇ) తిర్మమంచసమ చెయ్తుఅగ్రుణిత తిర్మకాప్పునాం శాత్తిఅగ్రుణిన పింపు తిర్మవారాతనమ కొణుఅగ్రుణి అముతుచెయ్తుఅగ్రు-
5. గ్రుమ తిర్మాలికమ ఒన్ఱుక్క మిలికి[నీ]యిషించునుకాలాం అముతుపది ఒరు వట్టి నాళు మరక్కాతుమ తిర్మకముటెక్కు అముతుపది ఒరు మరక్కాల అప్పబ్పటిక్కు అముతుపది ఇరణుం మరక్కాల పెరియ పెప్రామానుక్కు అముతుపది ఇరణుం మరక్కాల మాబెత్తెక్కు
6. అముతుపది ఇరు నాళు ఆక అముతుపది ఒరు వట్టి ఒంపతు మరక్కాల ఇరు నాళుయిం నెయ్తముత అముతుపది ఆముక్కు చంకరెఅముతు ఊర్తు ఇరుపతిన పలు పయంరముత మున్నుమి ఉమక్కు కఱిఅముతు ఉప్పుఅముత మిగురుఅముతు ఉమక్కు ఆముక్కు తయిరిఅముతు చంతనక్కా-
7. పింపు ఇరణుటెఱప పలమ అటెక్కాయిఅముతు ఊరు ఇల్లయముతు ఇరుఊరుమ ఆక ఇంత వెకప్పబ్పటియె తిర్మాటసితొరుమ వణ్ణి

i. The old name for the year కణ్ణియ—

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- வஷ்டிதொறும் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலே விட்டுப்பொதக்கடவுளுக்கும்
அமுதுசெப்துவருளின் புலாந்திலே தம்மு-
- 8 டைய விமுக்காடு நாலில் ஒன்றுக்கு மட்செரல்டி உட்பட புலாந்தி
இருபத்து ஒன்பது ணழிமு[வ]ழக்கும் அக்காளிபுலாந்தி இரு ணழி
அப்பவுபுலாந்தி பதினாலும் இதில் எகாகி ஸ்ரீவெள்ளிவர்கள் தொன்மை
ஆகப் பெறும் புலாந்தி நானுமி ¹தான்த்தார் நிவாஶம்டி பன்னிர-
- 9 ஓடுக்கு புலாந்தி பன்னிருந்தியும் அப்பவுபுலாந்தி பன்னிரண்டு கிக்க
புலாந்தி பதின்மூன்றாமி முஹம்கும் அக்காளிபுலாந்தி இருந்தி
அப்பவுபுலாந்தி இரண்டும் தம்முடைய ஸரிராவாவாராந்த்தனவுடி தாமெ
பெற்றுவரக்கடவுளுக்கும் தம்க்குப் பின்பு இந்த பக்கவச்செ-
- 10 ஸ்ரீதிருந்தவனரும் யட்மும் கைக்கொண்ட எகாகி ஸ்ரீவெள்ளிவர்கள்
பெற்றுவரக்கடவுளுக்கும் இப்படிக்கு அரூஷிதாந்தவரை நடக்கக்-
கடவுளுக்கும் ஸ்ரீமானிழப்பெருமாள் வைகாசித்திரநாள் ஆனித்-
திருநாள் திருமூளோத்திருநாள்களில் திருக்காப்புநான் சாத்தி-
- 11 அருளித் திருவாராதனம் கொண்டுஅருளின பின்பு அமுன செய்துவரு-
ரும் திருவுக்கம் ஒன்றுக்குச் சாலாக்கிநாராயணன்காலால் அமுத-
படி ஒரு வட்டி ²ஊறும் திருக்கணமுடைக்கு அமுதபடி ஒரு மரக்கால் அப்பப்படிக்கு அமுதபடி இரண்டு மரக்கால் பெரிய-
- 12 பெருமானுக்கு அமுதபடி இரண்டு மரக்கால் ³திருவித்திருந்தபெருமா-
னுக்கு அமுதபடி ஒரு மரக்கால் மாவெத்தக்கு அமுதபடி இரு நாழி
ஆக அமுதபடி ஒரு வட்டிப் பத்து மரக்கால் இரு நாழி நெப்-
அமுத அவாழி உழக்கு சுற்கைஅமுத ஊற்றுதிருப்பதின்-
- 13 பலம் பயற்றமுது முன்னுழி உழக்கு ஆழாக்கு கறிஅமுத உப்புஅமுத
மின்குஅமுத உழக்கு ஆழாக்கு சுந்தனக்காப்பு இரண்டைப் பலம்
அடைக்காப் அமுத ஊறு இலைஅமுத இருநூறு ஆக இந்த
வகைப்படி திருநாட்கள்தொறும் வஷ்டவர்ஷி-மதொறும் ஸ்ரீபண்டா-
ரத்தி-
- 14 லை விட்டுப்பொதக்கடவுளுக்கும் அமுதுசெப்துவருளின் புலாந்திலே
தம்முடைய விமுக்காடு நாலில் ஒன்றுக்கு மட்செரல்டி உட்பட
புலாந்தி முப்பத்து இரு நாழி உரி ஆழாக்கும் அக்காளிபுலாந்தி
திருநாழி அப்பவுபுலாந்தி பதின்மூன்று இதில் எகாகி ஸ்ரீவெள்ளிவர்கள்
- 15 தொன்மைஆகப் பெறும் புலாந்தி நானுமி ¹தான்த்தார் நிவாஶம்டி
ஒன்றுக்கு புலாந்தி நாழி உரி ஆக நிவாஶம்டி பன்னிரண்டுக்கு
புலாந்தி பதின்ட்டு நாழியும் அக்காளிபுலாந்தி நாழி உரி அப்ப-

1. Read ஹாந்த்தார்.

2. Read சாந்மரக்காலமும்.

3. Read திருவீற்திருந்த—

4. Read ஹாந்த்தார்.

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- பூஷாத்தி : பன்னிரண்டு நிக்கி பூஷாத்தி பதினுழுமி உரி ஆழாக்கும் அக்காளிஸ்ட்ரைலாட்டி உரி
- 16** அப்பலுவாத்தி ஒன்றும் சம்முடைய ஸர்வாவலாரத்தளவும் தாம் பெற்றுவரக்கடவர்துகவும் மூக்குப் பிண்பு இந்தப் பங்கயச்செல்லிதிருந்தவனரும் மட்டும் கைக்கொண்ட எகா[சி] ஸ்ரீவெஷ்வர்கள் பெற்றுவரக்கடவர்கள் ரூகவும் இப்படிக்கு அஞ்சாதிதலி-
- 17** வரை நடக்கக்கடவத்துக்கவும் இப்படிக்கு ஸ்ரீவெஷ்வர்கள் பணியால் கொயில்களைக்குத் திருசின்றவனருடையான் எழுத்து இவை ஸ்ரீவெஷ்வராடேஷ் உ

Translation

1-2. May it be prosperous! Hail! On Monday,¹ the day of Makha (star), being the 3rd lunar day of the bright half of the Mithuna month in the Kshaya year, corresponding to the illustrious Śaka year 1368, the *Sthānattār* of Tirumala registered a *śilāśasanam* in behalf of Kōyil-kēlvi Emperumānār-Jiyar, the owner of the *Pānkayachchelli-tirunandavanam* (flower-garden) at Tirumala to wit,

2-4. during the 7 festivals (counted) from the *Ādi-tirunāl* to the *Ghittirai-tirunāl* celebrated with the *dhvajārōṭīṇam* (flag-hoisting) for Tiruvekātāmuḍaiyāñ, and the 2 (festivals, namely) the *Vaikāsi-tirunāl* and *Ani-tirunāl* for Sri Gōvindapperumāl, totalling 9 festivals, for offering the *tiruvōṭ'akkappādai* on the *tirumuṭai-tirunāl* (*āṅkurārpaṇam*, i.e., seed-sowing) day as a *poliyāpu* in your name, the sum which you paid this day into the *Sri-Bhāṇḍāram* is 1000 *nar paṇam*.

4-7. Towards the charges on the interest of this 1000 *paṇam*, shall be supplied from the *Sri-Bhāṇḍāram*, as per the annexed list, on the seed-sowing day in each festival every year for 1 *tiruvōlakkam* to be offered to Malaikiniyaninga-Perumāl after finishing the *sūṣpana-tirumāñjauam* (bath), putting on the bracelet (round the wrist) and receiving worship,

1 *vatti* and 4 *marakkāl* of rice with the *Malaikiniyaninjāvu-kūl*,

1 *marakkāl* of rice for the *tirukkāṇāmādai*,

2 *marakkāl* of rice for the *appa-pagi*,

2 *marakkāl* of rice for Periya-Perumāl, and

2 *nālli* of rice for the *matrai*,

the total (quantity) of rice being 1 *vatti* 9 *marakkāl* and 2 *nālli*,

6 *nālli* and 1 *ūlākku* of ghee,

120 *palam* of sugar,

3 *nālli* and 1 *ūlākku* of green gram,

vegetables and salt,

1 *ūlākku* and 1 *ūlākku* of pepper,

curds,

2½ *palam* of sandal paste,

Note 1 :—The date corresponds to 27th June 1446 A.C.

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100 areca-nuts and

200 betel-leaves.

7-10. Your share of a quarter of the offered *prasādam*, being 29 *nāli* and 3 *uṭakku* of *prasādam* including the *Maṭhaśha-prasādam*,

2 *nāli* of *akkāli-prasādam*, and

14 *appa-prasādam*,

out of which deducting

4 *nāli* of *prasādam* granted free to the *Ekāki-Śrivaishṇavas*,

12 *nāli* of *prasādam*

and } for the 12 *nirvāham* of the *Sthānattār*,

12 *appa-prasādam*

the net balance of

13 *nāli* and 3 *uṭakku* of *prasādam*,

2 *nāli* of *akkāli-prasādam*, and

2 *appa-prasādam*

you will be entitled to receive till the end of your life; and, after you, the *Ekāki-Śrivaishṇavas* possessing this *Paikayachchelli-tirunanduvanam* and the *Maṭham* shall be entitled to receive it. This arrangement shall last as long as the moon and the sun endure.

10-14. From the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* shall also be supplied during each of the festivals every year for 1 *tiruvōlakkam*(-*pāḍi*) to be offered to *Śrī Gōvindapperumāl* on the seed-sowing day of the *Vaikāsi* and *Āni* festivals, after putting on the bracelet and after receiving worship,

1 *vatti* and 4 *marakkāl* of rice with the *Chāpukyā-Nārāyaṇan-kāl*,

1 *marakkāl* of rice for the *tirukkaṇūmaḍai*,

2 *marakkāl* of rice for the *appa-pāḍi*,

2 *marakkāl* of rice for *Periya-Perumāl*,

1 *marakkāl* of rice for *Tiruvīggrunda-Perumāl*, and

2 *nāli* of rice for the *mātrai*,

the total rice being 1 *vatti* 10 *marakkāl* and 2 *nāli*;

6 *nāli* and 1 *uṭakku* of ghee,

120 *palam* of sugar,

3 *nāli* 1 *uṭakku* and 1 *āṭākku* of pulse,

vegetables, salt,

1 *uṭakku* and 1 *āṭākku* of pepper,

2½ *palam* of sandal paste,

100 betel-nuts, and

200 leaves.

14-17. Your share of a quarter of the offered *prasādam*, being

32 *nāli* 1 *uri* and 1 *āṭākku* of *prasādam* including the *Maṭhaśham*,

2 *nāli* of *akkāli-prasādam*, and

13 *appa-prasādam*,

out of which deducting

4 *nāli* of *prasādam* to be received gratis by the *Ekāki-Śrivaishṇavas*,

18 *nāli* of *prasādam* for the 12 *nirvāham* at the rate of 1 *nāli* and

1 *uri* for each *nirvāham* of the *Sthānattār*, as also

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1 *nāḍi* and 1 *uri* of *akkāḍi-prasādam*, and

12 *appa-prasādam*,

the net balance of

10 *nāḍi* 1 *uri* and 1 *āṭukku* of *prasādam*,

1 *uri* of *akkāḍi-prasādam*, and

3 *appa-prasādam*

you will be entitled to receive till the end of your life; and, after you, the *Ekāki-Śrīvaishṇavas* who acquire the *Pāṅkayachchelli-tirumandavanam* and the *Mayham* shall be entitled to receive it. This (practice) shall continue till the lasting of the moon and the sun.

17. This is written by the temple-accountant Tirunīṅḍa-āṭir-udaiyān, with the permission of the Śrīvaishṇavas. May this the Śrīvaishṇavas protect!

No. 222.

(No. 16—T. T.)

[On the north wall in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 இதுவும் பூஸவஸங்வகஸாடி ஆடிமாஸடி பத்தொன்பதாங் தியதி இந்த எம்பெருமானர்ஜீயர் தம்முடைய பெராலை பொளிங்டுதூக இந்தக் கல்வெட்டுப்படி திருவெங்கடமிழ்ணடையான் எழுந்தருளுந் திருநாள் எழும்
- 2 ஸ்ரீமௌஷாப்பெருமாள் எழுந்தருளுந் திருநாள் இரண்டும் ஆகத் திருநாள் ஒன்றைதிலும் கை(ப்)யார்ச்க்கரத்துநாள் நாச்சிமாரும் கூட ஏற்றுருளித் திருமஞ்சனங்கு செய்துஅருளி அமுதுசெய்துஅருளும் திருநூல்க்கந்தக்கு தாம் இற்றைநாள் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்துக்கு ஒடுக்கின் கு தா இப்பணம் ஆயிரத்துக்கும் பணிசைக்குச் செலவாகத் திருமீனாத்திருநாளில் தாம் கட்டின பொளிங்டுதூக் கல்வெட்டுநபடி கை(ப்)யார்ச்க்கரத்துநாளைக்கும்
- 3 அமுதுபடி சாத்துப்படி நெய்தமுது என்னைக்காப்பு உன்னிட்ட வகை வகைவகைக்கெத்தாறும் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலே விட்டுப்பொதக்கடவதுதூக வும் அமுதுசெய்துஅருளின பூஸாடி திருமீனாத்திருநாள்(ப்) பொளிங்டுதூபுஸாடுஅடைப்பிலே செலவழியக்கடவதுதூகவும் இப்படிக்கு அநூற்றுவரை நடக்கக்கடவதுதூகவும் இப்படிக்கு ஸ்ரீவெஷ்வர்கள் பணியால் கொயில்க்கணக்குத் திருவின்றங்கருடையான் எழுத்து
- 4 இவை ஸ்ரீவெஷ்வராகெங்கி ஏ

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Translation

1-2. (Besides) this (the provision in the previous record), on the 19th day¹ of the Āḍi month of the Prabhava year, 1000 *paṇam* is the sum (which) the said Emperumānār-Jiyar paid into the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* this day, as recorded on this stone, for the purpose of offering, as a *poliyāṭṭu* in his name, 1 *tiruvōlakkam* on the *Kaiyār-chakram* day during the 9 festivals, comprising the 7 festivals celebrated for Tiruveṅkaṭamudaiyān and the 2 festivals for Śrī Gōvindapperumāl, while the Nāchchimār are (also) seated and a *tirumāñjanam* (holy bath) is conducted (for them).

2-3. As the debit against the interest on this sum of 1000 *paṇam*, shall be issued rice, sandal paste, ghee, oil, etc., articles every year from the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* for (this) *Kaiyār-chakram* day in accordance with the *poliyāṭṭu* stone record relating to the *tirumūṭai-tirunāṭi* (provided for in No. 221 above).

The offered *prasādām* shall be distributed at the time (of the distribution) of the *prasādām* (relating to) the *tirumūṭai-tirunāṭi-poliyāṭṭu*. This (practice) shall continue to be operative till the lasting of the moon and the sun.

3-4. This is written, with the permission of the Śrīvaishṇavas, by the temple-accountant Tiruningā-ṭr-uḍaiyān. May this the Śrīvaishṇavas protect !

No. 223.

(No. 190—G. T.)

[On the north wall (outer side) of the verandah in front of Śālai-Nāchchiyār's shrine in the Temple of Śrī Gōvindarājaśvāmi in Tirupati.

Text

- 1 பரால்லைத் தீவிலிருப்பி சகாவடி ஆரிரத்து முன்னாற்ற எழுபத்து எட்டாண் மெல் செல்லாகின்ற யாதுவஸங்களைச் சுத்தி கும்பனயைற்ற வேண்டும்
- 2 சுவாரவக்கித்து அாத்சியும் திங்கள்கிழமையும் பெர்ந் திருவொன்த்துஞன் திருமலையில் வூராத்தாவராம் திருமலைமெல் பக்கயச்செல்லி-
- 3 திருஞந்தவனத்துக்குக் கடவு கொயில்கெழுவி எம்பிருமானுர்ஜியற்கு சுப்பிராபாலநம் பண்ணிக்குடுத்தபடி ஸ்ரீமௌனிஷ்பெருமான்(த)
- 4 தம்முடைய பொலெ நாள்வட்டம் ஒரு திருக்கணமடை(ப) பொனி-ஷட்டுதூக இராப்படியிலே அமுதசெய்துஅருளும்படிக்குத் தாம் இந்நொள்]
- 5 ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்துக்கு ஒடுக்கின ஏற் 4 பூத இப்பணம் ஜியாயிரமும் திருவிடைதூட்டம் அவிலாவியில் எரிக்கு இட்டு வெட்டுவித்து [அ]கில் விளைந்த முதல் கொண்டு

NOTE 1 :—This is equivalent to Monday, 17th July 1447 A.C.

2. Read ஜயாயாந்த.

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- 6 சாஞ்சிகாராயணன்காலால் அமுதபடி ஒரு மரக்காலும் நெப்தமுது ஜில் வழக்கு ஆமாக்கும் சந்தைஅமுத அறபதின் பலமும் இந்த வகைப்படி.
- 7 ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலே நாள்வட்டம் விட்டுப்பொதக்கடவுதூகவும் அமுத செப்துஅருளின புஸாதத்தில் விட்டவன் விழுக்காடு அக்காளி [புஸாதம்]
- 8 நாழி இகில் ஸ்ரீநாத்தார் ஸ்ரீவடாரநடி ஒன்றுக்கு அக்காளிபுஸாதம் ஒரு படி ஆக ஸ்ரீவடாரநடி பன்னிரண்டுக்கு புஸாதம் முழுமக்கு நிக்கி அக்காளிபுஸாதம் உழக்கும் த-
- 9 ம்முடைய ஸரிராவலானத்துஅளவும் தாம் பெற்றுவரக்கடவர்தூகவும் தமக்குப் பின்பு இந்த அக்காளிபுஸாதம் உழக்கும் இந்த பங்கயச்செல்[லீதிரு]-
- 10 னந்துவனமும் மட்டம் கைக்காண்ட எனகாசி ஸ்ரீவெவல்லவர்கள் பெற்றுவரக்கடவர்கள் ஆகவும் இப்படிக்கு அடிராதித்தீவரை நடக்கக்கடவுதூகவும்
- 11 இப்படிக்கு ஸ்ரீவெவல்லவர்கள் பணியால் கொயில்கணக்குத் திருவின்றங்கருடையான் எழுத்து இப்பொலி ஸ்ரீவெவல்லவர்களை ஏ

Translation

1-3. Hail ! May it be prosperous ! On Monday,² the day of Tiruvநாம (Śravaṇam star), being the 12th lunar day of the dark half of the Kumbha month in the year Dhātu, current with the illustrious Śaka year 1378, the *Sthānattār* of Tirumala executed the (following) stone record in favour of Kōyil-kēlvi Emperumānār-Jiyar, the owner of the *Pānkayachchelli-tirumandavanam* at Tirumala, to wit :—

2-7. the sum you paid this day into the *Śrī-Bhāndāram* for offering a *tirukkāñāmādai* daily at the time of the *rū-paṭī* (night offering) as a *poliyūpū* to *Śrī Gōvindapperumāl* in your name is 5000 *nāṭpaṇam*. This 5000 *paṇam* shall be utilised for the tank in the *tiruvidaiyāṭṭam* village Avilāli in excavating it, and with the produce grown thereby (as its equivalent in value) shall be issued daily from the *Śrī-Bhāndāram*

1 *marakkūl* of rice measured with the *Chālukyā-Nārāyaṇan-kāl*,

5 *uṭṭakku* and 1 *āṭṭakku* of ghee, and

60 *palam* of jaggery.

7-10. You will be entitled to receive, till the end of your life, 1 *uṭṭakku* of the *akkāḍi-prasādām* (being the balance) after deducting 3 *uṭṭakku* of *prasādām* for the 12 *nirvāham* at the rate of 1 *piṭi* (fistful) of *akkāḍi-prasādām* per *nirvāham* of the *Sthānattār* out of the aggregate share of 1 *nāṭi* of the *akkāḍi-prasādām* belonging to the donor in the (entire) offered *prasādām*. After your

1. Read தஷ்வதமும்.

NOTE 2 :—The English date is 21st February 1457 A.C.

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life, the Īkāki-Śrīvaishṇavas who acquire (possession of) this *Pāṇik.yachchelli-tirunandavanam* and the *Maṭham* shall be entitled to receive this *ūṭukku* of the *akkāti-prasādam*. This (practice) shall continue to be in force till the lasting of the moon and the sun.

11. This is the writing of the temple-accountant Tiruninra-ūṭ-udiyāñ with the permission of the Śrīvaishṇavas. May this the Śrīvaishṇavas protect!

No. 224.

(No. 29—G. T.)

[On the west wall of the first prākāra in the Temple of Sri
Gōvindarājavarman at Tirupati.]

Text

1. ஸாஹிலூர் வெள்ளியீரி 1வகா[பூ]டு ஆரத்து முன்னாற்று எழுபத்திரங்கின் மேல் செல்லாமின்ற பூர்வாதாதவாஸ்வராத்து.....
2. மகனார் சென்னக்கொவட்டாஸ்த்ரு இம்மண்டலத்தில் இக்கொட்டத்தில்[பொன் முப்பதிற்றுக்கும்]பரிஷ்டிபன்ஸியில் எல்லையிலே தம்மு-
3. டைய கையில் முதலிட்டு தலைப்ப[ரி]சு இட்டு கீழ்கால் சித்தக்குட்டை பெருர்.....திருப்பதியில்.....*[கால்] கொண்டு தமிழ்மூடைய கை(ப்ப)யில் முதலிட்டு.....யளும் கெல்லுசித்து இத்த சக்காலில் சிர் இந்த பள்ளியிலே விட்டுப் பயிர் செய்துவருகிற இந்தக் கசக்கா-
4. ஸ்வாப் சிர் கொண்டுபொப் அவளிலாவியில் எரியிலே விட்டு இந்த சிர் கொண்டுபொய்.....சிலத்திலே பயிர் செய்துவருகையில் திருப்பதியில் ஸ்ரீ[னி]வாலைபுரத்தில்.....ந்தக்க.....விரலூருசிங்கப்பெருமாளுக்கு ராதீ ஒரு திருப்பளுகம் அப்பன் ஸ்ரீபண்டார-
5. ததிலே விட்டு அமுதசெய்துஅருளும்படிக்கு தாம் கட்டளை *பண்ணு.....*முதலிலுரும் சொல்ல அவர்கள் கை(ப்ப)யிலே இந்த சகக்கால்வாய்க்கு ஸ்ரீயாலாஸனம் பண்ணிக்கொள்ளுகையில் இந்தப் பயின்திப்பள்ளியார் வந்து எங்கள் எல்லையிலே இந்த சகக்கால்வாய் [திருப்பதி]க்கு
6. கொண்டுபொன்ற எக்க[கி][கு]மிலே அனைக நிலமும் கெட்டு அனைகம் கால்வாய்.....தென்ன.....[நா]ங்களும் அதிகாரியார் ஸ்ரீச-ரும் பயின்திப்பள்ளிக்குப் பொப் அந்தக் கால்வாய் பரக்க அளவில்

1. Read ஸகாலூடு.

6. Read பண்ணுகையில்.

2. This may be read சகக்கால்.

7. Read—முதலியாரும்.

3. This may be read—கால்வாய்களும்.

8. Read குப்பாலாஸனம்.

4. சிர்=சிர்.

9. This may be read எச்சராஸரும்.

5. Read திருப்போனைம்.

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- இந்த கச்காள் அவிலாகிக்கு வெட்டி போனால் பயின்டிப்பள்ளியிலே
அனைக சில[ப்*] செத[மாகத்]-
- 7 தக்கபடிலே இந்த செய்தி தமக்கு நாங்கள் சொல்லுகையில் தாம் ஆழ்-
வார்முதலி..... உகுடையெபருமாள்¹ முதலிலூர் கையில் கொண்ட
சாதனப்படி பணம் ஆயிரமும் பயின்டிப்பள்ளியில் ஊரவர் கையிலே
தாம் பற்றிக்கொண்டு அந்த சாதனமும் ஊரவர் கையிலே குடிக்க
அவர்களுக்கு இந்த கச்காலுக்கு தாமும் சாதன-
- 8 மும் பண்ணிக*[*] குடுத்து தம்முடைய கையில் முதல் இட்டு பயின்டிப்பள்ளியில்..... [பட்டடையில்] மலைக்கிணியின்றுண்கால்வாய்க்கு
வடமேற்கு முட்டுப்பாறைக்கு தெற்காக இப்பரிசு இட்டு கிஞ்சால்வாயும் கெல்லி மலைக்கிணியின்றுண்கால் பட்டடைக்கு தெங்கிழக்கு
சித்தகுட்டையில் எல்லைக்கு மெற்கு கோல்லப்பற்று நிலத்தில்
- 9 காம்பு திருத்தி அச்சுக்கட்டு கட்டி பயிர் செ[ப்*]யும்படிக்கு தாம் கட்டளை பண்ணுகையில் இந்த கால்வாயில் முதலுள்ளது ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்துக்கு வருகையில் ஸ்ரீனிவாஸபுரத்து விராமங்கிளங்கெபருமாளுக்கு தம்முடைய உபயைமாக நாள்வட்டம் ராதீ அமுதசெ[ப்*]கருநூர்² திருப்பனுக்கு ஒன்றுக்கு அப்பன் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலே³ சஞ்சிகியில் நாயனண்காலால் அமுதபடி ஒரு மரக்காலும்
- 10 கெய்ய[பு]முது ஆழாக்கும் பயற்றமுது ஆழாக்கும் மிளகமுது உப்பமுது [தயிர்அமுது கறி]அமுத உள்ளிட்ட வகை இற்றைாள் முதல் நாள்வட்டம் விட்டுப்பொதக்கடவொம்-ஆகவும் அமுதசெப்தருளி[ன] பூர்வாதத்தில் விட்டவன் விழுக்காடு பூர்வாதம் நாழியும் தம்முடைய தற்மான ஸ்ரீனிவாஸபுரத்தில் இராமாநஷட்டக்கில் இருக்கிற பெர் பெற்றபொதக்கடவர்ஆகவும்
- 11 சின்ற முன்னழி பூர்வாதமும் இந்த விராமங்கிளங்கெபருமாள் பகல் அமுதசெப்தருளின பூசாத அடைப்பிலே பெற்றப்பொதக்கடவர்கள்-ஆகவும் இப்படிக்கு ரெண்டாத்தியவரை அப்பன் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலே நடக்கக்கடவதாகவும் இப்படிக்கு ஸ்ரீவைஷ்வர்கள் பேரனிலுல் கோயில்கணக்கு திருச்சிறையூருடையான் எழுத்து ஸ்ரீவைஷ்வரகெங்கீ ஏ

Translation

1-5. May prosperity abide ! In the illustrious Saka year 1372, current with the (cyclic) year Pramodūta⁷.....(this deed is executed) in favour of Chennakēsavādāśar, son of.....in the said kūṭam (district)

- 1. Read—முதலியார்.
- 2. சாதன = வாய்ந—
- 3. திருப்பனுக்கு = திருப்போனக்கு.
- 4. Read சாஞ்சீநநாயனன்—
- 5. Read அந்தாநிதி வரை.
- 6. Read பண்யால்.

Note 7 :—The corresponding year of the Christian Era is 1450-1.

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within the said *maṇḍalam* (province).....for the 30 *pon*.....while excavating at your own cost a channel with the fountain-head within the limits of Painḍipalī passing through Siddhakkuttai, Pērūr,.....to Tirupati and while carrying the channel at your own cost to irrigate the Palī (lands) and while extending this irrigation channel further to fill the tank in Avilālī and thence drawing the water to irrigate the land.....wherewith you stipulated for the propitiation with one *tiruppōnakam* during nights from the *Appan-Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* for Vira-Nārasīmhapurumāl in Śrinivāsapuram in Tirupati.....

5-6. Mudaliyār having intimated, and while you secured a sale deed from them for this *kaṣakkālvāy*, the tenants of Painḍipalī having protested that a number of plots of land in their village would be adversely affected and likewise many channels.....if the proposed channel were to be cut with the fountain-head in their village and extended to Tirupati,

6-7. we (*Sīhanattār*) and Adhikāri Yagñarasar having proceeded to Painḍippalī and inspected the channel and having apprehended that a number of plots in Painḍipalī will sustain damage if this *kaṣakkāl* were excavated to pass to Avilālī, and we having apprised you of this matter,

7-8. you having (thereon) recovered from the villagers of Painḍipalī the 1000 *pāṇam* relating to the document obtained at the hands of Ālvārmudaliand Ulaguḍaiyaperumāl-Mudaliyār and having transferred the document in favour of the villagers and having also executed a deed in their favour for this *kaṣakkāl*,

8-9. and you having excavated with your own money (afresh) a channel with the fountain-head in the*pattadai* (plot) in Painḍipalī to the north-west of *Malaikiniyaninrān-kālvāy* and south of *Muṭṭuppārai* and with a downward course and having levelled the land known as *kollaiparru* lying to the south-east of *Malaikiniyaninrānkāl-pattadai* and to the west of the boundary of Siddhakkuttai and formed (suitable) ridges therefor, and arranged for its cultivation,

9-11. in lieu of the receipt of the income from this *kālvāy* to the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram*, we (hereby) agree to issue each day from this day onwards from the *Appan-Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* for offering one *tiruppōnakam* each night to Vira-Nārasīmhapurumāl at Śrinivāsapuram, as your *ubhaiyam*, 1 *marakkāl* of rice as measured with the *Chālukya-Nārāyaṇa-kāl*, 1 *āṭākkū* of ghee, 1 *āṭākkū* of pulse, pepper, salt, curds, vegetables and other articles. The donor's share of one *nāṭi* of the offered *prasādam* shall be received by those residing at the *Rāmānujakūṭam* at Śrinivāsapuram (which is an institution) of your charity. The balance of 3 *nāṭi* of the *prasādam* we shall be entitled to receive out of the *prasādam* offered to this Vira-Nārasīmhapurumāl during the day. This arrangement shall be duly observed in practice by the *Appan-Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* as long as the moon and the sun last.

11. This is written by the temple-accountant Tiruninga-ūr-uḍaiyān as per the order of the Śrīvaishṇavas. The protection of the Śrīvaishṇavas (is sought for its perpetuation).

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No. 225.

(No. 55—T. T.)

[On the south wall in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

1. శస్త్రాలూత్ వెవీప్రీ శశకాష్టు ఆయిరత్తు మంత్రాంశు ఎమ్పత్తు ఆర్థిను మేలు చెల్లాడిన్నరు శశావలాంబశసారత్తు కశ్యాటక్తా—
[ప్ర]ంతు వాతావస్తుత్తు శాధశియుం నాయంత్రమంకమయుం పెఱ్తు ముత్తునాయి [తి]గ్రమిల్యి[స్] ష్టోరత్తారోమ తిరు-
2. మలిమెలు పాపాశాత్తులెలు తిరునంతువనామ వత్తిస్తు ఇరుక్కిర శ్రీశాంతావసాన్తు పణణిక్కుటుత్తపది. తమముణైయ పెశాలె పోశిణట్టుత్తుకు తిరుబెంకటమంణైయానుక్కు నాయివట్టమ రు తిరుప్పెపా-
3. అకమ అమృతుజయయిప్పటిక్కుత తామ శ్రీపణ్టారాత్తుక్కు రుటుక్కిన ౫ త ఇప్పనుం ఆయిరత్తుక్కుమ పశిశాక్కుస చెలవాక నాయివట్టమ పొంకరాయిన తంత్రిల్లటనె అమృతజయఅగ్రణుమ తిరుప్పబో-
నుక[మ*]
4. ఉన్నతుక్కు మలికినియితిన్నరునుకొలాలు అమృతపది రు మరకుతులు నెయి-
అమృత ఆమాక్కుమ పయంత్రమత ఆమాక్కుమ కాశిఅమృత ఉపమతు మిలకము[తు*] ఆక ఇంత వకెప్పటి నాయివట్టమ శ్రీపణ్టారా-
తులె విట్టటి-
5. పొత్కటవతుత్తుకువమ అమృతజప్తరునిన ప్రశాట్తు విట్టవను విముఁ-
కాడు ప్రశాట్మ నుమియిచ్చి తం[మటై]య తిరునాథమ పాపిఁ
జయప్రశిర శ్రీబెవళివిశ్వరుకును పెఱ్తువరక్కటవరకునుత్తువ-
6. మ ఇప్పటి అంగ్రాధిత్యవర నటకంకటవతుత్తుకువమ ఇప్పటిక్కు శ్రీబెవళి-
విశ్వరుకును పణియాల కొయిల కణక్కు తిరుణిన్నరునుణైయాను ఎమ్తు
ఇవై శ్రీబెవళివిశ్వరుకును [ప్ర]బెణ్ణు[**]

Translation

1-2. May prosperity attend! Hail! On Sunday,⁸ coinciding with the day of Mūla (star), being the 12th lunar day of the bright half of the Karkaṭaka (solar) month in the year Bhāva, corresponding to the Śaka year 1376, the Sthānattār of Tirumala issued a stone record in favour of Śrī-rāmadasar, who maintains a flower-garden at the Pūpanāśa(-tirtha) on Tirumala, to wit :—

1. The old name for the cyclic year శవలు—
2. Read నంగావతుమ.
3. Read తిరుప్పబోనమ.
4. Read పూతక—
5. Read శంఖియుటనె.
6. Read తిరుప్పబోనమ.
7. Read జయిర్థ.

NOTE 8 :—The day corresponds to 7th July 1454 A.C.

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2-5. the money which you paid into the *Sri-Bhāndāram*, for the purpose of offering 1 *tiruppōnakam* every day to Tiruveṅkaṭamudaiyān in your name from the interest on the capital, is 1000 *pāṇam*. As the charges on the interest on this 1000 *pāṇam* shall be supplied each day from the *Sri-Bhāndāram* towards the 1 *tiruppōnakam* (stipulated) to be offered daily along with the *Bukkarāyan-sandhi*, on the following scale, viz.,

- 1 *marakkāl* of rice with the *Malaikiniyaninrānu-kāl*,
- 1 *ālākku* of ghee,
- 1 *ālākku* of pulse,
- vegetables, salt and pepper.

5-6. The 1 *nāḍi* of *prasādam*, being the donor's share out of the offered *prasādam*, the Śrīvaishṇavas cultivating your flower-garden will be entitled to receive ; (and) this (arrangement) will continue to be in force as long as the moon and the sun last.

6. With the permission of the Śrīvaishṇavas, this (deed) is written up by the temple-accountant Tirunīṅga-ūr-uḍaiyān. May this (charity) the Śrīvaishṇavas protect !

No. 226.

(No. 55, A—T. T.)

[On the south wall in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 பூர்ணவெங்கடநாயகர் வாபநாபாஸுலித : । சக டு.
- 2 தூஞாவோ தெவெந்தா வழிஜீதெய்தீது[॥ க ||*] உ.

Translation

Rāmadēsa who lives in his hermitage at the *Pūpanāśa-tīrtha* provided a *naivedyam* together with relishes for Śrīmat Vēṅkaṭanātha.

No. 227.

(No. 55, B—T. T.)

[On the south wall in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 திருச்சுறவிகளும் திருவாபரணமும்*

Translation

(He also presented) good (milking) cows and valuable jewels.

1. Metre ஸுத-உத-உத- ; read பீத-உத-உத-
2. The inscription is unfinished.

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No. 228.

(No. 53—G. T.)

[On the north wall (left of entrance) of Śrī Pārthaśārathisvāmi shrine in Śrī Gōvindarājaśvāmi Temple at Tirupati.]

Text

1. ஷவதி ஶர்காவுடி ஆயிரத்து முன்னாற்று எட்டின் மெல் செல்லாகின்ற காஷியஸ் ०
2. வகீவாரத்து மின்னயற்று வாலவடவகூத்து வசுவியுடி நாய[ற்ற] ச்சிழமையும் பெற்ற காற்-
3. தினகாள் திருமலையில் ३தானத்தார் திருப்பதி ஸ்ரீவைஷ்ணவர்களில் பெருமாள்ஆன கொல்லி-
4. காவலிதாவஸர்க்கு பரிஞாவஸ[ஸ,த]டி பண்ணிக்குமித்தபடி திருப்பதியில் ஸ்ரீமாவித்தப்பெருமாளுக்கு
5. இவர்பொலெ இற்றைநாள் முதல் நாள் ஒன்றுக்கு ஒரு திருப்பொனகம் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலெல
6. பொளிங்டட்டுதூக விழைக்கக்கு ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்துக்கு இற்றைநாள் ஒடுக்கை பு தா இப்பணம்
7. ஆயிரத்துக்கும் பலிசைக்கு இந்தப் பங்குனிமாதம் முதல் தியதி முதலாக நாள்வட்டம் திருப்பொனகம்
8. ஒன்றுக்கு சாளுக்கிநாராயணன்காலால் அமுதுபடி ஒரு மரக்காலும் நெய்அமுத ஆழாக்கும்
9. சறிஅமுத உப்புஅமுத மின்குருஅமுத இவை ஸ்ரீபண்டாரத்திலை அஞ்சித்திவரை விட்டுப்பொத-
10. க்கடவுதுஆகவும் அமுதுபச்சதுஅருளின் பூவாதத்திலை நாளில் ஒன்று பூவாதம் நாழியும்
11. இவர் பெற்றுப்பொதக்கடவர்ஆகவும் ५இவர்உடைய வாஞ்சாநவராட்சுவெளிர கடக்கக்க-
12. டவுதுஆகவும் இப்படிக்கு அஞ்சித்திவரை செல்லக்கடவுதுஆகவும் இப்படிக்கு ஸ்ரீவைஷ்ணவர்கள் ५பணி-
13. ஆல் திருமலையில் கொயில்கணக்கு திருக்கின்றஜனருடையான் எழுத்து ஜவாசெகாத எ—

1. The old name for the cyclic year 3. Read—ஸாவஸ,தடி.
சக்கியபு.

2. Read ஷாத்தார். 4. Read இவருடைய.

5. Read பணியால்.

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Translation

1-4. Hail, Prosperity ! On Sunday,¹ the day of Krittika (star), being the 5th lunar day of the bright fortnight of the Mina month in the year Kshaya, current with the Śaka year : 308, this is the *śilāśanam* executed by the *Sthānattar* of Tirumala in favour of Perumāl alias Kollikāvalidāsar, one of the Tirupati Śrīvaishṇavas, viz.,

4-10. for the purpose of providing, out of the interest on capital, from the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram*, 1 *tirupphōnakam* each day from this day forward for Śri Gōvindapperumāl in Tirupati, in his name, the sum entrusted with the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* this day is 1000 *pāṇam*. As a debit against the interest on this (sum of) 1000 *pāṇam* shall be supplied from the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* for the said 1 *tirupphōnakam* on each day (commencing) from this 1st day¹ of this Pañguni month till the lasting of the moon and the sun,

1 *marakkāl* of rice measured with the *Ghaṭukya-Nārāyanan-kāl*,
1 *āṭākkū* of ghee,
vegetables, salt and pepper.

10-12. Out of the offered *prasādam*, a quarter share, being 1 *nāḍi*, he (the donor) shall receive. (This practice) shall continue throughout the succession of his descendants and shall be in force till the lasting of the moon and the sun.

12-13. This is written with the permission of the Śrīvaishṇavas by the Tiruninga-ūr-udiyāyān, the accountant of the Tīrumala temple. May this the Śrīvaishṇavas protect !

No. 229.

(No. 527—T. T.)

[On a stone (near the base) of the Aīnāmahal in the second prākāra of
Tīrumala Temple.]

Text

1—தமக்கு விற்றக்—
2—[பண]ம் இருந்தும்—
3—க்குடத்தன் ஸ்ரீ—

Translation

1—.....having sold to you.....
2—.....*pāṇam* 200.....
3—..... (I) have sold (given).....

NOTE 1 :—Two dates are possible, viz., 24th February and 24th March 1387 A.C. the former of which coincides with the 1st day of the Pañguni month. Consequently 24th February 1387 A.C. must be taken as the actual date intended.

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No. 230.

(No. 218—T. T.)

[On the south wall (outer side) of the kitchen in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

A.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.— <u>ணிகுடுத்தபடி</u> — | 1.— <u>ஸாஸ்நம்</u> — |
| 2.— <u>கெசித்து யுரா</u> — | 2.— <u>வர் பிழுமா</u> — |
| 3.— <u>ஸஞ்சிரியில்(ப்)பாடி</u> — | 3.— <u>உடையான்</u> — |
| 4.—[வ]டசிறஷ் உலகம்லடை— | 4.— <u>த்திருவிதியில்</u> — |

C.

- | |
|---|
| 1.— <u>மனையள் இரண்டுக்கு</u> — |
| 2.— <u>ம் திருவெங்கடம்-உடையான்</u> — |
| 3.— <u>மனையள் இரண்டெட முக்காலும்</u> — |
| 4.— <u>வாஸ் நிலமும் உள்பட[திருகா]</u> — |

D.

- | |
|--|
| 1.— <u>மனை ஒன்றை காலும் விற்றுக்கொடுத்துக்கொ</u> — |
| 2.—[<u>மனை</u>]அன் ஸ்ரீபண்டாரமணைக்கு மெற்கு— |
| 3.—[<u>ங்சா</u>]......விலைப்பொருள் அங்குடி நடக்கு— |
| 4.—[<u>சித்</u>]கிரை மாதமும் அன்ன.....— |

E.

- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| 1.— <u>வசீபாரத்து மகர</u> — |
| 2.— <u>பூசத்துநாள் திருமலையில்</u> — |
| 3.—.....யில் சண்டி— |
| 4.— <u>ணிகுடுத்தபடி தம்பிட</u> — |
| 5.—[<u>அதிரச</u>]ப்படி அழுதுசெம— |

Translation

A

- 1.—.....as registered.....
- 2.—.....the site.....
- 3.—.....Pāḍi in Chandragiri.....
- 4.—.....on the north side, Ulagamudai.....

B

- 1.—.....document.....
- 2.—.....
- 3.—.....Uḍaiyān.....
- 4.—.....in the street..

VIJAYANAGARA INSCRIPTIONS

C

- 1.—.....for the two house-sites
- 2.—.....Tiruvāṅkaṭamudaiyān.....
- 3.—.....the two and three-quarter units of the house-site.....
- 4.—.....inclusive of the length (of the house-site), one quarter.....

D

- 1.—.....having sold the one and a quarter house-site.....
- 2.—.....to the west of the house-site belonging to the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram*,
being the house-site.....
- 3.—.....according to the price current at the time.....
- 4.—.....the Chittirai month, *Anna-uījal* (swan-swing).....

E

- 1.—.....(the month) of Makara in the year
- 2.—.....on the day of Pūṣam (Pushyami star), at Tirumala.....
- 3.—.....
- 4.—.....just as (it was) registered, your.....
- 5.—.....for offering *atirasa-paṭi*¹.....

No. 231.

(No. 311—G. T.)

[On the north wall of the front verandah of the Kārattālvān's shrine
in the Temple of Śrī Gōvindarājāsvāmi in Tirupati.]

Text

- 1.—புரத்துக்கு கிழக்கு வதிக்கு கிழக்கு—
- 2.—[ஆவ]ணக்களாரிசிலே காட்டெற்றிக் கிழி—
- 3.—க்கட்டுவித்து தமக்கு வெண்டும்—
- 4.—வர்கள் பணியால் கொடில்—

Translation

- 1.—.....east of Puram and east of Vadi.....
 - 2.—.....presented and registered in the *Āvaṇakkālari* (the office or
the department which registers and preserves the documents).....
 - 3.—.....constructed, your requirements.....
 - 4.—.....as per the arrangement of the Śrīvaishṇavas, the temple
(—accountant).....
-

NOTE 1 ;— As to the form and the significance of the pudding *atirasam* (sweet
cake), as well as *sukhiyan*, etc., I would invite the attention of the readers to an instructive
article ‘dealing with the form and meaning of certain words’ by Mr. Vedam
Venkatachalam, published in the July number of the Telugu monthly journal “Bhāratī,”
pages 11-22. Therein he mentions that such flat and circular, or round, puddings were
originally intended as offerings for goddesses.

TIRUPATI DEVASTHANAM INSCRIPTIONS :—VOL. I

No. 232.

(No. 303—G. T.)

[On the north wall (inner side) of the front mandapam of Kūrattālāvān's shrine in the Temple of Sri Gōvindarājāsvāmī in Tirupati.]

Text

- 1—வெங்வ[பு]ரத்து மிதுநனுயற்று—
- 2—கு வடக்கு வடக்கிற புரக்கடை—
- 3—அறுபதுமீ விலைதுவதாகவும்—
- 4—நம் பண்ணிக்குடிக்கடில்—

Translation

- 1—in the Mithuna (solar) month of the year—
- 2—on the north, the back yard on the north side—
- 3—60 (*pañam*) alone as the price—
- 4—on executing (the deed)—

No. 233.

(No. 217—T. T.)

[On the north wall (outer side) of the kitchen in the first prākāra of Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1—வசகாவுடி— | 5—னெ[ன்]மனை— |
| 2—[க]டகாயற்று— | 6—இவர் திருவடி— |
| 3—மண்டலத்து— | 7—னீண் [ஞீணி]— |
| 4—டலத்து ரூக்கா— | 8—காணிக்கை— |

Translation

- 1—..... Śaka year.....
- 2—..... Kaṭaka (solar) month.....
- 3—.....in the *mandalam* (province).....
- 4—.....in this *kōṭṭam* (district) in the said *mandalam*.....
- 5—.....my house-site.....
- 6—.....at his holy feet.....
- 7—.....
- 8—.....*kāṇikkai* (presentation or offering)....

VIJAYANAGARA INSCRIPTIONS

No. 234.

(No. 109—T. T.)

[On the south wall of the Mukkōti-pradakshinam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1.—திரு[நாளை]க்கு நடுவில் நா[நேர]—
- 2.—தினால் ஓடுக்கின காசு—
- 3.—[ச]ஞ்சாவூத்தவரை ஸ்ரீபண்—
- 4.—[வச] தொழிற்கணக்கு [நின்]—
- 5.—[ஙவன்] எழுத்து இவை ஸ்ரீவை—

Translation

- 1.—.....for the middle day during the festival.....
- 2.—.....*Kāśu* (money) paid.....
- 3.—.....(from) the *Śri-Bhaṇḍāram* till the moon and the sun last.....
- 4.—.....temple-accountant *Nin(t)yāruḍaiyān*)—
- 5.—.....the writing (of).....this the *Śrīvaishṇavas*.....

No. 235.

(No. 180—G. T.)

[From a slab now preserved on a platform in front of Śrī Gōvindarājavarman Temple in Tirupati.]

Text

- 1 ஏ ஶா-ஹஸ்தா ஷைலிப்பி ஶக்ராடி—
- 2 திருப்பணிசிர்மைக்கு மெற்கு—
- 3 பிரகக்செஸ்வர கைக்கொண்[தி]—
- 4 ஸ்ரீவைஷ்வர்க்கோ வைத்து ந—
- 5 கணக்கு திருநின்றஹாருடையான்—

Translation

1. May it be prosperous! Hail! The illustrious Śaka year.....
2. west of Tiruppaṇi-śirmai.....
3. having paid the fee and received.....
4. having appointed *Śrīvaishṇavas*—
5. (temple-)accountant *Tiruningayāruḍaiyān*.....

TIRUPATI DEVASTHANAM INSCRIPTIONS :—VOL. I

No. 236.

(No 685—T. T.)

[On a slab lying near the Yamunaitturai-mandapam in Tirumala Temple.]

Text

- 1 ஷவஸ்திப்ரி : சகவர்மாஷ்டி ஆ—
- 2 படையிலிருங்கும் வியாபாரி—
- 3 ம் ஸ்ரீகாரியம் பார[வி]ளங்கு—
- 4 இது ஸ்ரீவைஷ்வராகேந்தி [அ]

Translation

1. Hail, Prosperity! In the illustrious Saka year.....
2. the *Vyāpāri* (merchant) (supplying to) the army.....
3. properly administering the temple affairs.....
4. This (is placed under) the protection of the Śrīvaishṇavas.

- :: FINIS ::-

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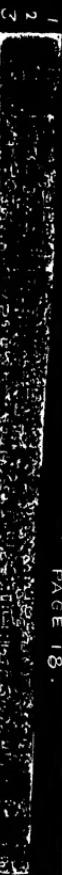
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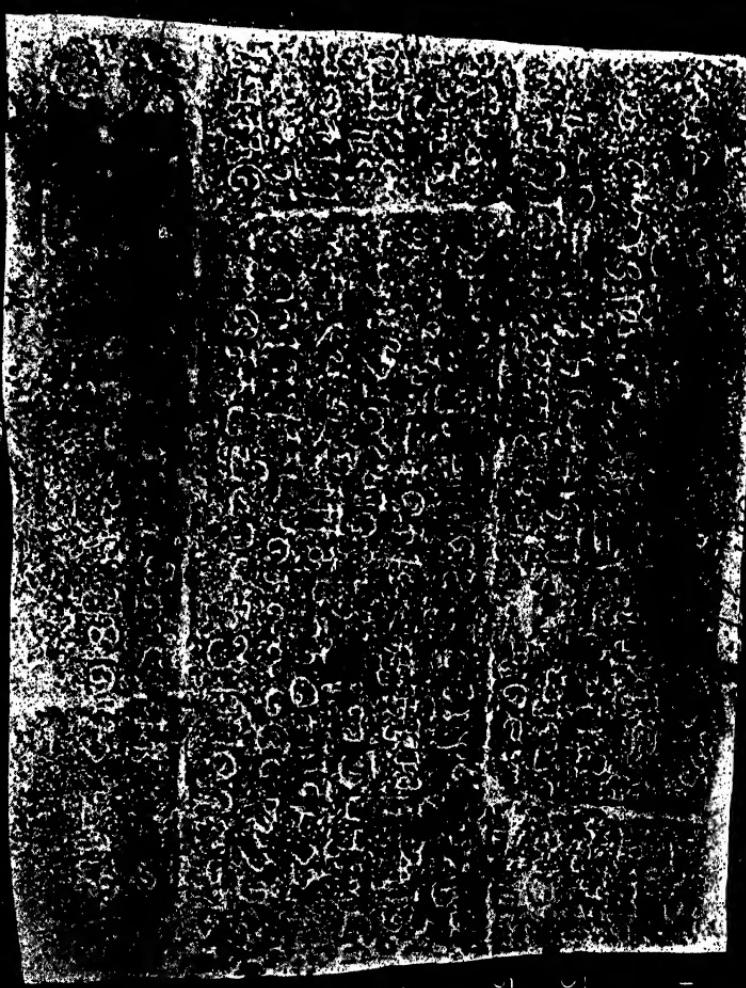


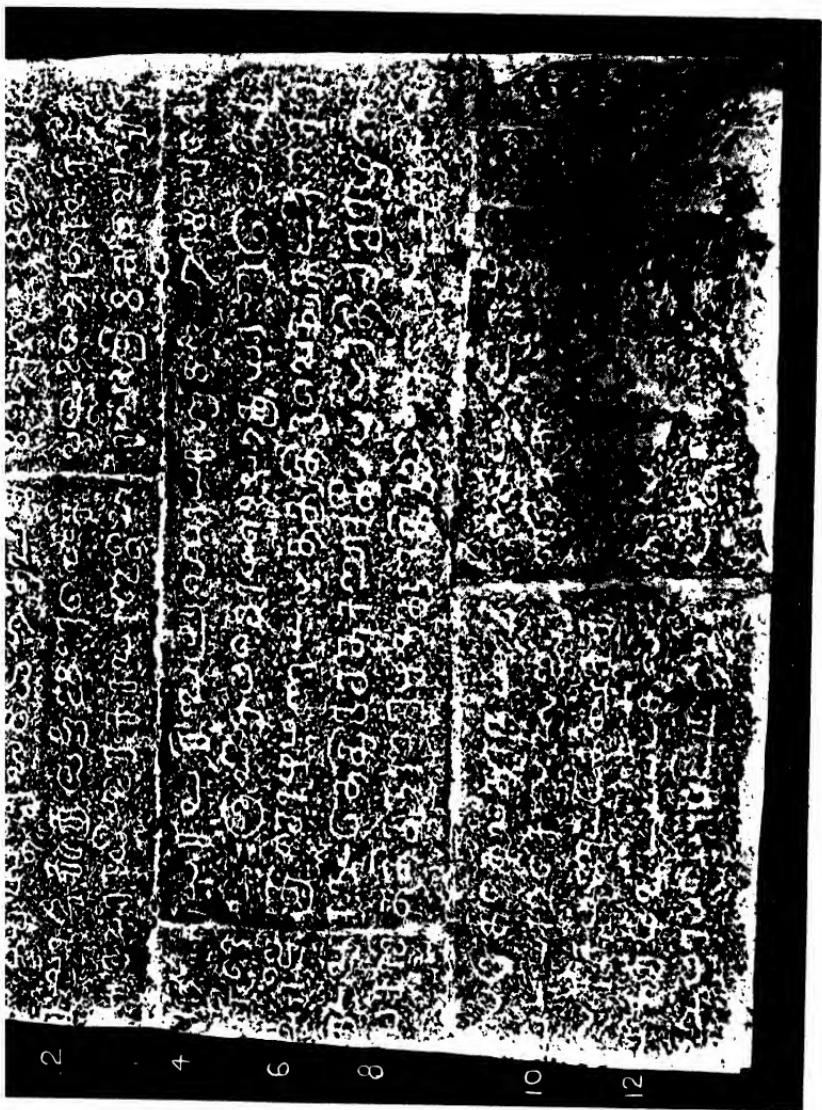
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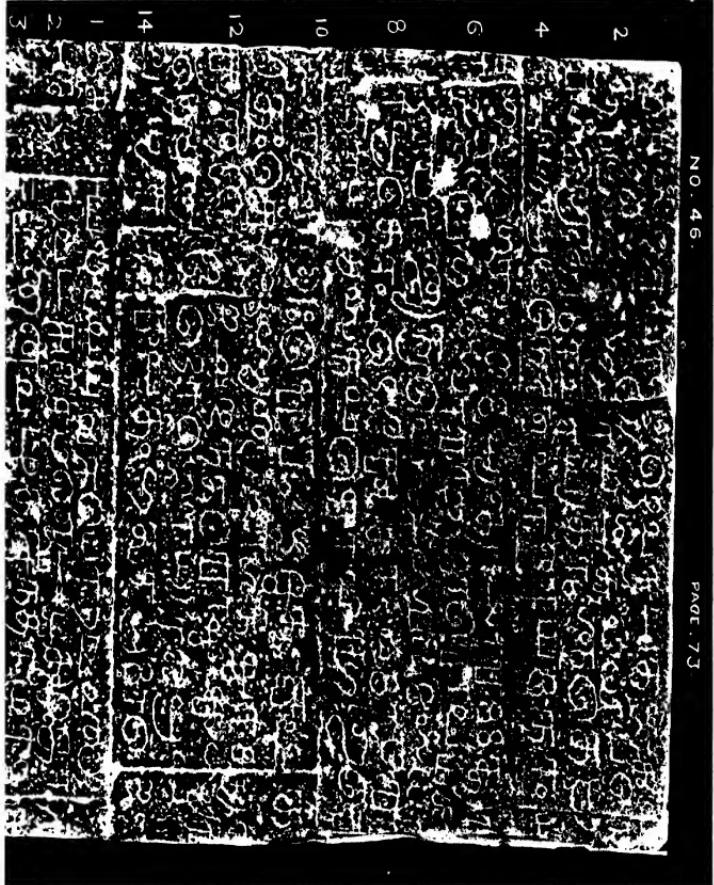
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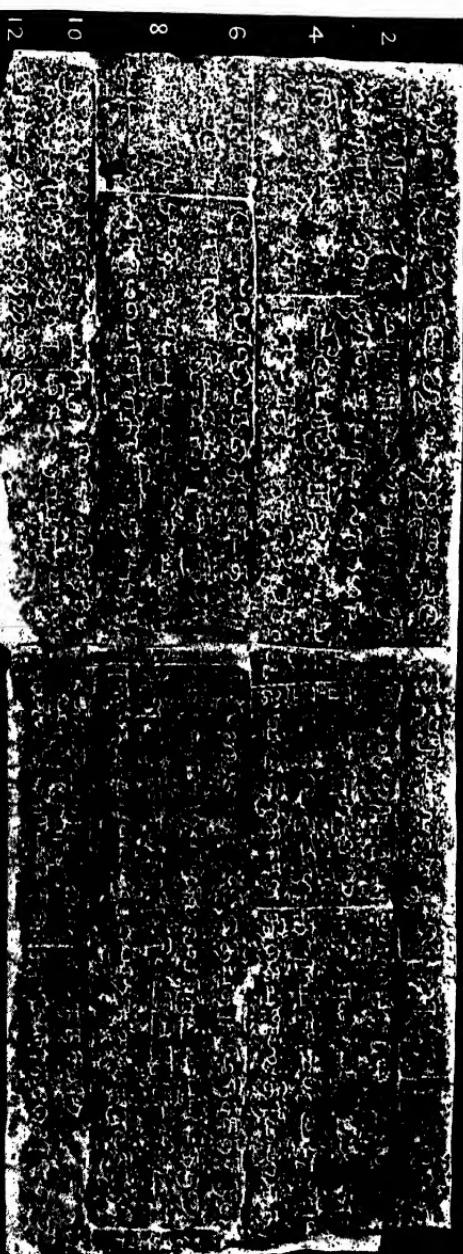
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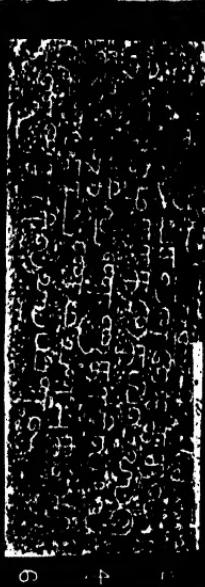
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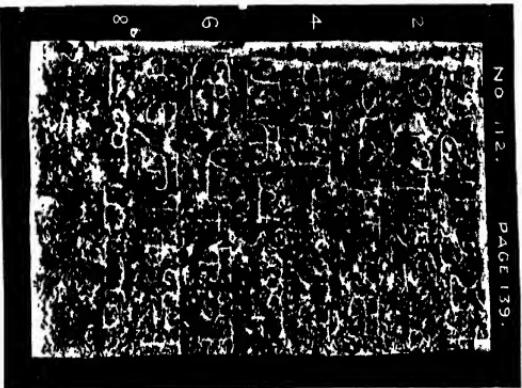
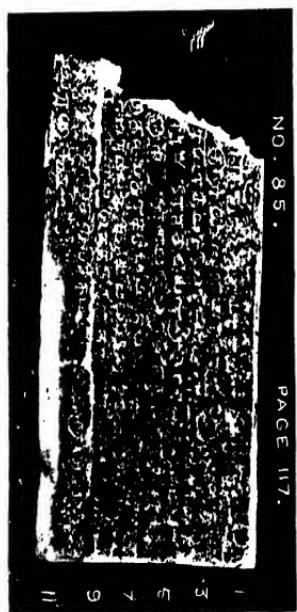
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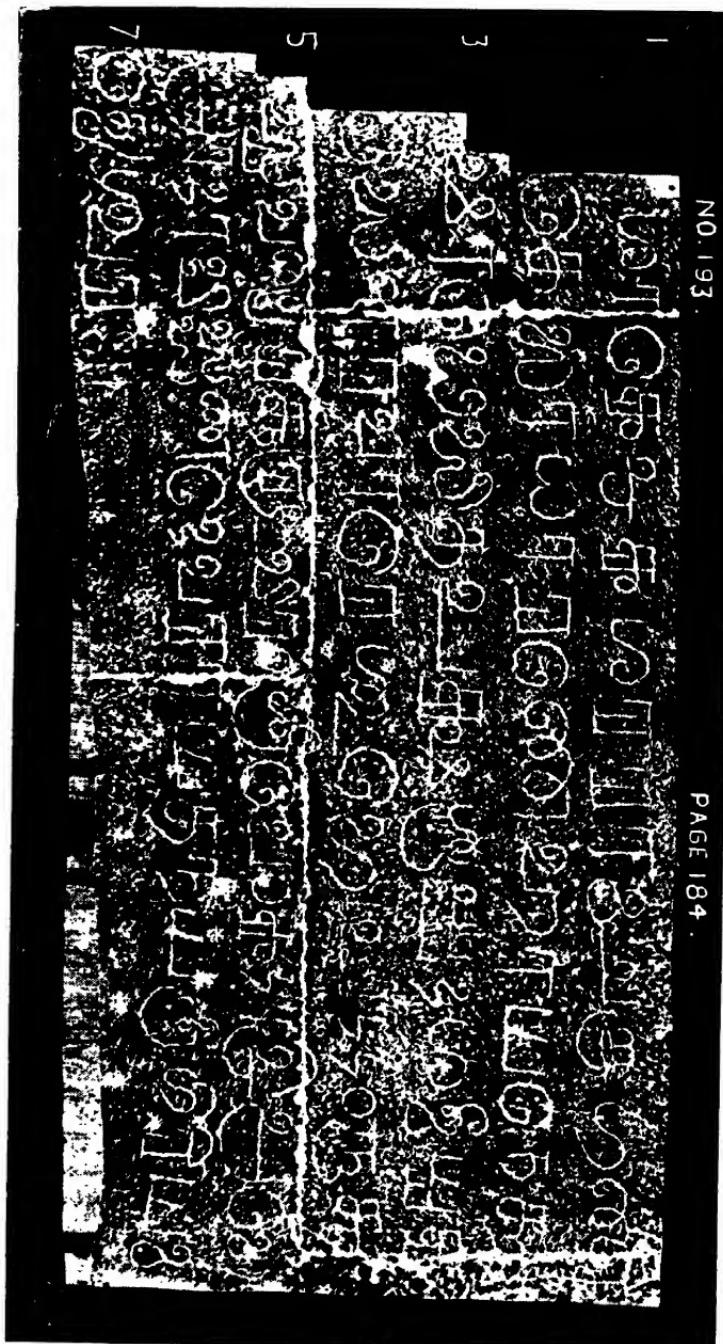
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